

**FPSC**

# **ASF**

# **INSPECTOR**

# **GUIDE**

## **Salient Features:**

- English
- General Knowledge
- Pakistan Affairs
- Islamic Studies
- Current Affairs
- Basic Arithmetic
- ASF Act 1975
- Important Question from various Past Papers with Concept Notes



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# **ABOUT ASF**

## **History**

In the late 60s, of the preceding century civil aviation industry endured worldwide shocks of violence and sustained criminal attacks at the hands of terrorists. Initially the overall response to onslaught of developing crime was varying from the state to state. However, by 1970 the world community recognized the problems of unlawful interference with civil aviation & developed strategy of response through various conventions. Pakistan being signatory to all these conventions created a Force to provide security to civil aviation in Pakistan.

ASF was established in 1976 under ASF Act 1975, initially as the tenth directorate of the Department of Civil Aviation. After the hijacking of PIA Aeroplane in March 1981, sensing the contradictory requirements of security and facilitation, ASF was separated in December 1983, and was placed under the folds of Ministry of Defence and now working under the ministry of Aviation Division. ASF started its Journey by managing security of 7 major airports with a limited manpower of 2870 all ranks. Subsequently it was mandated to provide security to all 42 airports in Pakistan with manpower of 8945 personnel. ASF is mandated by Government of Pakistan to ensure security at airports in accordance with standards set forth by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

## **Mission Statement**

Safeguard Civil Aviation Industry of Pakistan against unlawful interference adopting counter terrorism measures, preventing crimes and maintaining law and order within the limits of airports in Pakistan.

## **Vision**

Keeping abreast with latest trends in global aviation security and adopting new technologies, develop a highly trained, well equipped and motivated Airports Security Force in order to meet international standards of aviation security and counter, growing terrorism and crime against aviation industry in Pakistan. Vision is to improve the standard of aviation security in Pakistan. The key to AVSEC is reliability which is prioritized as

- ❖ Human Reliability
- ❖ Technical Reliability
- ❖ System Reliability

# Legal Functions & Authorities under ASF Act 1975

## Functions:

- ❖ Security of all airports, aerodromes and civil aviation installations against acts of unlawful interference or threats of such interference.
- ❖ Security of all structures, equipment, material and installations belonging to operators and other Government or non-Government organizations.
- ❖ Security of aircrafts, passengers, cargo and mail.
- ❖ Proper conduct of persons at the airports and aerodromes including control of surface vehicles.
- ❖ General maintenance of law and order within the limits of airports and aerodromes in conjunction with the Police and taking cognizance of all offences committed at the airports and aerodromes under any law for the time being in Force.
- ❖ Such other functions which the Federal Government may require the Force to perform.

## Authorities:

- ❖ Search and arrest without warrant of any person suspected of endangering or attempting to endanger, or having endangered, the safety of any aerodrome or airport or an aircraft or a civil aviation installation and may use such force as may be necessary in the discharge of duties.
- ❖ An officer for the purpose of this Act, shall exercise, within the areas in which this act applies, all the powers conferred on an officer in-charge of a Police Station under the Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898).



## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

### INSPECTOR (BPS-16)

- **Minimum Qualification:** Graduation.
- **Physical Standard of Fitness:**
  - Minimum height for male 5'-6" and for female 5'2".
  - Minimum weight for male 106Lbs or 48.1 Kg and for female 45 Kg.
  - Minimum chest measurement for male 32½", expansion – 34½".
- **Age Limit:**  
20-28 years, However Government may grant relaxation in upper age limit which is 5 x Years at present.

## SYLLABUS

**Objective Type Test (MCQ) = 100 marks**

### **Part-I**

English = 20 marks

Vocabulary, Grammar Usage, Sentence Structuring

### **Part-II**

General Intelligence/ Professional Test = 80 marks

- ❖ **Basic Arithmetic**  
Algebra – Ratios – Percentages – Arithmetic Means
- ❖ **Current Affairs**  
Developments at National and International Levels in the last 2 years
- ❖ **Pakistan Affairs & Islamic Studies** – Basic Level knowledge
- ❖ **Basic Knowledge of ASF Act – 1975**

**Note:** (Equal weightage for each topic at Part-II)

## Current Affairs MCQs

These MCQs have been derived from the latest events for practice. You are advised to read daily newspapers till your exam to update yourself on current affairs.

### Practice Test 1

1. US and \_\_\_\_\_ successfully tested Arrow-3 Anti-Ballistic Missile System.  
A. India                      B. China  
C. **Israel**                      D. Russia
2. Who is the current Foreign Minister of France?  
A. **Jean Yves Le Drian**  
B. Marine Le Pen  
C. Manuel Valls  
D. Alain Juppe
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the current Hijri year.  
A. 1439 AH                      B. 1440 AH  
C. **1441 AH**                      D. 1442 AH
4. For the first time, \_\_\_\_\_ is added to the Tokyo 2020 Olympics Games.  
A. Curling                      B. Fencing  
C. Powerlifting  
D. **Table Tennis Mixed Doubles**
5. Who is the current Secretary of State of the UK?  
A. Jeremy Hunt  
B. Boras Janson  
C. **Domenic Raab**  
D. Theresa May
6. Which telecom company becomes the first and only operator to officially test 5G Services in Pakistan?  
A. Ufone                      B. **Zong**  
C. Mobilink                      D. Telenor
7. Name the Current Federal Minister of Petroleum Division?  
A. Ch. Tariq Bashir Cheema  
B. Mohammad Shehzad Arbab  
C. **Umer Ayoob khan**  
D. Ghulam Sarwar Khan
8. Fifth meeting of BRICS ministers of environment held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. China                      B. **Brazil**  
C. India                      D. Russia
9. On which date the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) meeting on occupied Jammu and Kashmir was held?  
A. Aug 15th, 2019  
B. **Aug 16th, 2019**  
C. Aug 17th, 2019  
D. None of the above
10. Under which article(s), the Indian Constitution gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir?  
A. 370                      B. 35A  
C. **Both A & B**                      D. none of these
11. Who is the current Attorney General of Pakistan?  
A. Mr. Ashtar Ausaf Ali  
B. **Anwar Mansoor**  
C. Khalid Jawed Khan  
D. Mr. Salman Aslam Butt



12. Which of the following international arbitration institution fined Pakistan in the Reko Diq mining case?
- A. International Court of Arbitration  
B. Interpol  
C. **International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes**  
D. International Court of Justice
13. Who competed Sadiq Sanjrani for Chairman in Senate Election after no-confidence motion?
- A. **Hasil Bizinjo**  
B. Fazal ur Rehman  
C. Shibli Faraz  
D. none of these
14. \_\_\_\_\_ represented Pakistan at the NAM Ministerial Meeting in Caracas.
- A. Shireen Mazari  
B. **Andleeb Abbas**  
C. Shah Mehmood Qureshi  
D. Maleeha Lodhi
15. In the Reko Diq case, which company won the case against Pakistan?
- A. SRK Consulting Co.  
B. Indus Mining Pvt Ltd  
C. Global Mining Company  
D. **Tethyan Copper Company**
16. The Current Chairman of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Zafar Hijazi  
B. **Aamir Khan**  
C. Farrukh H. Sabzwari  
D. Shaukat Hussain
17. In July 2019, Pakistan Navy's Special Service Group and Turkish Navy's Special Forces conducted a bilateral exercise called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. **Ayyildiz-2019**  
B. Druzba 3  
C. Friendship Drill  
D. None of these
18. World Day for International Justice (WDIJ) is observed every year on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 16 July  
B. **17 July**  
C. 18 July  
D. 19 July
19. Who is the current President of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)?
- A. Marshall Billingslea  
B. **Xiangmin Liu**  
C. David Hill  
D. William Harvey
20. Pakistan was fined an amount of \_\_\_\_\_ billion by ICSID in Reko Diq mining case.
- A. \$6.6 billion  
B. **\$5.8 billion**  
C. \$11.3 million  
D. \$4.5 billion
21. Donald Trump gave the gift of \_\_\_\_\_ to PM Imran Khan on his visit to US.
- A. Hockey  
B. Football  
C. **Bat**  
D. none of these
22. The current Prime Minister of UK is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Michael Gove  
B. **Boris Johnson**  
C. Jeremy Hunt  
D. none of these
23. Who is the current President of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
- A. Abeel Ahmad  
B. Ronny Abraham  
C. **Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf**  
D. None of these
24. Who took most wickets in ICC Cricket World Cup 2019?
- A. Mustafizur Rahman  
B. Jofra Archer  
C. **Mitchell Starc**

- D. Lockie Ferguson
25. The highest run scorer of ICC Cricket World Cup 2019 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Kane Williamson  
B. Shakib Al Hasan  
C. Babar Azam  
D. **Rohit Sharma**
26. Who has won the title of men's singles Wimbledon Open Tennis Tournament 2019?
- A. Rafael Nadal  
B. **Novak Djokovic**  
C. Roger Federer  
D. Kei Nishikori
27. Which team has won the Shandur polo festival 2019?
- A. Laspur      B. **Chitral**  
C. Ghizer      D. Gilgit-Baltistan
28. FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 was held in.
- A. Italy      B. **France**  
C. Russia      D. Brazil
29. Who won the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019?
- A. Uruguay  
B. **United States**  
C. Sweden  
D. None of them
- Concept Note:** It is their 4th title.
30. 14th G20 Summit was held in \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. **Osaka**      B. Buenos Aires  
C. Davos      D. none of these
31. The Surveillance Drone of United States \_\_\_\_\_ was shot down by Iran.
- A. Dragonfly DP-14  
B. Aerojet SD-2  
C. **RQ-4A Global Hawk**  
D. None of these
32. First Police Station of newly merged FATA opened in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mir Ali      B. Miran Shah  
C. **Wana**      D. none of these
33. International Military Drill Competition 2019 known as \_\_\_\_\_ was won by Pak Army, it was held at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in the United Kingdom.
- A. Swagger Sticking Competition  
B. **Pace Sticking Competition**  
C. Quick March Competition  
D. None of these
34. Which of the following Country will host the Winter Olympics 2026?
- A. Japan      B. China  
C. **Italy**      D. France
- Concept Note:** China will host Winter Olympics 2022.
35. The former president of Egypt Muhamamd Mursi passed away on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 14 June 2019      B. 16 June 2019  
C. **17 June 2019**      D. none of these
36. On which date the first-ever World Food Safety Day (WFSD) was observed?
- A. **7 June 2019**      B. 8 June 2019  
C. 9 July 2019      D. 10 May 2019
37. Emir of Qatar \_\_\_\_\_ was conferred with Pakistan's highest civil award Nishan-e-Pakistan by President Arif Alvi.
- A. Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani  
B. Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani  
C. **Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani**  
D. None of them



38. Army chief of \_\_\_\_\_ was shot dead during a failed coup attempt.  
A. Nigeria B. Syria  
C. Egypt D. **Ethiopia**
39. For second term Narendra Modi sworn in as Prime Minister of India on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 26 MAY 2019 B. 28 MAY 2019  
C. 29 MAY 2019 D. **30 MAY 2019**

**Concept Note:** Narendra Modi belongs to BJP.

40. Which batsman blasted most Sixes in one innings of ODI Cricket Match?  
A. A B Devilliers B. **Eoin Morgan**  
C. Shahid Afridi D. Chris Gayle
41. Which country will host the AFC Asian Cup 2023?  
A. Canada B. **China**  
C. Japan D. Maldives
42. The Current Chairman of NEPRA  
A. Saif Ullah Chhattah  
B. **Tauseef H Farooqi**  
C. Syed Masood ul Hassan Naqvi  
D. Brig (R) Tariq Saddozai
43. The Current Director-General (DG) of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lt. Gen. Asif Ghafoor  
B. Lt. Gen. Naveed Mukhtar  
C. **Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed**  
D. Lt. Gen. Asim Muneer Ahmed
44. Who is the Current Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court Islamabad Pakistan?  
A. Justice Rizwan Ali Dodani  
B. Justice Sheikh Najam ul Hassan  
C. **Justice Muhammad Noor Miskanzai**  
D. Justice Zahoor Ahmed Shahwani

45. What was the Depth of Offshore Drilling at Kekra-1 for Oil and Gas?  
A. 8,500 meters B. 7,500 meters  
C. 6,500 meters D. **5,500 meters**
46. Which of the following Pakistani soldier awarded the Dag Hammarskjold medal by U.N Secretary-General António Guterres?  
A. Hawaldar M. Aslam  
B. **Naik Muhammad Naeem Raza**  
C. Sepoy Rashid Khan  
D. None of these
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of Cryptocurrency which will be launched by Facebook in 2020?  
A. Ripple XRP B. Bullcoin  
C. Litecoin D. **Libra**
48. Who refuses to sell S-400 missiles to Iran?  
A. Turkey B. France  
C. **Russia** D. USA
49. In which year James Webb Space Telescope will be launched?  
A. 2020 B. **2021**  
C. 2022 D. 2023
50. Which country ranked first in Sustainable Development Goals Gender Index 2019?  
A. Sweden B. Canada  
C. Finland D. **Denmark**
51. What was the theme of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) Summit 2019?  
A. **Together for the Future**  
B. Unity and solidarity for Justice and Peace  
C. The Muslim World Challenges and Expanding Opportunities  
D. None of these



52. OIC has appointed Saudi Arabia's \_\_\_\_\_ as its special envoy on Jammu and Kashmir.  
A. Yousef -Al- Othaimeen  
B. **Yousef Aldobeay**  
C. Iyad Bin Amin Madani  
D. Abdelouahed Belkeziz
53. G20 summit in 2020 will be hosted by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Argentina      B. France  
C. Italy      D. **Saudi Arabia**
54. Recently Pakistan successfully conducted a "training launch" of a ballistic missile \_\_\_\_\_ which is capable of carrying both nuclear and conventional warheads up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Shaheen I, 1,200 kilometers  
B. **Shaheen II, 1,500 kilometers**  
C. Ghorii II, 1,800 kilometers  
D. Al. Khalid, 1,300 kilometers
55. The generation capacity of Mohmand dam on completion will be \_\_\_\_\_ MW.  
A. **800 MW**      B. 900 MW  
C. 600 MW      D. 500 MW
56. Who has been elected as the President of the upcoming 74th session of the UN General Assembly?  
A. María Fernanda Espinosa  
B. Nasrollah Entezam  
C. **Tijjani Muhammad Bande**  
D. None of these
57. \_\_\_\_\_ is the current Foreign Minister of India?  
A. Amit Shah  
B. **Subrahmanyam Jaishankar**  
C. Sushma Swaraj  
D. None of these
58. Scott Morrison has been sworn in as the Prime Minister of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Singapore      B. **Australia**  
C. Germany      D. Malaysia
59. \_\_\_\_\_ University has recently recognized Quranic verse as one of the greatest expressions of justice?  
A. Cambridge      B. Oxford  
C. Bradford      D. **Harvard**
60. According to world happiness report 2019, the world's happiest country is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scotland      B. England  
C. Canada      D. **Finland**
61. Who is the new president of South Africa?  
A. Jacob Zuma  
B. **Cyril Ramaphosa**  
C. Thabo Mekhi  
D. Jozua François
62. Who is the Current Pakistani High Commissioner to India?  
A. Zahid Nasrullah Khan  
B. **Mr. Moeen-ul-Haq**  
C. Sohail Mahmood  
D. None of them
63. National Assembly seats of ex FATA districts will increase from 6 to \_\_\_\_\_ after 26th Amendment in Constitution of Pakistan.  
A. 10      B. 11  
C. **12**      D. 16
64. Council of foreign ministers of the Shanghai cooperation organization meeting was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Dushanbe (Tajikistan)  
B. **Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)**  
C. Astana (Kazakhstan)  
D. Tashkent (Uzbekistan)



65. Which of the following Pakistani Woman honored with IBM's highest prestigious award "Beat of IBM 2019"?
- A. **Asma Zaheer**  
B. Noreen Akbar  
C. Fatima Kanwal  
D. Eisha Khan
66. The women's planking world record raised to four hours by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. **Glowacka**      B. Juliana  
C. Stephanie      D. Anna
67. The theme of 'World Thalassaemia Day' on 8 May 2019 was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Thalassemia past, present, and future  
B. **Universal access to quality thalassemia healthcare services**  
C. Get connected  
D. None of these
68. The current Director-General (DG) of World Trade Organization (WTO) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pascal Lamy  
B. Mike Moore  
C. Renato Ruggiero  
D. **Roberto Azevêdo**
69. Which of the following Country has hosted a World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial meeting of developing countries?
- A. **India**      B. China  
C. Russia      D. Turkey
70. The Youngest Pakistani-origin teen \_\_\_\_\_ became Councillor in UK?
- A. Hamid Zulfiqar  
B. **Hannan Sarwar**  
C. Zahid Ashraf  
D. Zafar Khalil
71. On 16, May UNESCO observed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Telecommunication Day  
B. **International Day of Light**  
C. Mother Day  
D. None of these
72. Which Country has the seat of Vice-President of FATF for 2018-19?
- A. USA      B. **China**  
C. Singapore      D. none of these
73. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to Pakistan's response to Indian aggression on February 27.
- A. **Operation Swift Retort**  
B. Operation Zarb-e-Azb  
C. Operation Sher-e-Dil  
D. None of these
74. Mohmand Hydro Power Project is being constructed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Indus River      B. **Swat River**  
C. Kabul River      D. Ravi River
75. \_\_\_\_\_ hosted a Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations.
- A. **China**      B. Bangladesh  
C. Nepal      D. Pakistan
76. 'Raavana-1' satellite marks the entry of \_\_\_\_\_ into space.
- A. India      B. **Sri Lanka**  
C. Nepal      D. Bangladesh
77. New Fintech Firm in Switzerland registered by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hawaii      B. **Facebook**  
C. Apple      D. Samsung
78. In wind energy which Country leads the world?
- A. America      B. **Japan**  
C. **China**      D. none of these

79. \_\_\_\_\_ won the Golden Boot and Golden Ball awards in FIFA Women's World Cup 2019?

- A. **Megan Rapinoe**
- B. Alex Morgan
- C. Carli Lloyd
- D. Abby Wambach

80. In Dell Global Women Entrepreneur Cities Index 2019 who topped Asia?

- A. Pakistan      B. Indonesia
- C. **Singapore**      D. Saudi Arabia



## Practice Test 2

1. The English Premier League Season 2019 is won by \_\_\_\_\_ football club?
  - A. Liverpool
  - B. Manchester City
  - C. Arsenal
  - D. Manchester United
4. For students of which country Pakistan has announced "Allama Iqbal Scholarships".
  - A. Chile
  - B. Bangladesh
  - C. Sri Lanka
  - D. Sudan
6. Which of the following country hosted the 2nd Belt and Road Forum?
  - A. China
  - B. Belgium
  - C. Kazakhstan
  - D. India
7. 2019 Asian Badminton Championship is hosted by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. China
  - B. Indonesia
  - C. India
  - D. Malaysia
8. Who is the current Foreign Secretary of Pakistan?
  - A. Jalil Abbas Jilani
  - B. Sohail Mahmood
  - C. Tehmina Janjua
  - D. Aizaz Chaudhry
9. The 2019 ICC Cricket World Cup is the \_\_\_\_\_ edition.
  - A. 10<sup>th</sup>
  - B. 11<sup>th</sup>
  - C. 12<sup>th</sup>
  - D. 13<sup>th</sup>
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first female Umpire to officiate Men's ODI.
  - A. Kendra Lisa
  - B. Claire Polosak
  - C. Lisa Sthalekar
  - D. Anna Storks
11. The current governor of the State Bank of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Ashtar Ausaf Ali
  - B. Ashraf Mahmood Wathra
  - C. Tariq Bajwa
  - D. Dr. Reza Baqir
12. The Current Federal Minister of State and Frontier Region is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Ch. Tariq Bashir Cheema
  - B. Shehryar Khan Afridi
  - C. Makhdoom Khusró Bakhtiar
  - D. Ghulam Sarwar Khan
13. First Kim-Putin summit held in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. North Korea
  - B. Russia
  - C. Finland
  - D. Vietnam
14. The world's foremost Artificial Intelligence (AI) Summit held in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Saudi Arabia
  - B. Italy
  - C. UAE
  - D. Germany
15. The theme of 2019 World Health Day (WHD) is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Depression: Let's Talk
  - B. Universal Coverage: Everyone, Everywhere
  - C. Food Safety
  - D. Halt the rise: beat diabetes
16. Who is the current Interior Minister of Pakistan?
  - A. Pervez Khattak
  - B. Shafqat Mahmood
  - C. Ijaz Ahmed Shah
  - D. Shehryar Khan Afridi

17. Who is the Current Federal Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?  
A. Noor-ul-Haq Qadri  
B. Shafqat Mahmood  
C. **Muhammad Azam Swati**  
D. Ali Muhammad Khan
18. Recently which two deadly viruses are reported in Pakistan?  
A. Gem and HIV  
B. Zika and Smallpox  
C. Monkeypox and TMV  
D. **Zika and Monkeypox**
19. The warplanes of \_\_\_\_\_ made aerial display on Pakistan Day Parade on 23rd March 2019.  
A. Bahrain & Oman  
B. **Turkish & Chinese**  
C. Azerbaijan & Sri Lanka  
D. None of these
20. MENA World Economic Forum 2019 held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Italy                      B. France  
C. China                     D. **Jordan**
21. The new chairman of G77, UN largest bloc is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **Palestine**                B. Iran  
C. Israel                     D. none of these
22. Which personality was the guest of honor at Pakistan Day Parade on 23 March 2019?  
A. Rajab Tayyab Erdogan  
B. **Mahathir Bin Mohamad**  
C. Xi Jinping  
D. Muhammad Bin Salman
23. Among 127 how many foreigners were conferred civil awards on 23rd March 2019?  
A. 16                          B. 17  
C. 18
- D. None of these
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Pakistani girl who won a silver medal at 2019 Singapore weightlifting championship.  
A. Neelam Riaz  
B. **Rabia Shehzad**  
C. Aima Noor  
D. None of these
25. Which country will host Asia Cricket Cup 2020?  
A. Bangladesh    B. India  
C. **Pakistan**            D. Sri Lanka
26. UNESCO World Heritage Site Notre Dame Cathedral which was under fire is \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
A. 800 years            B. 750 years  
C. **850 years**            D. 900 years
27. What is the length of the Gojra-Shorkot section of Motorway?  
A. 61 Km                      B. 81 Km  
C. 91 Km                     D. none of these
28. How many police stations KP cabinet recently approved for tribal districts?  
A. 21                              B. 22  
C. 23                              D. **25**
29. 200 years old building of National Museum of which country was engulfed by fire?  
A. Mexico                      B. **Brazil**  
C. Uruguay                     D. Argentina
30. The 2018 Women's Ballon d'Or award was honored to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **Ada Hegerberg**  
B. Andrine Hegerberg  
C. Amandie Henry  
D. Eugenie Le Sommer
31. The host city to the UN Climate Summit (COP24) was \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. Vienna                      B. Brussels  
C. Paris                        D. Katowice
32. Turkey opened its largest mosque \_\_\_\_\_ for worship after re-construction.  
A. The Blue Mosque  
B. Selimiye Mosque  
C. Kocatepe Mosque  
D. Camlica Mosque
33. Who was awarded Pritzker Architecture Prize 2019?  
A. Arata Isozaki  
B. Rafael Aranda  
C. Ramon Zuzua  
D. Kazuyo Sejima
34. The Second Kim-Trump Summit was held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Singapore      B. North Korea  
C. Vietnam        D. Japan
35. Which country has decided to launch the world's first national 5G network?  
A. South Korea    B. Russia  
C. Japan            D. China
36. International Mine Awareness Day 2019 is observed recently on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 3 April            B. 4 April  
C. 5 April            D. 7 April
37. "African lion" is a military exercise between \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. USA and Oman  
B. USA and Egypt  
C. USA and Morocco  
D. None of these.
38. Which two cities of Pakistan are mentioned in Green peace report in the top 10 most polluted cities in the world?
- A. Karachi and Lahore  
B. Lahore and Faisalabad  
C. Karachi and Multan  
D. Peshawar and Gujranwala
39. \_\_\_\_\_ has been titled the "Mountain Princes" by Pakistan's mountaineering community.  
A. Samina Baig  
B. Selena Khawaja  
C. Uzma Shah  
D. None of these
40. Sardar Fateh Muhammad Buzdar died on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 29 March 2019  
B. 30 March 2019  
C. 1 April 2019  
D. None of these
41. Elections of Maldivian Parliamentary held on \_\_\_\_\_ 2019.  
A. 6 April            B. 9 April  
C. 11 April          D. none of these
42. The Current President of the World Bank is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jim Yong Kim  
B. David R. Malpass  
C. Kristalina Logade  
D. Xi Jinping
43. Radio Pakistan won \_\_\_\_\_ position in World Radio Contest 2019.  
A. 1<sup>st</sup>                      B. 2<sup>nd</sup>  
C. 3<sup>rd</sup>                    D. 4<sup>th</sup>
44. What is the name of the book which is recently launched by Senator Rehman Malik?  
A. God's own land  
B. Modi's War Doctrine  
C. Pakistan on Globe  
D. None of these

45. Pakistan opened its first International Information Tourists Corner in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Rome (Italy)  
B. Bulgaria (Sofia)  
C. Brussels (Belgium)  
D. Germany (Berlin)
46. On which decision Ex-CJP Tassaduq Hussain Jilani received Justice Excellence Award?  
A. On modus Vivendi decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013  
B. on De Facto decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013  
C. On a Suo Motu decision over the protection of minorities church attack in 2013  
D. None of these
47. President Arif Alvi conferred \_\_\_\_\_ to Pakistani Christchurch Hero Naeem Rashid.  
A. Hilal-E-Shujat  
B. Sitara-E-Shujat  
C. Nishan-E-Shujat  
D. Tamgha-E-Shujat
48. World Theatre Day (WTD) is observed on \_\_\_\_\_ 2019.  
A. 31 March      B. 27 March  
C. 25 March      D. none of these
49. The theme of 2019 international day of remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Remember slavery: the power of the arts and justice.  
B. Remember slavery: triumphs and struggles for freedom and equality.  
C. Breaking the silence, lest we forget.  
D. None of these
50. British Parliament rejected Brexit deal \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2 times      B. 3 times  
C. 4 times      D. none of these.
51. Which team has won the 2019 Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey tournament?  
A. Poland      B. South Korea  
C. Pakistan      D. Japan
52. \_\_\_\_\_ has been elected as the first female President of Slovakia.  
A. Kristina Farkasova  
B. Apollonia Vanova  
C. Zuzana Caputova  
D. Adriana Karember
53. The current Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Arden belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Labour Party  
B. The Republican Party  
C. The Conservative Party  
D. None of these
54. The Global Teacher Prize 2019 is won by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Andria Zafirakou  
B. Hanan Al Hroub  
C. Nancie Atwell  
D. Peter Tabuchi
55. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad arrived in Islamabad on \_\_\_\_\_ for three-day official visit to Pakistan.  
A. 21 March, 2019  
B. 23 March, 2019  
C. 22 March, 2019  
D. 27 March, 2019
56. How much MW electricity the Engro Powergen Thar Limited's (EPTL) has started pumping into the national grid?



- A. 300 MW      B. 330 MW  
C. 600 MW      D. 660 MW
57. Which country has officially renamed its capital as 'Nursultan'?
- A. Kazakhstan      B. Kyrgyzstan  
C. Tajikistan      D. Uzbekistan
58. The theme of the World Water Day (WWD) 2019 was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Leaving no one behind  
B. Better Water, Better Jobs  
C. Water for All  
D. None of these
59. The fourth session of the UN Environment Assembly held at \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Nairobi, Kenya  
B. Vienna, Austria  
C. Stockholm, Sweden  
D. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
60. Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad, who has been re-elected as the new President of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) is from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Saudi Arabia      B. Oman  
C. Yemen      D. Kuwait
61. What was the theme of International Women's Day 2019?
- A. Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030  
B. Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives  
C. Think equal, build smart, innovate for change  
D. Empowering Women, Empowering Humanity: Picture it
62. Which three countries formed a new European T20 league?
- A. Germany, England, France  
B. France, Scotland, Germany  
C. Scotland, Netherlands, Ireland  
D. Scotland, UK, France
63. FAO calls on \_\_\_\_\_ to declare swine fever a national emergency.
- A. Philippines      B. Vietnam  
C. Thailand      D. Myanmar
64. \_\_\_\_\_ has successfully transplanted stem cell against HIV.
- A. USA      B. China  
C. UK      D. Germany
65. Which team won the final trophy of the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of PSL in Karachi?
- A. Islamabad United  
B. Quetta Gladiators  
C. Karachi Kings  
D. None of these
66. Who was "Player of tournament" of PSL-4?
- A. Muhammad Husnain  
B. Shane Watson  
C. Kieron Pollard  
D. Sarfaraz Ahmed
67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Cruise Missile Tested by Iran in February 2019?
- A. Qiam 1      B. Ashoura  
C. Hoveizeh  
D. None of the Above
68. What is the theme of World Day of Social Justice 2019?
- A. If You Want Peace & Development, Work for Social Justice  
B. Preventing conflict and sustaining peace through decent work  
C. Promote global justice & poverty eradication  
D. None of these
69. The host city chosen for "2024 Summer Olympics" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Los-Angeles    B. Paris  
C. Tokyo    D. London
70. On women day 2019 which of the following woman lawmaker Chaired 'Pakistan Senate'?
- A. Mehnaz Akbar  
B. Krishna Kumari  
C. Fehmida Mirza  
D. Zubaida Jalal
71. How many medals Pakistani athletes won at the Special Olympics World Summer Games 2019?
- A. 54 medals    B. 59 medals  
C. 61 medals    D. 71 medals
72. Which country is in last place in the world's happiest countries new report issued by the UN?
- A. Sudan    B. Somalia  
C. Syria    D. North Korea
73. Which country has recently introduced its new currency 'RTGS dollar'?
- A. South Africa    B. South Korea  
C. Germany    D. Zimbabwe
74. Which country was invited to the meeting of the OIC as guest of honor for the first time?
- A. Nepal    B. India  
C. Bhutan    D. none of these
75. The Current Foreign Minister of Germany is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Schwinger    B. Van Herald  
C. Haiku Moss    D. Allen Gurney
76. Abel Prize for mathematics 2019 is awarded to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Prof John Nash  
B. Prof. Karen Uhlenbeck  
C. Prof. Robert Langlands  
D. Prof. Jacques Tits
77. Two \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Air Force (IAF) were shot down by the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) inside Pakistani airspace.
- A. MiG 21 aircraft  
B. MiG 20 aircraft  
C. Su 30 aircraft  
D. MiF 32 aircraft
78. The men's singles title at the All England Open Badminton Championships 2019 is won by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Viktor Axelsen  
B. Srikanth Kidambi  
C. Parupalli Kashyap  
D. Kento Momota
79. The cyclone 'Idai' has affected more than 1.5 million people and leaves vast destruction in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. South America  
B. South Africa  
C. South Asia  
D. South Australia
80. The 54th meeting of the Turkey-EU Association Council held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brussels    B. Ankara  
C. Berlin    D. Rome
81. The first-ever FIFA eNations Cup held in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Paris    B. London  
C. Toronto    D. Beijing
82. Which country agreed to end the use of coal by 2038?
- A. USA    B. China  
C. Germany    D. none of these
83. World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a new Global Influenza Strategy for the period of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 2019-2030    B. 2020-2025  
C. 2022-2035    D. 2019-2025



84. Who is the current Secretary-General of (SCO) Shanghai Cooperation Organization?  
A. Zao Wang  
B. Sergey Shoygu  
C. Vladimir Norov  
D. Sylvie Goulard
85. Who is the current Secretary-General of (ECO) Economic Cooperation Organization?  
A. Dr. Vladimir Naurov  
B. Dr. Hadi Soleimanpour  
C. Let General Abdullah AlSalih  
D. Dr. Ahmad Aboul Gheit
86. During the 73rd session of UNO which disease was discussed?  
A. Tuberculosis B. Typhoid  
C. AIDS D. none of these
87. After two major air crashes almost half of the world has grounded \_\_\_\_\_ planes.  
A. Boeing 737 MAX 8  
B. Boeing 747 MAX 7  
C. Boeing 487 MAX 11  
D. Boeing 737 MAX 10
88. Which Pakistani surgeon became the first one to receive the prestigious honorary membership of the British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS)?  
A. Dr. Arif Munir  
B. Dr. Adib Rizvi  
C. Dr. M. Usman Khan  
D. Dr. Fawad Nasrullah
89. Zinedine Zidane has been re-appointed as the coach of Spanish football club Real Madrid till \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2020 B. 2024  
C. 2021 D. 2022
90. On March 12 Google Doodle celebrated 30 years of invention of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Internet  
B. HTTP  
C. WWW  
D. Search engines
91. Which movie won the best picture Oscar award 2019?  
A. Lion King B. Alladin  
C. Green Book D. None of these
92. Who is the first female and only MMA (Mix Martial Arts) fighter from Pakistan, to register a victory in an international event "One Warrior Series of MMA", held at Singapore?  
A. Anita Karim B. Ayesha Aziz  
C. Marina Iqbal D. Sana Mir
93. The theme of International Mother Language Day 2019 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Indigenous Languages as a factor in development, peace, and reconciliation  
B. Quality education, language(s) of instruction and learning outcomes  
C. Linguistic diversity and multilingualism count for sustainable development  
D. None of the above
94. Elise Mertens who won the Qatar Open Tennis title 2019 belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. UK B. USA  
C. Qatar D. Belgium
95. The Current Foreign Minister of Russia is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Vladimir Titov  
B. Sergei Lavrov  
C. Igor Morgulov  
D. None of these

96. The Current Foreign Minister of Canada \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chrystia Freeland
  - B. Bill Blair
  - C. David Lametti
  - D. None of the above
97. Which country has unveiled a semi-heavy submarine named "Fateh"?
- A. Pakistan
  - B. China
  - C. Iran
  - D. Russia
98. \_\_\_\_\_ has been appointed as Chairman of Kashmir Committee in Pakistan?
- A. Rai Haq Nawaz
  - B. Nadeem Afzal Chan
  - C. Fakhar Imam
  - D. Amir Sultan Cheema
99. Which country hosted the 2nd Belt and Road Forum?
- A. China
  - B. Russia
  - C. Kazakhstan
  - D. Nepal
100. Which computer scientist woman succeeded in combining the first picture of Blackhole?
- A. Sarah Allen
  - B. Thelma Estrin
  - C. Katie Bouman
  - D. Annie Easley



## Practice Test 3

1. Who is the first in squad of International Cricketer to be Member of Parliament of his Country?  
A. MS Dhoni  
B. **Mashrafe Mortaza**  
C. Chris Gayle  
D. Joe Root
2. Due to heightening tensions with the United States \_\_\_\_\_ has launched Submarine which is capable of firing cruise missile.  
A. North Korea    B. Israel  
C. Iran    D. none of these
3. Which Female Player won the International Hockey Federation's (FIH) Players of the Year for 2018?  
A. Meghan Duggan  
B. Hilary Knight  
C. Caroline Ouellette  
D. **Eva de Goede**
4. Where International Kashmir Conference was held by Pakistan on Kashmir Solidarity Day?  
A. UK    B. UAE  
C. Russia    D. Pakistan
5. Which youngest Pakistani Taekwondo athlete won the Bronze medal during the 7th Fujairah Open International Taekwondo Championship in UAE?  
A. Ayesha Iftikhar  
B. **Ayesha Ayaz**  
C. Sana Ayaz  
D. Samina Baig
6. The first ant-like walking robot without GPS is developed by?  
A. UK    B. France  
C. China    D. Russia
7. 'Pakistan Banao Certificates' scheme to strengthen the National economy has been inaugurated by PM Imran Khan which will attract investment from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Muslim nations  
B. **Overseas Pakistanis**  
C. Pakistani Millionaires  
D. Dual Nationals
8. Which country is going to join Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay to present a joint 2030 FIFA World Cup bid?  
A. Australia    B. Italy  
C. Chile    D. Croatia
9. Which Pakistani bowler scored a "hat-trick" in Bangladesh Premier League (BPL) this season?  
A. Sohail Tanvir  
B. **Wahab Riaz**  
C. Junaid Khan  
D. Bilawal Bhatti
10. Official MOUs of worth \_\_\_\_\_ signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia for bilateral cooperation.  
A. \$10 billion    B. \$20 billion  
C. \$30 billion    D. \$40 billion
11. "Clean, Green and Behave Good" campaign is launched by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. PIA  
B. **Pakistan Railway**  
C. Tourism development corporation of Punjab  
D. NESPAK
12. The Sustainable Development Leadership Award for the year 2019 at WSDS is won by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yukio Hatoyama  
B. Ernesto Zedillo  
C. **Frank Bainimarama**  
D. Tarja Halonen



13. The theme of the World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS-2019) is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Attaining the 2030 Agenda: Delivering on Our Promise  
B. Dialogue, Tolerance, and Peace  
C. The year of the refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons  
D. None of these
14. The Current Ambassador of Pakistan to the USA is:  
A. Mr. Raza Sher Tarar  
B. Asad Majeed Khan  
C. Moazzam Ahmad Khan  
D. None of these
15. Which provincial police of Pakistan has introduced "Police4u" the Mobile App?  
A. Sindh Police  
B. KPK Police  
C. Punjab Police  
D. Balochistan Police
16. Which App got first position in the top three Best Mobile Government Apps out of over 4,600 entries at the "World Government Summit 2019"?  
A. Pakistan Citizen Portal  
B. Indonesia's Qlue Smart City App  
C. China security Smart App  
D. US-based app NYC 311
17. The World Employment and Social Outlook Trends 2019 report is published by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. UNESCO  
B. International Labour Organization  
C. IMF  
D. UNO
18. The book named 'A Doctor in the House' is written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Rajab Tayyab Erdoğan  
B. Mahathir Muhammad  
C. Zulfiqar Bhutto  
D. Vladimir Putin
19. The World Radio Day (WRD) is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 12 February B. 13 February  
C. 14 February D. 15 February
20. Macedonia changed its name officially to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. South Macedonia  
B. North Macedonia  
C. Macedonia Prima  
D. Macedonia Republic
21. After which incident India withdraw the MFN status for Pakistan?  
A. After the Pulwama attack  
B. After KSA investment in PAK  
C. Due to spy Kalbhoshan  
D. CPEC & China financial support
22. Naval Forces of how many countries participated in 5 day Multinational Maritime Exercise "AMAN-19"?  
A. 44 B. 46  
C. 47 D. 48
23. The theme of World Radio Day (13 Feb) was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Radio is lifeline  
B. Dialogue, Tolerance and Peace  
C. Youth and Radio  
D. All of these
24. The first Asian woman to play 100 T20s is:  
A. Sana Mir  
B. Mithali Raj  
C. Bismah Maroof  
D. Sidra Ameen
25. Which satellite is developed by King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) and Lockheed Martin Space?  
A. SGS-1 B. SGS-2  
C. SJS-1 D. none of these
26. Current chairman of the African Union (AU) is President of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Zambia B. Egypt  
C. South Africa D. Ethiopia



27. The first-ever World Pulses Day (WPD) is observed on \_\_\_\_\_  
A. February 11 B. February 09  
C. February 08 D. February 10
28. At which port Night Navigation system has been launched for the very first time in the history of Pakistan?  
A. Qasim B. Gwadar  
C. Karachi D. none of these
29. The Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019 was held in \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. China B. Pakistan  
C. Afghanistan D. none of these
30. Which of the following Pakistani teacher has won the coveted World's Dedicated Teacher award announced by Cambridge University?  
A. Ahmed Jabar  
B. Ahmed Saya  
C. Saeed Ahmed  
D. Syed Ahmed Shah
31. What was the theme of the 32nd African Union summit?  
A. The year of the refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons  
B. Free trade for all  
C. Curbing CO2 emission  
D. Equality for all
32. The busiest avenue was named after "Muhammad Ali Jinnah Way" in which city?  
A. New York B. London  
C. Tokyo D. Paris
33. Recently Pope Francis visited which of the following countries from 3 Feb - 5 Feb 2019 to participate in an international interfaith meeting?  
A. UAE B. Saudi Arabia  
C. Morocco D. Qatar
34. SGS-1, Communication Satellite is recently launched by \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. USA B. India  
C. China D. Saudi Arabia
35. In which country "The World Government Summit-2019" held?  
A. USA B. Dubai  
C. Iran D. South Africa
36. Passing under which Sea the Turk Stream (910 km) gas pipeline is linking Russia and Turkey?  
A. Red B. Caspian  
C. Black D. none of these
37. A Common digital currency "Aber" is launched by \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Germany and France  
B. Japan and South Korea  
C. China and North Korea  
D. UAE and Saudi Arabia
38. Who is the First Captain of Pakistan National Women Blind Cricket Team?  
A. Salma Javed  
B. Nazia Beenish  
C. Rabia Shahzadi  
D. Firdus Malik
39. Name the Pakistan envoy to China who received the "Silk Road Super Ambassador Award"?  
A. Asad Umar  
B. Masood Khalid  
C. Sheriyyar Afridi  
D. None of these
40. Name of Pakistan's first Hindu woman Civil Judge is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Iran Bedi  
B. Krishna Kumari  
C. Suman Bodani  
D. None of these
41. International Year of the Period Table (IYPT-2019) is officially launched by \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. UNESCO B. UNIDO  
C. FAO D. ITU



42. The Aerospace Industries of \_\_\_\_\_ has signed \$777 million Naval MRSAM deal with Indian Navy.  
A. South Korea B. United States  
C. Israel D. Germany
43. Asian Cup Football tournament 2019 is won by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan B. Qatar  
C. Iran D. Singapore
44. The first-ever global report "Future of the Rail" is prepared by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. IMF B. IEA  
C. WHO D. none of these
45. Who won the 19th Asian Junior Squash Tournament by beating India?  
A. Pakistan B. Thailand  
C. China D. none of these
46. Where the 10th meeting of the SAARC Food Bank board held?  
A. Kathmandu B. New Delhi  
C. Islamabad D. Colombo
47. In which city Iran-Pakistan Free Economic Zone is going to establish for enhanced bilateral trade with Pakistan?  
A. Mirjaveh City B. Gwadar  
C. Dalbandin D. none of these
48. Which Pakistani personality has been named among Foreign Policy magazine's 2019 list of 'Global Thinkers'?  
A. Shah Mehmud Qureshi  
B. Qamar Javed Bajwa  
C. PM Imran Khan  
D. Asad Umar
49. What was the Theme of World Wetlands Day 2019?  
A. Wetlands for Our Future  
B. Wetlands Take Care of Water  
C. To inspire the people to save wetland  
D. Wetlands and Climate Change
- 50. \_\_\_\_\_ has signed a five-year global partnership deal with the International Cricket Council (ICC)  
A. PEPSI Cola  
B. Diamond Foam  
C. Coca-Cola  
D. FFC
51. UN and \_\_\_\_\_ launched Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development.  
A. Germany B. Rwanda  
C. Italy D. USA
52. The Arab Economic And Social Development Summit 2019 held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Egypt B. Turkey  
C. Lebanon D. Libya
53. In the 10th BRICS summit 2018 which of the two countries participated as a guest?  
A. Turkey, Argentina  
B. UK, Turkey  
C. Argentina, Germany  
D. None of these
54. Pahang's Sultan Abdullah elected as the King of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Indonesia B. Malaysia  
C. Jordan D. none of these
55. Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2018 has ranked \_\_\_\_\_ on 1st position?  
A. New Zealand B. Denmark  
C. Canada D. Germany
56. "World Cancer Day 2019" had theme \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "I Can We Can"  
B. "Myths the Debunk"  
C. "No Ahead of Us"  
D. "I am and I will"
57. \_\_\_\_\_ won the Australian Open 2019 Men's (Single) final.



- A. Roger Federer  
B. **Novak Djokovic**  
C. Rafael Nadal  
D. Andy Roddick
58. \_\_\_\_\_ won the Australian Open 2019 women (singles) final.  
A. **Naomi Osaka**  
B. Maria Sharapova  
C. Petra Kvitova  
D. Serena Williams
59. The Brazilian city \_\_\_\_\_ has been named by UNESCO as the World Capital of Architecture for 2020.  
A. São Paulo  
B. **Rio de Janeiro**  
C. Belo Horizonte  
D. Rio Grande do Sul
60. Stefan Lofven elected as the Prime Minister of Sweden for \_\_\_\_\_ term.  
A. 1<sup>st</sup>  
B. **2nd**  
C. 3<sup>rd</sup>  
D. 4th
61. The winner country of the Hopman Cup 2019 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germany  
B. **France**  
C. Poland  
D. Switzerland
62. Recently 'Pabuk' a tropical cyclone occurred in which of the following countries?  
A. **Thailand**  
B. Indonesia  
C. Japan  
D. Mauritius
63. Name the Chief Justice of India who attended the oath-taking ceremony of Chief Justice of Pakistan Asif Saeed Khosa?  
A. **Justice Ranjan Gogoi**  
B. Justice Sharad Arvind Bodbe  
C. Justice N.V. Ramana  
D. Justice Dipak Misra
64. What are the names of two Asian countries that are ranked with 89% of people expressing patriotism towards their homeland?  
A. **Pakistan & Vietnam**  
B. Sri Lanka & Bangladesh  
C. Nepal & India  
D. China & Taiwan  
E. None of these
65. The "Points of Light" award is given to APS survivor Ahmed Nawaz in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. **USA**  
B. U.A.E  
C. **U.K**  
D. none of these
66. Where Dakar Rally 2019 took place?  
A. **Peru**  
B. Canada  
C. Austria  
D. none of these
67. Where the 14<sup>th</sup> G20 summit 2019 will held?  
A. **Ankara**  
B. Limburg  
C. **Osaka**  
D. Davos
68. The \_\_\_\_\_ annual meeting of the World Economic Forum held in Davos in Jan 2019.  
A. 47th  
B. 48th  
C. **49<sup>th</sup>**  
D. 50th
69. Which of the following Airports of US is renamed after legendary boxer Muhammad Ali?  
A. John F. Kennedy  
B. **Louisville Airport**  
C. O'Hare Airport  
D. None of these
70. The new elected Deputy Speaker of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly(AJKLA) is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sardar Ibrahim  
B. Sardar Farooq Tahir  
C. **Sardar Amer Altaf**  
D. Shazia Akbar
71. What is the name of the first Sikh "PRO" to Punjab Governor?  
A. Sardar Jaswant Singh  
B. Sardar Motti Singh  
C. **Sardar Pawan Singh Arora**  
D. Sardar Jaipal Singh

72. The Current Chairman of Pakistan Telecom Authority (PTA) is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Syed Bilal Shah  
 B. Major General (R) Amir Azeem Bajwa  
 C. Dr. Syed Ismail Shah  
 D. Muhammad Naveed
73. First-Ever Arctic Weather Satellite is launched by \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. China  
 B. Russia  
 C. USA  
 D. none of these
74. Social media site \_\_\_\_\_ has announced to invest \$300 Million in Local Journalism?  
 A. Twitter  
 B. Facebook  
 C. YouTube  
 D. Instagram
75. Under construction Gulpur Hydropower Project (102 MW) is located in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. Jhelum  
 B. Kotli  
 C. Mirpur  
 D. Gilgit
76. Who is the newly elected President of Brazil?  
 A. Jair Bolsonaro  
 B. Michel Temer  
 C. Dilma Rousseff  
 D. None of the Above
77. Which Country is at first position w.r.t child born on New Year day in 2019 according to UNICEF?  
 A. Nigeria  
 B. India  
 C. China  
 D. none of these
78. In order to cut greenhouse gas emission \_\_\_\_\_ has imposed Carbon Tax from 2019.  
 A. Malaysia  
 B. Singapore  
 C. Canada  
 D. Brazil
79. Sheikh Hasina Wajid elected for the \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister of Bangladesh.  
 A. 2nd Term  
 B. 3rd Term  
 C. 4th Term  
 D. none of these
80. The World's first lander on the far side of the Moon on 3 January 2019 is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. America  
 B. France  
 C. Russia  
 D. China
81. Major Gen. Alenka Ermenec became the first female Army Chief of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Sweden  
 B. Ukraine  
 C. Slovenia  
 D. Belgium
82. On 1 January 2019 which two countries left UNESCO?  
 A. USA & Israel  
 B. France & Germany  
 C. Belgium & Canada  
 D. None of these
83. Two football legends \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ arrived in Pakistan.  
 A. Kaka and Figo  
 B. Figo and Luka  
 C. Kaka and Messi  
 D. Messi and Ronaldo
84. The rank of USA according to World Government Summit (WGS) is \_\_\_\_\_ in E-complaint system.  
 A. 1<sup>st</sup>  
 B. 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 C. 4<sup>th</sup>  
 D. 7<sup>th</sup>
85. The annual summit of the African Union took place in \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Rwanda  
 B. Addis Ababa  
 C. Abuja  
 D. Accra
86. Ex-Chief Justice of \_\_\_\_\_ has been arrested in Case-Rigging Charges?  
 A. South Korea  
 B. Pakistan  
 C. Russia  
 D. India
87. Which is the Deadliest Country for Journalists in 2018 by Forbes?  
 A. Syria  
 B. Saudi Arabia  
 C. Afghanistan  
 D. Palestine
88. The first female cricketer to play 200 ODIs is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Jemimah Rodrigues



- B. Mithali Raj  
C. Sana Mir  
D. Suzie Bates
89. The current IG of KPK police is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Salahuddin Khan Mehsud  
B. Muhammad Naeem Khan  
C. Nasir Khan Durrani  
D. Muhammad Tahir
90. Which of the European countries have officially set up a payment channel with Iran called INSTEX?
- A. Italy, Russia, and Syria  
B. Brazil, Spain, and Egypt  
C. Saudi Arabia, Denmark, and Japan  
D. Germany, France, and the UK
91. The World Economic Outlook (WEO) has been released by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. AIIB                      B. WB  
C. IMF                      D. UNFPA
92. How many Countries participated in Karakoram International Alpine Ski Cup 2019?
- A. 11 Countries    B. 13 Countries  
C. 15 Countries    D. 17 Countries
93. Which Pakistani Journalist won the AFP's Kate Webb Prize 2018?
- A. Asad Hashim    B. Hamid Mir  
C. Saleem Safi    D. Dr. Danish
94. Space agency \_\_\_\_\_ has launched a satellite to create the world's first artificial meteor shower
- A. JAXA                      B. NASA  
C. ROSCOSMOS    D. SUPARCO
95. The 2019 Asian Football Cup is the \_\_\_\_\_ edition AFC?
- A. 18<sup>th</sup>                      B. 17<sup>th</sup>  
C. 16<sup>th</sup>                      D. none of these
96. The United Nations General Assembly has announced first-ever International Day of Education to be celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. 24 Jan 2019    B. 25 Jan 2019  
C. 26 Jan 2019    D. 31 Jan 2019
97. Who will host ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2020?
- A. Australia              B. India  
C. England                D. West Indies
98. Recently Germany has signed the "Treaty of Aachen" to which of the following countries?
- A. Poland                  B. France  
C. Iran                      D. Russia
99. The first player in cricket history to win all three awards of the year is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Shahid Afridi  
B. Kane Williamson  
C. Virat Kohli  
D. Hashim Amla

# ENGLISH



# Vocabulary for Synonyms, Antonyms and Sentence Completion Questions

| Word         | Synonyms (Similar)                                      | Antonyms (Opposite)                         |
|--------------|---|---|
| Abate        | moderate, decrease                                      | aggravate, supplement                       |
| Abject       | despicable, servile                                     | commendable, praiseworthy                   |
| Abjure       | forsake, renounce                                       | approve, sanction                           |
| Abortive     | vain, unproductive                                      | effectual, productive                       |
| Absolve      | pardon, forgive   | compel, accuse                              |
| Accord       | agreement, harmony                                      | disagreement, discord                       |
| Acrimony     | harshness, bitterness                                   | courtesy, benevolence                       |
| Adamant      | stubborn, inflexible                                    | flexible, soft                              |
| Adherent     | follower, disciple                                      | rival, adversary                            |
| Adjunct      | joined, added   | separated, subtracted                       |
| Admonish     | counsel, reprove  | approve, applaud                            |
| Adversity    | misfortune, calamity                                    | prosperity, fortune                         |
| Alien        | foreigner, outsider                                     | native, resident                            |
| Allay        | pacify, soothe  | aggravate, excite                           |
| Alleviate    | abate, relieve  | aggravate, enhance                          |
| Allure       | entice, fascinate                                       | repulse, repel                              |
| Amalgamation | admixture, alloy, amalgam, blend, cocktail, combination | component, constituent, element, ingredient |
| Amplify      | enlarge, extend   | lessen, contract                            |
| Antipathy    | hostility,  | admiration,                                 |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
|             | aversion  | fascination                                       |
| Annihilate  | crush, decimate, demolish, eradicate, exterminate, extinguish, finish off | bear, build, construct, create, fix, aid, approve |
| Apathy      | unconcern, indifference   | concern, care                                     |
| Arraign     | charge, blame   | exculpate, pardon                                 |
| Audacity    | boldness, arrogance   | mildness, cowardice                               |
| Authentic   | genuine, reliable   | fictitious, unreal                                |
| Awkward     | clumsy, rough   | clever, apt                                       |
| Axiom       | maxim, truth  | absurdity, blunder                                |
| Baffle      | frustrate, perplex  | compose, facilitate                               |
| Bane        | affliction, curse, nemesis, scourge                                       | benefit, blessing, boon, felicity                 |
| Barbarous   | uncivilized, savage   | cultured, humane                                  |
| Benevolence | humanity, generosity  | malevolence, inhumanity                           |
| Bewitching  | magical, fascinating  | repulsive, repugnant                              |
| Bizarre     | absurd, crazy, fanciful, fantastic  | realistic, reasonable                             |
| Bleak       | dismal, gloomy  | bright, pleasant                                  |
| Brittle     | delicate, fragile   | tough, enduring                                   |
| Bustle      | haste, flurry   | slowness, quiet                                   |
| Canny       | astute, clear-eyed, clear-sighted   | unknowing   |
| Calamity    | adversity,  | happiness,  |



|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | misfortune   | fortune  |
| Callous     | obdurate, unfeeling  | compassionate, tender  |
| Calumny     | defamation, aspersion  | commendation, praise   |
| Capable     | competent, affable   | incompetent, inept   |
| Captivate   | charm, fascinate   | disillusion, offend  |
| Captivity   | imprisonment, confinement  | freedom, liberty   |
| Cataclysm   | alluvion, bath, cataract, deluge, flood, flood tide, inundation, Niagara, overflow | blessing, boon, good fortune, good luck, happiness, miracle wonder success |
| Cavity      | depth, depression  | elevation, projection  |
| Cease       | terminate, desist  | begin, originate   |
| Chaste      | virtuous, pure   | sullied, lustful   |
| Cheeky      | bold, brash, saucy, impudent, insolent, nervy,                                     | meek, mousy (or mousey), retiring, shy, timid                              |
| Chastise    | punish, admonish   | cheer, encourage   |
| Conjecture  | guess, shot, supposition, surmise  | proof, reality, truth, calculation, certainty, fact, measurement           |
| Compassion  | kindness, sympathy   | cruelty, barbarity   |
| Comprise    | include, contain   | reject, lack   |
| Complex     | compound, network, structure system  | division, separation   |
| Concede     | yield, permit  | deny, reject   |
| Concur      | approve, agree   | differ, disagree   |
| Consent     | agree, permit  | object, disagree   |
| Consequence | effect, outcome  | origin, start  |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| Consolidate | solidify, strengthen   | separate, weaken  |
| Conspicuous | prominent, obvious   | concealed, hidden   |
| Convenient  | acceptable, advantageous, agreeable, available, beneficial, comfortable, conducive | bad, disadvantageous, disagreeable, harmful, hindering, hurtful |
| Contempt    | scorn, disregard   | regard, praise  |
| Contradict  | deny, oppose   | approve, confirm  |
| Contrary    | dissimilar, conflicting  | similar, alike  |
| Crumble     | atrophy, decay, decline, degenerate, descend                                       | ameliorate, improve, meliorate                                  |
| Cynical     | misanthropic, pessimistic  | un-cynical  |
| Dainty      | elegant, delicate  | clumsy, coarse  |
| Dangle      | droop, flap, hang, sling, sway, swing  | disenchant, disgust, dissuade, repulse, turn off                |
| Decay       | collapse, decompose  | flourish, progress  |
| Deceit      | deception, artifice  | veracity, sincerity   |
| Decipher    | interpret, reveal  | misinterpret, distort   |
| Dedicate    | devote, consecrate   | refuse, negate  |
| Defer       | prolong, suspend   | accelerate, expedite  |
| Defile      | contaminate, pollute   | purify, sanctity  |
| Defray      | spend, pay   | disclaim, repudiate   |
| Deficit     | crunch, dearth, deficiency, drought (also drouth), failure                         | abundance, adequacy, amplitude, opulence,                       |



|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| Deliberate  | cautious, intentional   | rash, sudden                                      |
| Delicious   | palatable, tasteful   | distasteful, unsavoury                            |
| Demolish    | ruin, devastate   | repair, construct                                 |
| Deprive     | despoil, divest   | restore, renew                                    |
| Deride      | mock, taunt   | inspire, encourage                                |
| Despicable  | worthless, shameless  | worthy, decent                                    |
| Devilish    | baroque, excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, extreme, fancy, immoderate, inordinate | middling, moderate, modest, reasonable, temperate |
| Disdain     | detest, despise   | approve, praise                                   |
| Disgorged   | regurgitate, discharge, retch, spew   | bottle (up), contain, restrain, shut              |
| Disparate   | different, dissimilar, distant, distinct, distinctive                               | alike, identical, indistinguishable, kin          |
| Eccentric   | strange, abnormal   | natural, conventional                             |
| Ecstasy     | delight, exultation   | despair, calamity, depression                     |
| Efface      | destroy, obliterate   | retain, maintain                                  |
| Elevate     | dignify, heighten   | deprecate, denounce                               |
| Eliminate   | expel, oust   | restore, accept                                   |
| Eloquence   | expression, fluency   | halting, stammering                               |
| Emancipate  | discharge, disenfranchise, enfranchise, enlarge                                     | bind, confine, enchain, fetter, restrain          |
| Encumbrance | hindrance, obstacle   | incentive, stimulant                              |
| Endeavour   | undertake, aspire   | cease, quit                                       |
| Enormous    | colossal  | diminutive,                                       |

|                      |   |                                   |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|                      | mammoth   | negligible                        |
| Epitome              | precise, example  | increment, expansion              |
| Equivocal            | uncertain, hazy   | obvious, lucid                    |
| Eradicate            | destroy, exterminate  | secure, plant                     |
| Esteem               | respect, regard   | ridicule, spurn                   |
| Eternal              | perpetual, endless  | temporary, momentary              |
| Evade                | avoid, elude  | acknowledge, confront             |
| Evident              | obvious, apparent   | obscure, concealed                |
| Expedient            | advantageous, desirable, feasible                             |                                   |
| judicious, opportune | disadvantageous, impossible, unfeasible, unreasonable, unwise |                                   |
| Exemplify            | demonstrate, illustrate, instance                             | demonstrate, illustrate, instance |
| Fabricate            | construct, produce  | destroy, dismantle                |
| Fallacy              | delusion, mistake   | veracity, truth                   |
| Falter               | stumble, demur  | persist, endure                   |
| Fanatical            | narrow-minded, biased   | liberal, tolerant                 |
| Fantastic            | fanciful, uncommon  | ordinary, normal                  |
| Feeble               | weak, frail   | strong, robust                    |
| Ferocious            | cruel, fierce   | gentle, sympathetic               |
| Feud                 | strife, quarrel   | fraternity, harmony               |
| Fleeting             | transient, temporary  | enduring, eternal                 |
| Flimsy               | trifling, transparent   | firm, tenacious                   |
| Fluctuate            | deflect, vacillate  | stabilize, resolve                |
| Forsake              | desert  | hold maintain                     |



|               |  |                                    |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
|               | renounce   |                                    |
| Fragile       | weak, infirm                                       | enduring, tough                    |
| Frantic       | violent, agitated                                  | subdued, gentle                    |
| Frivolous     | petty, worthless                                   | solemn, significant                |
| Frugality     | economy, providence                                | lavishness, extravagance           |
| Gloom         | obscurity, darkness                                | delight, mirth                     |
| Glut          | stuff, satiate                                     | starve, abstain                    |
| Glid          | bowl, breeze, brush, coast                         | flounder, struggle                 |
| Gorgeous      | magnificent, dazzling                              | dull, unpretentious                |
| Gracious      | courteous, beneficent                              | rude, unforgiving                  |
| Grisly        | disgusting, atrocious                              | pleasing, attractive               |
| Grudge        | hatred, aversion                                   | benevolence, affection             |
| Guile         | cunning, deceit                                    | honesty, frankness                 |
| Hallucination | illusion, phantom, aberration, apparition, fantasy | reality, experience, fact, truth   |
| Hamper        | retard, prevent                                    | promote, facilitate                |
| Haphazard     | random, unsorted                                   | considered, arranged               |
| Hapless       | unfortunate, ill-fated                             | fortunate, lucky                   |
| Hanged        | attach, bend, drape, drift, flap, float            | abandon, detach, disregard, forget |
| Harass        | irritate, molest                                   | assist, comfort                    |
| Haughty       | arrogant, pompous                                  | humble, submissive                 |
| Hazard        | Peril, danger                                      | conviction, security               |
| Heretic       | non-conformist, secularist                         | conformable, religious             |
| Hideous       | frightful, shocking                                | attractive, alluring               |

|               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Hypocrisy     | deception, affectation  | sincerity, honesty   |
| Hypothetical  | debatable, imaginary, problematic, speculative, theoretical, vague          | certain, definite, factual, real sure  |
| Icon          | figure, idol, picture, portrait, symbol                                     | nobody, non-celebrity  |
| Indigenous    | aboriginal, autochthonous, born   | nonindigenous, nonnative   |
| Infinitesimal | atomic, bitsy, bitty, itty-bitty (or itsy-bitsy), little bitty, microscopic | astronomical (also astronomic), colossal, cosmic (also cosmical), elephantine, enormous, giant |
| Investigate   | consider, examine, explore, inspect, interrogate                            | answer, forget, ignore, neglect  |
| Immaculate    | unsullied, spotless   | defiled, tarnished   |
| Immense       | huge, enormous  | puny, insignificant  |
| Immerse       | submerge, involve   | emerge, uncover  |
| Imminent      | impending, brewing  | distant, receding  |
| Immunity      | prerogative, privilege  | blame, censure   |
| Impair        | diminish, deteriorate   | restore, revive  |
| Impartial     | just, unbiased  | prejudiced, biased   |
| Impediment    | hurdle, obstruction   | assistance, concurrence  |
| Impious       | irreligious, unholy   | pious, devout  |
| Impute        | attribute, ascribe  | exculpate, support   |



|               |  |   |
|---------------|--|---|
| Inane         | empty, meaningless, pointless, senseless                                 | meaningful, significant                           |
| Inclination   | disposition, affection   | disinclination, indifference                      |
| Incompetent   | inefficient, unskilled   | dexterous, skilled                                |
| Incongruous   | inappropriate, absurd  | compatible, harmonious                            |
| Inevitable    | unavoidable, ascertained   | unlikely, doubtful                                |
| Infringe      | violate, encroach  | comply, concur                                    |
| Ingenuous     | undisguised, naïve   | wily, crafty                                      |
| Insinuate     | allude, hint   | conceal, camouflage                               |
| Inspid        | tasteless, vapid   | delicious, luscious                               |
| Insolvent     | indigent, destitute  | wealthy, solvent                                  |
| Instil        | inculcate, inject  | eradicate, extract                                |
| Intricate     | tangled,, complicated  | regulated, orderly                                |
| Intrigue      | scheme, conspiracy   | candour, sincerity                                |
| Intrinsic     | genuine,, fundamental  | extraneous, incidental                            |
| Invective     | accusation, censure  | approval, acclamation                             |
| Invincible    | unconquerable, impregnable   | effeminate, languid                               |
| Inquisitive   | analytical, nosy, big-eyed, challenging, forward, impertinent, inquiring | incurious, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested |
| Irrepressible | irresistible, unconfined   | composed, hesitant                                |
| Jaded         | tired, exhausted   | renewed, recreated                                |
| Jejune        | dull, boring   | interesting, exciting                             |
| Jovial        | frolicsome,  | solemn, morose                                    |

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
|           | cheerful   |   |
| Jubilant  | rejoicing, triumphant  | melancholy, depressing  |
| Judicious | thoughtful, prudent  | irrational, foolish   |
| Just      | honest, impartial  | unequal, unfair   |
| Justify   | defend, exculpate  | impute, arraign   |
| Juvenile  | young, tender  | dotage, antiquated  |
| Keen      | sharp, poignant  | vapid, insipid  |
| Kindred   | relation, species  | unrelated, dissimilar   |
| Knave     | dishonest, scoundrel   | paragon, innocent   |
| Knell     | death knell, last, blow  | reconstruction, rediscovery   |
| Knotty    | Complicated, difficult   | simple, manageable  |
| Lavish    | abundant, excessive  | scarce, deficient   |
| Lax       | slack, careless  | firm, reliable  |
| Lenient   | compassionate, merciful  | cruel, severe   |
| Liable    | accountable, bound   | unaccountable, apt to   |
| Liberal   | magnanimous, generous  | stingy, malicious   |
| Linger    | loiter, prolong  | hasten, quicken   |
| Listless  | indifferent, inattentive   | brisk, attentive  |
| Lucid     | sound, rational  | obscure, hidden   |
| Lunacy    | delusion, insanity   | normalcy, sanity  |
| Lure      | attract, entice  | repel, dissuade   |
| Lurid     | exaggerated, ghastly, gory, grim, grisly, horrifying, macabre, obscene | clean, delightful, dull, mild, moral, nice, pleasant, pleasing, upright, humble, modest |
| Luscious  | palatable, delicious   | unsavoury, tart   |
| Luxuriant | profuse, abundant  | scanty, meagre  |



|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
| Malice     | animosity, animus, antipathy, bitterness, enmity, grudge, hatred | friendliness, friendship, good will, happiness, kindness         |
| Melodious  | melodic, musical, tuneful  | discordant, grating, inharmonious                                |
| Minute     | diminutive, miniature  | large, colossal  |
| Miraculous | marvelous, extraordinary   | ordinary, trivial  |
| Mitigate   | alleviate, relieve   | augment, enhance   |
| Modest     | humble, courteous  | arrogant, pompous  |
| Molest     | harass, tease  | console, soothe  |
| Mollify    | appease, assuage   | irritate, infuriate  |
| Momentous  | notable, eventful  | trivial, insignificant   |
| Monotonous | irksome, tedious   | varied, pleasant   |
| Munificent | liberal, hospitable  | frugal, penurious  |
| Murky      | dusky, dreary  | bright shining   |
| Mutinous   | recalcitrant, insurgent  | submissive, faithful   |
| Mutual     | joint, identical   | separate, distinct   |
| Myopic     | nearsighted, shortsighted, biased, half-sighted                  |  |
| Negligent  | inattentive, careless  | vigilant, careful  |
| Niggardly  | miser, covetous  | generous, profuse  |
| Nimble     | prompt, brisk  | sluggish, languid  |
| Nonchalant | indifferent, negligent   | attentive, considerate   |
| Notion     | approach, assumption, conception, impression, opinion,           | being, concrete, reality, ignorance, misunderstanding, stupidity |

|             |                        |                           |
|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
|             | perception             |                           |
| Novice      | tyro, beginner         | veteran, ingenious        |
| Noxious     | baneful, injurious     | healing, profitable       |
| Nullify     | cancel, annul          | confirm, uphold           |
| Numerous    | profuse, various       | scarce, deficient         |
| Obstruct    | impede, prevent        | hasten, encourage         |
| Obvious     | evident, apparent      | obscure, ambiguous        |
| Occult      | latent, ambiguous      | intelligible, transparent |
| Odious      | malevolent, obnoxious  | engaging, fascinating     |
| Offensive   | abhorrent, arrogant    | docile, compliant         |
| Offspring   | descendant, sibling    | ancestor, forefather      |
| Opaque      | obscure, shady         | transparent, bright       |
| Oracular    | cryptic, vague         | lucid, distinct           |
| Ordain      | order, impose          | revoke, abolish           |
| Ornamental  | decorative, adorned    | unseemly, plain           |
| Outbreak    | eruption, insurrection | compliance, subjection    |
| Outrage     | offence, maltreatment  | praise, favour            |
| Overwhelm   | triumph, subjugate     | flounder, falter          |
| Pamper      | flatter, indulge       | deny, disparage           |
| Paramount   | foremost, eminent      | trivial, inferior         |
| Peerless    | matchless, unrivalled  | mediocre, commonplace     |
| Peevish     | perverse, sullen       | suave, amiable            |
| Pertness    | flippancy, impudence   | modesty, diffidence       |
| Perverse    | petulant, obstinate    | complacent, docile        |
| Placid      | tranquil, calm         | turbulent, hostile        |
| Pompous     | haughty, arrogant      | unpretentious, humble     |
| Proliferate | accelerate,            | contract,                 |



|              |  |  |
|--------------|--|--|
|              | accumulate, appreciate, balloon,         | decrease, diminish, dwindle, lessen          |
| Precarious   | doubtful, insecure                       | assured, undeniable                          |
| Predicament  | plight, dilemma                          | resolution, confidence                       |
| Premature    | precocious, untimely                     | belated, opportune                           |
| Prodigious   | vast, enormous                           | unimpressive, diminutive                     |
| Prodigy      | miracle, marvel                          | normal, average                              |
| Profligate   | dissolute, degenerate                    | virtuous, upright                            |
| Profuse      | lavish, abundant                         | scarce, scanty                               |
| Proscribe    | prohibit, exclude                        | solicit, include                             |
| Protract     | prolong, delay                           | abbreviate, curtail                          |
| Provoke      | inflame, incite                          | pacify, comfort                              |
| Prudent      | cautious, discreet                       | impetuous, unwise                            |
| Quack        | impostor, deceiver                       | upright, unfeigned                           |
| Quaint       | queer, strange                           | familiar, usual                              |
| Quarantine   | seclude, screen                          | befriend, socialize                          |
| Quell        | subdue, reduce                           | exacerbate, agitate                          |
| Questionable | dubious, disputable                      | reliable, authentic                          |
| Quibble      | equivocate, prevaricate                  | unfeign, plain                               |
| Radiant      | aglow, beaming, bright, glowing, sunny   | dim, dull, lackluster, unbright, unbrilliant |
| Ratify       | consent, approve                         | deny, dissent                                |
| Ravage       | destroy, ruin                            | reconstruct, renovate                        |
| Rebate       | abatement, deduction, discount reduction | increase, rise, escalation                   |

|             |   |                        |
|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Redeem      | recover, liberate                         | conserve, lose         |
| Remnant     | residue, piece                            | entire, whole          |
| Remonstrate | censure, protest                          | agree, loud            |
| Remorse     | regret, penitence                         | ruthlessness, obduracy |
| Remote      | inaccessible, farther                     | adjoining, adjacent    |
| Rescind     | annul, abrogate                           | delegate, permit       |
| Resentment  | displeasure, wrath                        | content, cheer         |
| Retract     | recant, withdraw                          | confirm, assert        |
| Reverence   | respect, esteem                           | disrespect, affront    |
| Rout        | vanquish, overthrow                       | succumb, withdraw      |
| Rustic      | rural, uncivilised                        | cultured, refined      |
| Ruthless    | remorseless, inhumane                     | compassionate, lenient |
| Sarcastic   | ironical, derisive                        | courteous, gracious    |
| Saucy       | impudent, insolent                        | modest, humble         |
| Scanty      | scarce, insufficient                      | lavish, multitude      |
| Shabby      | miserable, impoverished                   | prosperous, thriving   |
| Shrewd      | cunning, crafty                           | simple, imbecile       |
| Slander     | defame, malign                            | applaud, approve       |
| Smudge      | befoul, begrime, bemire, besmire, blacken | clean, cleanse         |
| Sneer       | mock, scorn                               | flatter, praise        |
| Solicit     | entreat, implore                          | protest, oppose        |
| Sporadic    | intermittent, scattered                   | incessant, frequent    |
| Squalid     | dirty, filthy                             | tidy, attractive       |
| Stain       | blemish, tarnish                          | honour, purify         |



|             |                           |                            |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Stupor      | lethargy, unconsciousness | sensibility, consciousness |
| Subsequent  | consequent, following     | Preceding, Previous        |
| Substantial | considerable, solid       | tenuous, fragile           |
| Subvert     | demolish, sabotage        | generate, organise         |
| Superficial | partial, shallow          | profound, discerning       |
| Sycophant   | parasite, flatterer       | devoted, loyal             |
| Taboo       | prohibit, ban             | permit, consent            |
| Taciturn    | reserved, silent          | talkative, extrovert       |
| Tedious     | wearisome, irksome        | exhilarating, lively       |
| Temperate   | cool, moderate            | boisterous, violent        |
| Throng      | assembly, crowd           | dispersion, sparsity       |
| Timid       | diffident, coward         | bold, intrepid             |
| Tranquil    | peaceful, composed        | violent, furious           |
| Transient   | temporal, transitory      | lasting, enduring          |
| Trenchant   | assertive, forceful       | feeble, ambiguous          |
| Trivial     | trifling, insignificant   | significant, veteran       |
| Tumultuous  | violent, riotous          | peaceful, harmonious       |
| Tyro        | beginner, learner         | proficient, veteran        |
| Umbrage     | resentment, bitterness    | sympathy, goodwill         |
| Uncouth     | awkward, ungraceful       | elegant, graceful          |
| Usurp       | seize, wrest              | restore, compensate        |
| Utterly     | completely, entirely      | deficiently, incompletely  |
| Vagrant     | wanderer, roaming         | steady, settled            |
| Valid       | genuine, authentic        | fallacious, deceptive      |

|           |                        |                      |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Valour    | bravery, prowess       | fear, cowardice      |
| Vanity    | conceit, pretension    | modesty, humility    |
| Venerable | esteemed, honoured     | unworthy, immature   |
| Venom     | poison, malevolence    | antidote, benevolent |
| Veteran   | ingenious, experienced | novice, tyro         |
| Vicious   | corrupt, obnoxious     | noble, virtuous      |
| Vigilant  | cautious, alert        | careless, negligent  |
| Volatile  | light, changing        | heavy, ponderous     |
| Vouch     | confirm, consent       | repudiate, prohibit  |
| Vulgar    | inelegant, offensive   | elegant, civil       |
| Waive     | relinquish, remove     | impose, clamp        |
| Wan       | pale, faded            | bright, healthy      |
| Wane      | decline, dwindle       | ameliorate, rise     |
| Wary      | cautious, circumspect  | heedless, negligent  |
| Wed       | marry, combine         | divorce, separate    |
| Wicked    | vicious, immoral       | virtuous, noble      |
| Wield     | use, employ            | forgo, avoid         |
| Wilt      | wither, perish         | revive, bloom        |
| Yearn     | languish, crave        | content, satisfy     |
| Yell      | shout, shriek          | whisper, muted       |
| Yield     | surrender, abdicate    | resist, protest      |
| Yoke      | connect, harness       | liberate, release    |
| Zeal      | eagerness, fervour     | apathy, lethargy     |
| Zenith    | summit, apex           | nadir, base          |
| Zest      | delight, enthusiasm    | disgust, passive     |
| Zig-zag   | oblique, wayward       | straight, unbent     |



# Synonyms

1. Abate means:

- A. Intensify      B. revive  
C. escalate      D. diminish

Correct answer: D

**Explanation:** Abate means to decrease or lessen so diminish is the correct option which means the same.

2. Aboriginal means:

- A. Indigenous      B. emigrant  
C. uncanny      D. foreign

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Aboriginal means being the first of its kind in a region. Indigenous is the Correct answer which means native or primitive.

3. Abridge means:

- A. Extend      B. enlarge  
C. dilate      D. condense

Correct answer: D

**Explanation:** Abridge means to lessen or shorten so Condense is the right answer which means to compress or make precise.

4. Bane means:

- A. Disaster      B. comfort  
C. felicity      D. blessing

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Bane means cause of ruin, misery. Disaster means state of extreme misfortune or misery.

5. Barren means:

- A. Fertile      B. fruitful  
C. verdant      D. infertile

Correct answer: D

**Explanation:** Barren means unproductive and desolate. Infertile is the correct option which means the same as barren.

6. Caliber means:

- A. Destitution      B. inadequacy  
C. quality      D. scarcity

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Caliber means a degree of worth or excellence. Quality means the same.

7. Capricious means:

- A. Fickle      B. predictable  
C. uniform      D. invariable

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** capricious means unpredictable. Fickle means the same.

8. Abhorrent means:

- A. Agreeable      B. loathsome  
C. savory      D. pleasing

Correct answer: B

**Explanation:** Abhorrent means something that is offensive. Loathsome means a highly offensive thing. Both have same meanings.

9. Repressed means:

- A. Stifled      B. confessed  
C. declared      D. emitted

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Repressed means suppression of impulses or emotions. Stifle means to restrain oneself from acting on emotions.

10. Monetary means:

- A. Non-financial      B. fiscal  
C. fleck      D. whiff

Correct answer: B

**Explanation:** Monetary and fiscal both mean involving financial matters.

11. Intrigue means:

- A. Dismiss      B. monotone  
C. fascinate      D. neglect

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Intrigue and fascinate both means cause to be interested or curious.

12. Impulsively means:

- A. Deliberately      B. cautiously  
C. consciously      D. rashly

Correct answer: D

**Explanation:** Impulsively and rashly both means doing something in a foolhardy, incautious manner.

13. Scoff means:

- A. Praise                      B. agree  
C. taunt                      D. accept

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Scoff and taunt both means to harass with continuous criticism or shoeing contemptuous disregard.

14. Incredulous means:

- A. believable                B. skeptical  
C. convinced                D. naive

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Incredulous and skeptical both mean not willing to accept something or having doubt about the truth of that thing.

15. Shudder means:

- A. Steady                      B. firm  
C. tremble                    D. invoice

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Shudder and tremble both means to shake or vibrate involuntary.

16. Vague means:

- A. Ambiguous                B. define  
C. obvious                    D. specific

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Vague and ambiguous both means not clearly understood or expressed. Something lacking clarity or distinctness.

17. Contemptuous means:

- A. Admiring                  B. applauding  
C. considerate                D. scornful

Correct answer: D

**Explanation:** Contemptuous and scornful both mean manifesting or expressing ridicule or disdain.

18. Appalled means:

- A. Brave                        B. bold  
C. frightened                D. adventurous

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Appalled and frightened both mean to strike with fear, horror etc.

19. Furore means:

- A. Please                      B. rage  
C. pleasure                  D. tameness

Correct answer: B

**Explanation:** Furore and rage both means a sudden outburst especially of anger.

20. Sapling means:

- A. Seedling                    B. roots  
C. uproot                      D. adult

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Sapling and seedling both means a young tree.

21. Brace means:

- A. Weaken                    B. support  
C. loosen                      D. relax

Correct means: B

**Explanation:** Brace and support both means to keep something firm or upright using woods iron etc. or material assistance.

22. Loam means:

- A. Soil                            B. rinse  
C. washes                      D. cleanliness

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** Loam is a kind of rich soil consisting of clay and sand and other organic materials.

23. Offend means:

- A. Please                      B. gratify  
C. annoy                        D. reverence

Correct answer: C

**Explanation:** Offend means to annoy, to hurt, to displease etc.

24. Whiff means:

- A. Sniff                         B. fragrance  
C. essence                      D. aroma

Correct answer: A

**Explanation:** whiff and sniff both mean to perceive by inhaling through the nose.

25. Fleck means:

- A. Mass                         B. spot  
C. stack                        D. mess

Correct answer: B



# Antonyms

From the given options choose a word most opposite in meaning to the one in question.

1. Mangle

- A. Disfigure      B. damage  
C. mend      D. wreck

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Mangle means to injure badly or alter in such as form as unrecognizable. Mend means to alter for the better; heal or cure.

2. Exalt

- A. Condemn      B. glorify  
C. worship      D. praise

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Exalt means to heighten or intensify, to praise or honor. Condemn means to express strong disapproval or declare or judge unfit for something.

4. Persecute

- A. Harass      B. comfort  
C. torture      D. afflict

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Persecute means to cause to suffer, to annoy. Comfort is an act of consoling, to relieve from affliction/pain.

5. Redemptive

- A. Rescue      B. cleansing  
C. danger      D. heaven

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Redemptive means to save someone from evil or danger. Danger means possibility of some threat or evil.

5. Wallow

- A. Rejoice      B. roll  
C. delight      D. dislike

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Wallow means to engage oneself entirely in a task with pleasure.

Dislike means to feel aversion towards something.

7. Censure

- A. Rebuke      B. criticize  
C. praise      D. condemn

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Censure means harsh criticism or to condemn someone or something. Praise means to express approval or to value.

8. Blurt

- A. Hold one's tongue  
B. utter  
C. exclaim  
D. give away

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Blurt means to utter impulsively, to speak without thinking. Hold one's tongue means to stop talking, speak carefully.

9. Preliminary

- A. Beginning      B. concluding  
C. foremost      D. primal

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** preliminary means to something that serves as a preceding event or introduces what follows. Concluding means an event occurring at the end.

10. Solitude

- A. Isolation      B. crowd  
C. union      D. association

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Solitude means a state of being alone or withdrawn from society. Isolation means a state of separation between persons and groups.

11. Oblivious

- A. Cautious                      B. unaware  
C. heedless                      D. insensible

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Oblivious means lacking conscious awareness of something. Cautious means showing careful forethought.

12. Gaiety

- A. Cheer                          B. sadness  
C. glee                            D. festivity

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Gaiety is a state of being cheerful or light-hearted. Sadness is the emotion experienced when not in a state of well-being.

13. Pedestrian

- A. Walker                        B. humdrum  
C. monotonous                  D. motorist

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Pedestrian is a person who travels by foot. Motorist is a person who drives an automobile.

14. Amiable

- A. Friendly                      B. sympathetic  
C. irritable                       D. charming

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Amiable means possessing sweetness, diffusing warmth or friendliness. Irritable means sensitive to stimulus; easily annoyed.

15. Peculiar

- A. Strange                        B. unusual  
C. ordinary                       D. strange

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** peculiar means deviating from the usual or expected. Ordinary means not special in any way especially in quality or degree.

16. Sleek

- A. Glossy                         B. polished  
C. lustrous                       D. coarse

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** sleek is something having a smooth, beaming surface. Coarse are textures that are rough to touch.

17. Dandy

- A. Quality                        B. splendid  
C. substandard                  D. nifty

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Dandy means a person who is concerned about his appearance looks. Substandard means a person falling short of some standards/prescribed norms.

18. Sob

- A. Cry                              B. giggle  
C. creep                           D. moan

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** sob means to weep convulsively. Giggle means to laugh nervously.

19. Vicious means:

- A. Benevolent                    B. sinful  
C. ferocious                      D. nasty

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** vicious means able or disposed to inflict pain or suffering. Benevolent means intending or showing kindness.

20. Unctuous

- A. Flattering                      B. sleek  
C. bland                            D. blunt

Correct Answers: D

**Explanation:** Unctuous means excessively charming in manner or speech. Blunt means someone characterized by directness in manner or speech, without being subtle.

21. Fidget

- A. Trifle                            B. twitch  
C. relax                            D. jiggle

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** fidget means uneasiness or restlessness. Relax means to become less tighten.



2. Ominous

- A. Threatening B. propitious  
C. gloomy D. scary

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** ominous means threatening or tragic developments. Propitious means presenting favorable circumstances, kind, gracious, helpful etc.

13. Hunch

- A. Prediction B. suspicion  
C. forecast D. proof

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Hunch means an expression that something might be the case. Proof is an actual evidence to establish the truth of something.

24. Gad

- A. Roam B. drift  
C. stay put D. stray

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Gad means to walk about or to roam about. Wander aimlessly. Stay put means to remain at a place without moving.

15. Sordid

- A. Reputable B. filthy  
C. shabby D. nasty

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Sordid means morally degraded, unethical or dishonest. Reputable means having or worthy of something; praise worthy.

6. Slumber

- A. Nap B. peace  
C. nap D. wakefulness

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** slumber means a periodic state of the world in which the consciousness is suspended. Wakefulness is a periodic state in which one is consciousness of the world.

27. Diligent

- A. Tireless B. inactive  
C. persistent D. energetic

**Correct Answer:** Diligent is being characterized by care in carrying out tasks. Inactive is someone who is ignorant and not active physically or mentally.

28. Wick

- A. Match B. dissipate  
C. spotlessness D. sate

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Wick is a loosely woven cord that draws fuel by capillary action. Spotlessness is a state of being absolutely clean; a tightly woven surface.

29. Undulant

- A. Wavy B. crinkle  
C. curvy D. straight

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Undulant is a surface having a rising or falling appearance/ wavy appearance. Straight is a surface without deviation.

30. Tread

- A. Crawl B. walk  
C. pace D. footstep

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Tread is a step in walking or running. Crawl is slow locomotion on hands and knees/ dragging the body.

31. Visage

- A. Face B. look  
C. features D. elude

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Visage is an expression conveyed by a person's face. Elude means escape either physically or mentally, escape understanding by.

32. Pedestal

- A. Support B. ceiling  
C. foundation D. pillar

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** pedestal means an architectural support or base. Ceiling is overhead surface of a covered space.

33. Colossal

- A. Minute                      B. immense  
C. huge                         D. tremendous

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** colossal means so great in size and extent. Minute means infinitely small.

34. Fissure

- A. Tear                         B. gap  
C. closing                     D. cleavage

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Fissure is a narrow opening made by parting of any substance. Closing is the act of closing something/ to close a substance.

35. Concord

- A. Harmony                  B. violence  
C. peace                      D. unity

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** concord means to agree, to act together. Violence is to injure, an act of aggression.

36. Woeful

- A. Afflicted                  B. harmed  
C. injured                    D. joyous

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** woeful means affected by or full of grief. Joyous means full of or characterized by joy.

37. Aghast

- A. Carefree                  B. brave  
C. astonished               D. stunned

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** Aghast means terrified, struck with fear. Carefree means free of trouble and worry.

38. Shriek

- A. Scream                    B. howl  
C. holler                     D. whisper

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** shriek is to utter a shrill cry/ piercing cry. Whisper is to speak softly, in a low voice.

39. Cascade

- A. Drizzle                    B. rush  
C. spout                      D. squirt

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** cascade is a sudden downpour. To rush down in great quantity. Drizzle means to shed in drops/minute particles.

40. Sojourn

- A. Stopover                  B. vacation  
C. break                      D. reside

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** sojourn is a temporary stay. Stay to spend a short length of time. Reside means to make one's home in a particular place.

41. Rampart

- A. Barrier                    B. fence  
C. jeopardy                  D. embankment

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** Rampart is an embankment built around a space for defensive purposes. Jeopardy is a source of danger; a possibility of incurring loss.

42. Niche

- A. Solid                        B. hole  
C. hollow                    D. corner

Correct Answer: Niche is a small concavity. A substance having holes inside. Solid is something of entirely one substance with no holes inside.

43. Epilogue:

- A. Conclusion                B. preface  
C. ending                      D. termination



Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** Epilogue is the closing part of a speech/ discourse. Preface is a short introductory essay at the start of a book/ discourse.

44. Pretentious

- A. Humble                      B. arrogant  
C. inflated                     D. proud

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** pretentious is someone making claims to be important or distinct. Humble means claiming little for one's self. Someone who's not boastful of himself or his abilities.

45. Placid

- A. Serene                      B. calm  
C. violent                      D. peaceful

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** placid is someone who is not easily irritable, peaceful, pleased. Violent is someone with or marked by great force or emotional intensity.

46. Relish

- A. Enjoy                        B. abhor  
C. savor                        D. delight

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** relish means to take pleasure in, get enjoyed from. Abhor means to hate or strongly dislike something or someone.

47. Reprehensible

- A. Shameful                    B. obnoxious  
C. sinful                        D. creditable

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Reprehensible means someone deserving severe rebuke/ scolded. Creditable means someone

who deserves praise, who is worthy of belief and credit.

48. Glimpse:

- A. Glance                      B. sight  
C. stare                        D. spy

Correct Answer: C

**Explanation:** glance is a quick look while stare is a fixed look with wide eyes for a notable amount of time.

49. Trivial

- A. Conventional              B. significant  
C. slight                        D. unimportant

Correct Answer: Trivial means something of small or no importance. Significant is something important in meaning or value.

50. Mock

- A. Ridicule                    B. taunt  
C. tease                        D. flatter

Correct Answer: D

**Explanation:** Mock means to treat with contempt. The act of ridicule. Flatter means to praise somewhat dishonestly or to favor bias.

51. Triumphant

- A. Pleased                      B. depressed  
C. victorious                   D. joyous

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** triumphant means to be joyful or proud especially because of success. Depressed means to be filled with melancholy. To feel low and unhappy than usual.

# Sentence Completion

## CONTENTS

### Logical and Grammatical Construction of the Sentence

You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of the logical and grammatical connections between the parts of the sentence.

### Types of Questions

You can solve sentence questions if you are able to identify the type of question and the suitable strategy to choose the right word for the blank.

### Strategy

An effective strategy saves your time to tackle the question appropriately.

### Two Blanks Questions

Two Blank Questions are rather easier than One Blank questions if special techniques are employed.

### Solved Exercise

Medium Level Practice Exercise for Better Understanding with Answers and Explanations.

### Sweet Candies

Medium level Practice Exercise with Answers Boosts your Confidence Level.

### Brain Buster

High Level Practice Exercise with Answers and Explanation targeting your Goal.



Sentences are composed of a number of words and ideas that are connected to one another in various ways. In a sentence completion question, you are to figure out how the parts of the sentence are connected. When you understand how these ideas are connected in the sentence, you can say that you really understand the sentence.

Having a broad vocabulary always come in handy, especially when you're doing the sentence completion questions on the test. Having the ability to understand the logic of complex sentences is also helpful in this section of the test. In addition, several approaches can help you work through even the toughest questions.

## LOGICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE SENTENCE

Each sentence in this section has logically connected parts. You can find the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in the blanks, if you have a true understanding of these connections.

### Connections and Signals

Most often, some signal words or clues connect the parts of the sentence. These signal words are called "indicators". Let us discuss some high frequency connections and indicators used in sentence completion section on the test.

### Cause and Effect

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence describes something that causes something in the other part of the sentence.

#### Example

1. Rizwana always win the debate competition because she works \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare the topic.
- A. lazily                      B. hard  
C. continually              D. spontaneously

#### Explanation:

The best response is B.

The first part of this sentence describes something - always win the debate competition - that is caused or influenced by what's described in the second part. Think over it, "What causes to win the competition?" Only the word "hard" is the correct choice.

The two parts of the sentence are connected by the word "because" that indicates the cause and effect composition of the sentence.

### Indicators for Cause and Effect

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| because so   | so that causes |
| accordingly  | thus           |
| consequently | hence          |
| therefore    | in order to    |

### Contrast

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea that is opposite to the idea in another part of the sentence.

#### Example

2. Zahid looks a noble person but he always becomes \_\_\_\_\_ any good deed.
- A. supporter of              B. obstacle for  
C. swift to do                D. promoter for

#### Explanation:

The best response is B.

Here in this example the signal word "but" indicates a contrast in the second part of the sentence. Apparently, noble looking person should do wrong in the second part of the sentence; hence, the right choice is "obstacle for" the good deed.

but                      though                      on the other  
hand                      on the contrary              despite

however although while instead  
of still

### Similarity

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence expresses an idea, and the other part gives the explanation, elaboration or an example of that idea.

### Example

3. Jahania city council representative promised that he would consider all suggestions from downtown residents and that he was willing, not only to discuss his proposal, but also to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. Change                      B. Vanish  
C. accept                      D. disapprove

### Explanation:

The best response is A.

The structural construction of the sentence "not only ... but also" that the same idea should be in the "but also" part.

### Indicators for Similarity

not only ... but also                      in the same way  
like similarly                      resembles

in the same way for example for  
instance such as                      specifically

### Restatement

In this type of sentence, one part of the sentence rephrases or repeats what is expressed in other parts of the sentence.

4. Just as people of Jahania are doing their best to eradicate the social evils like family marriages, so the people of Khanewal are making efforts \_\_\_\_\_ the penetration of foreign culture in their social norms.

A. to absorb                      B. to accept  
C. to normalize                      D. to stop

### Explanation:

The best response is D.

The composition of "Just as ... as" leads towards restatement of the idea. What the people of Jahania are doing, the people of Khanewal are doing the same thing. This is a restatement of the idea.

### Indicators for Restatement

that is    Just as .... As    in short  
in fact



## TYPE OF QUESTIONS

Following are some examples of each type of questions normally tested on the test.

### Vocabulary Based Questions

To answer this type of question, you need to know how the words are used in the context of the sentence. If you know, the definitions of the words involved, you have a better chance of selecting the correct answer.

There are both one blank and two blank vocabulary based questions.

#### Examples:

5. Sajid appears to behave \_\_\_\_\_ actively helping class fellows to have their home assignment done.
- A. aggressively      B. cooperatively  
C. rudely              D. suspiciously  
E. mysteriously

#### Explanation:

B is the best response.

The sentence asks you to look for a word that describes how Sajid behaves. The information after the comma told that Sajid "actively help his class fellows." Only one word among the choices accurately describes this behavior: "cooperatively".

6. Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Mazhar seldom calm and never spent money.
- A. defensive ... stingy  
B. quarrelsome ... miserly  
C. smart ... attractive  
D. cool... generous  
E. garrulous ... frugal

#### Explanation:

B is the best response.

In this sentence, you are looking for two words that describe Mazhar. One of the

words has to mean that he "seldom calm" and the other that he "never spent money."

Think carefully about the standard dictionary definitions of the important words in the sentence.

### Logic Based Questions

This type of questions requires you to know not only the meanings of the words but also the understanding of the logic of a rather complicated sentence.

#### Example

7. After observing several successful test takers' responses to the analytical section, Subhan had to revise his earlier opinion that the students of this region were always less \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. critical                      B. ignorant  
C. active                      D. inquisitive  
E. analytical

#### Explanation:

E is the best response.

To answer this question, you have to follow the logical flow of the ideas expressed in the sentence. First, the starting word "After" affect that comes later. The word after also gives order to the events in the sentence.

Second, the word "revise" tells you that something is going to change. Therefore, the events at the beginning really cause the change.

Finally, the word filling the blanks should convey a meaning you would have to revise after seeing the test takers'. Analytical is the only such word among the five choices.

## STRATEGY

### Read the complete sentence

To make a comprehensible sense of the sentence, read the entire sentence, saying blank for the blank (s).

### Fill in your own word

Figure out what sort of word (s) should fill the blank (s) before looking at the choices; then look for a choice that is similar to the one (s) you thought of.

### Avoid non Standard Meaning

To answer sentence completion questions, you usually don't have to know a nonstandard meaning of a word.

### Explore Logical Combination

Keep an eye on logical combination of the clue words used in the sentence.

### Negative Sentences

Be aware that some of the most difficult sentence completion questions contain negatives, which can make it hard to follow

the logic of the sentences. Negatives in two clauses of a sentence can be even more of a challenge, as in this example.

According to Altaf Hussain Hali, a legend of Urdu writing should not preach for sermonizing, has no place in effective writing.

A negative appears in each clause of this sentence. The clue word "for" indicates that the second part of the sentence will explain the first.

Remember that the instructions for all the sentence completion questions ask you to choose the best answer. One choice may seem to make sense, but it still might not be the best of the five choices. Unless you read all the choices, you may select only the second best and thus answer incorrectly.

## TWO BLANKS QUESTIONS

While dealing with two blanks questions, try eliminating some answers based on just one blank.

### First:

Work with one of the blanks alone. Eliminate entire choice in which the word doesn't make sense.

### Second:

Work on other blank alone. Eliminate any choices in which that word doesn't make sense.

If only one choice is left, that is the correct answer. If more than one choice remains, go to the next step.

### Third:

Work on both blanks together only for the remaining choices. Read the complete sentence with both words in place to make sure your choice makes sense.

### Fourth:

Check your choices by reading the entire sentence with the answer you have selected in place to make sure the sentence makes sense.



**Example**

8. In a sole proprietorship, the management \_\_\_\_\_ its employees to be docile and finds it expedient to make outcasts of those who do not \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. forces ... rebel B. expects ... disobey
  - C. requires ... conform
  - D. allows ... withdraw
  - E. forbids ... agree

**Explanation:**

C is the best response.

Answering this question, you have to know what the words docile and expedient means.

The first word in each of the five choices in an action a sole proprietorship management might take, so you are more likely to find the correct answer by first examining the second word. Recognizing that the second word refers to what happens to "outcasts," and observing the crucial word not, you can

eliminate rebel and disobey. That leaves conform, withdraw, and agree as behaviors a proprietorship management might want to see displayed in its people.

The tendency to withdraw is less likely, because people who are out of sight might also be out of the management's control, also. It is illogical to make outcasts of everyone who does not withdraw. So choice (D) can be eliminated. If a proprietorship management wants the people to conform, requiring them to be docile would help, so choice (C) looks good. In choice (E), The proprietorship management is going to cast out those who do not agree, which is a very possible managerial reality, the first part of the sentence is illogical: proprietorship management do not forbid people to be docile (gentle). Choice (C) is clearly the most logical and meaningful of the set.

**WARM UP EXERCISE**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that *best* complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before your answer.

The answers and explanation of each question has been given at the bottom of the question.

1. NADRA data show that the number of citizens receiving welfare \_\_\_\_\_ again last year even though an economic slowdown pushed more people into \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rescinded... beggary  
B. reduced... affluence  
C. jumped... subservience  
D. tripled... pauperism  
E. declined ... poverty

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

Even though signals that there is a contrast from one part of the sentence to another. Choice E provides for the appropriate contrast. An economic slowdown cannot push people into affluence or subservience.

2. Karachi's teachers received the third largest salary hike in the country last year but still did not move up in national \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. competition      B. readings  
C. ranting            D. ratings  
E. rankings

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

There is no national competition for salaries. Choice B and C are irrelevant. Ratings are usually applied to a subjective quality, not a fact.

3. Despite signs of a truce, the country's dilemma remains, should they let the north country remain \_\_\_\_\_ or should they \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. autonomous... conquer  
B. free... self-governing  
C. independent... separated  
D. quelled... annexed  
E. subordinate... subservient

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

The word *or sentence* signals that what is on either side of the word must be different options. Only A presents two different options.

4. As the last \_\_\_\_\_ slice of Arabian coastal plain bordering the continent's vast equatorial rain forests, the region, known as the Gawadar, is a biologically \_\_\_\_\_ mosaic of forests, savannas, lagoons, lakes and beaches that, until recently, was virtually unknown to science.
- A. underdeveloped... luxuriant  
B. uncharted... broken  
C. examined... plentiful  
D. undeveloped... rich  
E. explored... abounding

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

Choices C and E are unidiomatic following *last*. *Broken mosaic* is illogical as a description of forests etc.



5. Shamim Durani has expressed his hope that the project can \_\_\_\_\_ support for conserving the Peerowal forests.

A. raise                      B. rally  
C. mount                    D. foster  
E. booster

**Explanation:**

The best response is: B

To rally support is an idiomatic expression.

6. The term conservationist had been defined by some as a person who believes that the natural world is endlessly \_\_\_\_\_ and beautiful, and therefore as much of it as possible should be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. irrational... preserved  
B. abhorrent... salvaged  
C. fascinating... saved  
D. exhilarative... promoted  
E. appealing... distinguished

**Explanation:**

The best response is: C

Because the blank appears before *and beautiful*, one can expect it to be filled with something positive. The *and therefore* indicates that the second blank should also be positive. Only C, D and E have two positive choices, and of them only C contains two words that are appropriate to describe the natural world.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ temporary power lines and data cables, huddled around laptops and editing equipment, journalists and technicians were \_\_\_\_\_ out news to many outposts.

A. Among... burning  
B. Although... turning  
C. Using... tossing  
D. Despite... writing  
E. Amid... churning

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

Although and despite must precede clauses, not noun phrases. Amid and among are both reasonable choices. Churning out, however, is idiomatic while burning out, is not.

8. The country is a regional \_\_\_\_\_ an absolute but highly dynamic monarchy that has created an economic \_\_\_\_\_ out of little more than vision, geography and will.

A. anomaly... powerhouse  
B. synchronicity... giant  
C. incongruity... dwarf  
D. paradox... dependency  
E. discrepancy... power

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

Synchronicity and discrepancy have to relate to two or more things (i.e. a discrepancy between x and y). That is not the case here. Out of little more indicates that something was made out of next to nothing, which is only remarkable if what was created was positive, such as an economic powerhouse.

9. The editor found the articles so \_\_\_\_\_ that he hesitated to print them.
- A. positive                      B. comical  
C. improbable                D. Indecisive  
E. interesting

**Explanation:**

The best response is: C

Printing something that is untrue would reflect negatively on the editor, so he hesitated to print the articles because they were "improbable." The answer is (C). "Indecisive" could also be the reason the editor hesitated to print the articles, but "improbable" is a stronger reason not to publish an article. One of the jobs of an



editor is to verify the truth of an article. Publishing false material could subject the editor to ridicule or even legal action.

10. Children not only provide cheap labor, but they are also \_\_\_\_\_, as they do not complain about mental tensions given to them or about harsh treatment.

A. impertinent    B. facile  
C. presumptuous    D. hesitant  
E. docile

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

The word "as" in the sentence indicates that the missing word is explained or defined by the clause that follows it: "they do not complain about mental chores given to them or about harsh treatment meted out." This aptly describes a "docile" person.

**SOLVED EXERCISE**

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that best complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before you're answer.

The answers and explanation of each question has been given at the bottom of the question.

1. A judgment made before all the facts are known must be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. harsh                      B. deliberate  
C. sensible                  D. premature  
E. fair

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

Which of the choices describes a judgment made before "all the facts are known"? Such

a judgment, by definition, is not "deliberate," and the sentence doesn't tell us whether the judgment was "harsh" or lenient, "sensible" or silly, "fair" or unfair. "Premature" means hasty or early; therefore, it fits the blank perfectly.

2. The study on Pseudomonas is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it leaves no part of life cycle of this notorious pathogen.

A. comprehensive    B. haphazard  
C. sporadic            D. prolific  
E. Clean

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

Words like complete, thorough, or extensive could all fit. Now look at the answer choices. Choices A. comprehensive is very similar to the words suggested, and none of the other choices fit at all.

3. Bano's prize-winning novel Raja Gidh exemplifies the intrinsic strength of a person; the protagonist tells her own experiences so effectively that any additional commentary would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. appreciable    B. controversial  
C. superfluous    D. subjective  
E. contradictory

**Explanation:**

The best response is: C

Words like prize-winning, strength, and effectively tell you that the writer thinks Bano's novel is well written. Therefore, would "additional commentary" be necessary or unnecessary? Once you've figured out that it is unnecessary, you can look for an answer with a similar meaning, which is choice (C), superfluous.



4. The Supreme Court's reversal of its previous ruling on the issue of provincial rights \_\_\_\_\_ its reputation for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sustained ... inconsistency  
B. compromised ... consistency  
C. maintain ... fallacy  
D. spoiled ... flexibility  
E. dispelled ... vacillation

**Explanation:**

The best response is: B

Most people would agree that the Supreme Court members think long and hard before they make a ruling. Reversing one of those rulings is probably an unusual and undesirable event. In each choice, the second word suggests a "reputation" the Court might have. Which of those words most probably names a reputation we usually expect of the Supreme Court?

Choice A and C is illogical; as the courts do not want sustain inconsistencies. The choices D and E are also illogical, as the courts do not want to see vacillation and spoiled flexibility.

5. Fauzia presents herself as a bold journalist by asking people in politics the kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ questions that other reporters do not ask.

A. controversial  
B. circumnutating  
C. abnormal  
D. irrelevant

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

The sentence says that Fauzia earned a reputation for herself as a journalist by asking the questions that other reporters avoided. Its mean she asks probing questions about controversial issues. The only right answer that describes such questions is (A) controversial.

6. Ozone in the Earth's atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ living organisms from \_\_\_\_\_ damaging ultraviolet radiation.

A. protects                      B. warms  
C. reflects                     D. absorbs

**Explanation**

The best response is: A

Ozone shields harmful ultraviolet radiation; hence it protects living things on the earth.

7. So \_\_\_\_\_ was the sales persons' tone about the qualities of the new computer system that Najam nearly missed the \_\_\_\_\_ in its calculations in his budget.

A. persuasive ... flaw  
B. adopted .. accuracy  
C. harsh .. amount  
D. irritating .. greatness

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

The sales person's tone is always persuasive during sales talk for the first blank and something like "flaw" for the second. Choice (A) is the right answer.

8. Despite his illness, Inzamam was \_\_\_\_\_ in winning his team.

A. disappointing    B. useless  
C. vigorous            D. Instrumental

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

"Despite" is the key word. It leads you to predict the importance of Inzamam. Hence, the right answer choice is D.

9. Salma's home looked as though it had been \_\_\_\_\_ from a rag bin; her expensive burner was her sole \_\_\_\_\_ of luxury.

A. clean .. expensive  
B. computerized .. cost



- C. modernized .. symbol
- D. salvaged .. sign

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

"from a rag bin" gives the idea of "salvaged". Opposite to it is a sign of luxury. Hence, the right choice is D.

10. The applicant answered tough questions with \_\_\_\_\_ candor, winning over many interviewers who had previously supported his rival.

- A. planed
- B. Impatient
- C. Unintentional
- D. Disarming

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

"disarming candor" means "with great confidence" in general. Obviously, it can get hold over the rival.

11. It was difficult to imagine Jameela, \_\_\_\_\_ woman, as a psychiatrist; listening while others talked was not her style.

- A. a talkative
- B. a cheering
- C. a smiling
- D. a aggressive

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

Second part of the sentence indicates that Jameela is talkative and do not listen to others, so she cannot be a good psychiatrist. The right choice is A.

12. A rumor that the corporation was close to the \_\_\_\_\_ caused panic among its creditors and stockholders.

- A. new venture
- B. bankruptcy
- C. dividend declaration
- D. annual Board meeting

**Explanation:**

The best response is: B

Panic can be caused by bankruptcy.

13. A bus driver on Murree roads should have \_\_\_\_\_ trouble ahead when the road \_\_\_\_\_ into a blind path.

- A. expected – transformed
- B. seen – collapsed
- C. interrogated – grew
- D. anticipated – dwindled
- E. enjoyed – shrunk

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

We may logically conclude that bus driver foresaw, or anticipated, trouble. A road doesn't grow into a path; nor does it collapse into one.

14. Although the community was usually considered, a safe haven but who expressed beliefs contrary to those of the majority were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. applauded
- B. disgruntled
- C. democracy
- D. necessary
- E. persecuted

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

Choice (E) makes sense because the contradiction between "a safe haven for individuality" and the fact that those who disagree were sometimes "persecuted" is clear and sharp.

15. The softness of the early morning light \_\_\_\_\_ the room, making it larger and cozier at once.

- A. scattered
- B. transformed
- C. transgenic
- D. classifying
- E. glared

**Explanation:**

The best response is: B



For the light to make the room cozier, it must be soft, not harsh. This implies that the light enhanced the room, rather than disfigured it.

16. Whereas Shahid's \_\_\_\_\_ personality made it difficult for his classmates to accept him, Javed ingratiated himself with his sweetness and modesty.
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. susceptible | B. pretentious |
| C. dashing     | D. pleasing    |
| E. sociable    |                |

**Explanation:**

The best response is: B

There is contrast between Shahid and Javed. Therefore, we want a word whose meaning is strongly opposed to "sweetness and modesty". "Pretentious" works well in that role.

17. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ obedience from his roommates, and was always telling them they must be compliant subjects.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. total    | B. partial  |
| C. formal   | D. complete |
| E. marginal |             |

**Explanation:**

The best response is: D

We may assume that no one demands partial or marginal obedience.

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Fokker crash near Multan airport could have been avoided if more safety \_\_\_\_\_ had been taken.
- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| A. tragedy .... precautions   |
| B. incident .... preserves    |
| C. fiasco .... inspectors     |
| D. crew .... measures         |
| E. disaster .... reservations |

**Explanation:**

The best response is: A

The crash of an aeroplane is best described as a tragedy or a disaster. Precautions, not

reservations, is the second word that is required, making (A) the correct response.

19. Though many people thought him a tedious old man, he had a \_\_\_\_\_ spirit that delighted his friends.
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. perverse | B. juvenile |
| C. meek     | D. leaden   |
| E. youthful |             |

**Explanation:**

The best response is: E

A youthful spirit, however, may be mature as well as vigorous.

20. For his diligent work in chemistry, Professor Jahangir was lauded at the banquet as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Year.
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. teacher       | B. manager    |
| C. scientist     | D. astrologer |
| E. administrator |               |

**Explanation:**

The best response is: C

A professor in chemistry would be honored as a scientist.

## SWEET CANDIES

**Directions:** Each of the following sentences contains one or two blank spaces to be filled in by one of the four/five choices listed below each sentence. Select the word or words that best complete the meaning of the sentence and circle the letter that appears before you're answer.

**Answer of each question has been given at the end of the exercise.**

- In many cases, the formerly \_\_\_\_\_ origins of disease have now been identified though modern scientific techniques.  
A. insightful      B. mysterious  
C. cruel            D. notable  
E. useful
- Freeing embedded fossils from rock has become less \_\_\_\_\_ for paleontologists, who now have tiny vibrating drills capable of working with great speed and delicacy.  
A. exploratory      B. conclusive  
C. tedious           D. respected  
E. demeaning
- Many people find Ustad Salamat Ali's music not only entertaining but also \_\_\_\_\_; listening to it helps them to relax and to \_\_\_\_\_ the tensions they feel at the end of a tiring day.  
A. soothing ... heighten  
B. therapeutic... alleviate  
C. sweet... underscore  
D. exhausting ... relieve  
E. interesting ... activate
- Famous educationist Farrukh Khan makes a career of expanding the limits of tuition jobs by starting ICON, making hitherto - impossible takes \_\_\_\_\_ through the new teaching methodology designed by his academy.

- A. famous            B. feasible  
C. fantastic          D. controversial  
E. captivating
- In many parts of East Africa at that time, wild animals were so \_\_\_\_\_ that it was almost impossible for a photographer to approach close enough to film them.  
A. rare                B. large  
C. wary               D. numerous  
E. unsightly
- The unflattering reviews that his latest recording received were \_\_\_\_\_ by his fans, who believe that everything he performs is a triumph of artistic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dismissed ... creativity  
B. hailed...responsibility  
C. suppressed...self-promotion  
D. accepted... genius  
E. regretted...pretension
- The board members, accustomed to the luxury of being chauffeured to corporate meetings in company limousines, were predictably \_\_\_\_\_ when they learned that this service had been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. satisfied...annulled  
B. stymied...extended  
C. displeased...upheld  
D. disgruntled...suspended  
E. concerned...provided
- Misrepresentative graphs and drawings \_\_\_\_\_ the real data and encourage readers to accept \_\_\_\_\_ arguments.  
A. obscure...legitimate  
B. distort...spurious  
C. illustrate...controversial  
D. complement...unresolved  
E. replace...esteemed



9. Conservative historians who represent a traditional account as \_\_\_\_\_ because of its age may be guilty of taking on trust what they should have \_\_\_\_\_ in a conscientious fashion
- A. ancient...established  
B. false...reiterated  
C. mythical...fabricated  
D. accurate...examined  
E. suspicious...challenged
10. The art of Shehnaz Begum often presents us with an idyllic vision that is subtly \_\_\_\_\_ by more sinister elements, as if suggesting the \_\_\_\_\_ beauty of our surroundings.
- A. enhanced...pristine  
B. invaded...flawed  
C. altered...unmarred  
D. redeemed...hallowed  
E. devastated...bland
11. City Nazim Ghafoor Merani expected that his proposal on local Trade would not merely \_\_\_\_\_ the further effects of competition on local business but would also offer practical strategies for successfully resisting such competition.
- A. counteract      B. intensity  
C. imagine      D. forecast  
E. excuse
12. Since many teachers today draw on material from a variety of sources, disciplines, and ideologies for their lessons, their approach could best be called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. eclectic      B. simplistic  
C. invidious      D. impromptu  
E. dogmatic
13. Unprecedented turmoil in the usually thriving nation has made the formally \_\_\_\_\_ investors leery of any further involvement.
- A. pessimistic      B. cautious  
C. clandestine      D. reticent  
E. sanguine
14. Despite its apparent \_\_\_\_\_, much of early Greek philosophical thought was actually marked by a kind of unconscious dogmatism that led to \_\_\_\_\_ assertions.
- A. liberality...doctrinaire  
B. independence...autonomous  
C. intransigence...authoritative  
D. fundamentalism...arrogant  
E. legitimacy...ambiguous
15. Maria forced herself to eat every piece on her plate; although she found the food practically \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. delicious      B. spicy  
C. inedible      D. nourishing
16. Until its defeat by Ireland, Pakistani team won most of its test matches by innings and had achieved an \_\_\_\_\_ series of wins.
- A. defeated      B. unbroken  
C. difficult      D. aggressive
17. The whale shark is found in equatorial deep waters around the world, it is \_\_\_\_\_ encountered by divers.
- A. rarely      B. successfully  
C. anxiously      D. constantly
18. Some of the sculptures formerly \_\_\_\_\_ the Hindu artist are now thought to have been created by one of his Muslim students.
- A. denied by      B. attributed to  
C. adapted from      D. submitted to
19. Because its chief accountant altered figures and completely fabricated others, the company's financial records were entirely \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. hidden      B. spurious  
C. transparent      D. taxable

20. As \_\_\_\_\_ as she is original, Tahira has created songs for theaters, classical concerts, and Pakistani movies.  
A. versatile B. old fashioned  
C. sophisticated D. solo
21. The benefits of the cooperative program are \_\_\_\_\_, with both companies acquiring new production techniques.  
A. challenging B. exclusive  
C. normal D. mutual
22. The author monotonously numerates the \_\_\_\_\_ points of scientific development, while omitting the details that might \_\_\_\_\_ the reader's interest.  
A. week ... sell to  
B. trivial ... boost  
C. stylistic ... irritate  
D. essential ... limit
23. The final edition of the Love and Cheating consists of six volumes; however, only a small \_\_\_\_\_ of its full volume has ever been published.  
A. edition B. volume  
C. fraction D. chapter
24. Muslim alchemists tried to attain wealth by \_\_\_\_\_ copper and other base metals into gold.  
A. placing B. coin aging  
C. melting D. transforming
25. An editorial praised the generosity of an anonymous \_\_\_\_\_, who had donated over a million rupees and several priceless books to the college.  
A. donor B. benefactor  
C. promoter D. rich
26. Although officials claimed that its hull was \_\_\_\_\_, the Titanic sank after hitting an iceberg.  
A. iron made B. impenetrable  
C. prominent D. oval
27. In this historical arena, a single wall still stood in mute \_\_\_\_\_ to nature's force.  
A. evidence B. tribute  
C. testimony D. memory  
E. remainder
28. Our \_\_\_\_\_ objections finally got us thrown out of the examination hall.  
A. silent B. modest  
C. wary D. vocal  
E. suspicious
29. Over the wail of the sirens, you could still hear the hoarse \_\_\_\_\_ of his voice.  
A. harshness B. rhythm  
C. cries D. sound  
E. whisper
30. The myths of any society serve to explain their values; by examining a people's favorite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. legends B. pastimes  
C. occupations D. rituals  
E. stories

**Answers**

|     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | B | 2.  | C | 3.  | B | 4.  | B | 5.  | C |
| 6.  | A | 7.  | D | 8.  | B | 9.  | D | 10. | B |
| 11. | D | 12. | A | 13. | E | 14. | A | 15. | C |
| 16. | B | 17. | A | 18. | D | 19. | B | 20. | A |
| 21. | D | 22. | B | 23. | C | 24. | D | 25. | B |
| 26. | B | 27. | C | 28. | D | 29. | D | 30. | E |



## BRAIN BUSTERS

**Directions:** Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence, are five words labeled A through E. Choose the word or set of words that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole?

**Answer and explanation of each question has been given at the end of the exercise.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ workshop had not been used in years  
 A. orphan                      B. advanced  
 C. decorated                  D. renovated  
 E. derelict
2. Producers of Punjabi films have long decried the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lahore movie critics, whose reviews can determine the fate of a film in a month.  
 A. fallacy                      B. poverty  
 C. cruelty                      D. power  
 E. absent mindedness
3. With the current wave of crime, travelers on Lahore route are \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure their valet is secure.  
 A. banned                      B. irreverent  
 C. illiterate                    D. urged  
 E. permitted
4. Working \_\_\_\_\_ under time pressure, Umbreen didn't notice her \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.  
 A. continually – simple  
 B. carelessly – stupid  
 C. rapidly – careless  
 D. continuously – abnormal  
 E. leisurely – inevitable
5. The cheerful, lively sound of folk music \_\_\_\_\_ almost everyone.  
 A. expired                      B. make lazy  
 C. revived                      D. accustomed
- E. lethargy
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ manner in which the trainee manager candidate addressed the board of selection committee was a basic reason in his rejection; the board members agreed that enthusiasm is an essential quality in a manager.  
 A. imaginative                B. superior  
 C. superficial                  D. perfunctory  
 E. suspicious
7. As \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sindh supreme selection board, Allah Bachayo had free \_\_\_\_\_ to all Government rest houses throughout the country.  
 A. a scholar – admission  
 B. a survivor – passage  
 C. an organizer – submission  
 D. an institution – advice  
 E. a member – entrance
8. His \_\_\_\_\_ painting style made it difficult to follow his thought processes – no surprise to his contemporaries, who were familiar with his \_\_\_\_\_ manner of talking.  
 A. hypnotic ... attractive  
 B. complex ... affected  
 C. laborious ... tedious  
 D. convoluted ... circumlocutory  
 E. precise... arcane
9. After completing her usual morning walk, Salma found herself \_\_\_\_\_ tired.  
 A. surprisingly                B. more  
 C. unbelievably                D. unceasingly  
 E. usual
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ green supernova is still \_\_\_\_\_ cosmetologists, as it has never been seen clearly, making it impossible to study its nature.  
 A. admiring for                B. enigmatic to  
 C. dangerous to                D. exploited by

- E. famous among
11. Like Halakku Khan, who was never considered a major royal figure until Changez's death made him Khan; Halaku attained royal prominence only after \_\_\_\_\_ thrust him into the kingship.
- A. political intrigue  
B. outside circumstances  
C. popular acclaim  
D. spending royal assets  
E. public demand
12. Held up only by a \_\_\_\_\_ steel cable, the chairlift at Murree was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry only two people.
- A. narrow – permitted  
B. hard – instructed  
C. massive – designed  
D. long – ordered  
E. single – intended
13. Zila Nazim's speech at the town meeting was quite \_\_\_\_\_, as it appeared to \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional beliefs held by many members of the region.
- A. provoking ... useless  
B. tricky ... defend  
C. inflammatory ... ridicule  
D. natural ... attack  
E. obvious ... degrade
14. The presence of armed guards at the building entrance \_\_\_\_\_ us from doing anything disruptive.
- A. defeated            B. excited  
C. irritated           D. prevented  
E. encouraged
15. The idea of "children's literature in Urdu" \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990, when prominent educators in Pakistan first decided that children needed special \_\_\_\_\_ of their own.
- A. emerged ... books  
B. articulated ... reading  
C. grew ... development  
D. detracted ... training  
E. receded ... novels
16. In some of the poorest neighborhoods of Karachi gardens are springing up as \_\_\_\_\_ the filth and garbage of their urban surroundings.
- A. an accumulation of  
B. a strategy of  
C. a reaction to  
D. an deposition to  
E. a dispersion of
17. A careful \_\_\_\_\_ of the dead body revealed that it is just a case of violence.
- A. autopsy            B. incision  
C. dereliction       D. dissection  
E. examination
18. In Karachi, if you hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of a gun, you should ignore it and keep your activity continue.
- A. tone                B. report  
C. retort              D. flash  
E. volume
19. Today Pakistan faces the question of how to \_\_\_\_\_ the best of modern trends without losing the benefits of Pakistan's \_\_\_\_\_ way of life.
- A. reject ... modern  
B. adopt ... outdated  
C. assimilate ... traditional  
D. implant ... contemporary  
E. reshape ... economical
20. As the French archeologist expected, living conditions in the Gandhara Civilization were \_\_\_\_\_ worse than those of today.
- A. broadly            B. astonishing  
C. significantly      D. begrudgingly  
E. awfully



21. After such \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, we were all quick to \_\_\_\_\_ Asiya for her delicious cooking.
- A. a wonderful – applaud
  - B. a heavy – thank
  - C. a delightful – avoid
  - D. a comprehensive – admire
  - E. an virtuous – console
22. The proposal to use indoor plants on porches has divided the city along \_\_\_\_\_ lines: the poor feel it financial burden, while affluent are \_\_\_\_\_ about what they feel is an attempt to restrict their lifestyle.
- A. religious ... angry
  - B. community ... pleased
  - C. aesthetic.. disappointing
  - D. political ... vibrating
  - E. socioeconomic ... incensed
23. Unlike the Pakistani worker, who expects to work for several different companies during his career, until recently the Japanese worker regarded employment as a \_\_\_\_\_ commitment.
- A. a lifetime      B. a major
  - C. an obligatory      D. an economic
  - E. a dual
24. Humera's gift for script writing seemed to be \_\_\_\_\_; both his mother and grandfather before him had been famed novelists.
- A. prodigious      B. innate
  - C. conceptual      D. attractive
  - E. practical
25. Many obvious hasty lapses in the umpire's decision make it \_\_\_\_\_ to accept the \_\_\_\_\_ of his decision of LBW.
- A. questionable...structure
  - B. attractive...judgment
  - C. clear... meaning
  - D. easy ... correctness
  - E. difficult...validity
26. Although the television was originally created to entertain people, today many of us consider it \_\_\_\_\_ enterprise, offering services marketed as sources of information and entertainment.
- A. a commercial      B. overcrowded
  - C. fake      D. a private
  - E. an obsolete
27. The qualities expected of a professional teacher seem \_\_\_\_\_, for he must be learned, agile, and technically impeccable.
- A. ambiguous      B. ephemeral
  - C. paradoxical      D. varied
  - E. impossible
28. Khalid should be \_\_\_\_\_ to complain, since his salary is \_\_\_\_\_ with his productivity.
- A. loath – commensurate
  - B. brought – alleviated
  - C. right – balanced
  - D. entitled – gratuitous
  - E. foolish – proportionate
29. Although he had been a \_\_\_\_\_ child, Shazad went on to become one of our nation's most \_\_\_\_\_ politicians, both mentally and physically.
- A. learned...able
  - B. sickly...vigorous
  - C. healthy...active
  - D. competent ....typical
  - E. athletic...unusual
30. Considering today's high student failure rate, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to learn that the majority of students still accept the \_\_\_\_\_ belief in the importance of tuition centers.
- A. surprising... traditional
  - B. curious... popular



- C. illuminating... controversial  
 D. drastic... obsolete  
 E. unbelievable ....obvious

## Answers

|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| E | 2.  | D | 3.  | D | 4.  | C | 5.  | C |
| D | 7.  | E | 8.  | D | 9.  | A | 10. | B |
| B | 12. | E | 13. | C | 14. | D | 15. | A |
| C | 17. | E | 18. | B | 19. | C | 20. | C |
| A | 22. | E | 23. | A | 24. | B | 25. | E |
| A | 27. | C | 28. | A | 29. | B | 30. | A |

## Explanations

1. E Derelict means "empty," "abandoned" in this case.
2. D If film critics can determine the fate of a movie in a month," then clearly they have "power"
3. D Urged is a better choice than any other choice.
4. C In this case, it appears that the mistakes are not inevitable; answer (C) is the only logical choice.
5. C This sentence assumes that cheerful, lively music has a positive effect on people, so they revived.
6. D The second half of "enthusiasm" in a trainee manager candidate. Therefore, the word that describes the candidate they rejected should mean the opposite of "enthusiastic." "Perfunctory" is the right choice.
7. E A person may be institution, but not an institution of a team. It is more likely that a member of the original team rather than a scholar would have a free pass.
8. D Case of similarity. The words "difficult to follow his thought processes" make it clear that both missing words should mean "hard to understand, unnecessarily complicated."

9. A It would be surprising to find yourself exhausted by routine exercise.
10. B This sentence has a cause and effect relationship, as indicated by the word "as". If the green supernova "has never been seen clearly," one could logically conclude that it would be "enigmatic."
11. B Case of similarity. We want a phrase to fit in the blanks that will match the description.
12. E Of the other options, only intended (E) completes the sentence logically.
13. C Case of Cause and effect. Choice (C) is right because the two words it contains work well together as a cause/effect pair: a speech that "ridicules" others would indeed be "inflammatory"
14. D Obviously, armed guards are intended to prevent any kind of disruption. Answer (D) is the only logical choice.
15. A If it wasn't until the late eighteenth century that educators decided children needed books of their own, then that must have been when the idea of children's literature "emerged" — choice (A).
16. C Only the word "reaction" makes sense as description of the relationship between a garden and surroundings that are full of "filth and garbage."
17. E Only an examination of the dead body can reveal something, (E) is the best choice.
18. B The sound of an explosion, whether from a gun or a car, is called a report.
19. C There must be a desirable combination of the best of the old and the new. Choice (C) makes sense because it refers to "assimilating" (that is, absorbing) what is good today while retaining what is "traditional"
20. C The archeologist would expect conditions to be significantly worse.
21. A (A) is the only logical answer.



22. E The dividing line must be based on social and economic factors; the most suitable word is socioeconomic.
23. A The word "Unlike" of course shows contrast. The idea of a "lifetime" commitment contrasts with the idea of changing jobs several times.
24. B Humera is a good writer because his parents were also novelist; word innate is the best response.
25. E A simple cause and effect relationship is required here; if the empire make "many obvious lapses," then accepting its decision would certainly be "difficult."
26. A If the television today offers "services" that are "marked," then it is clearly a "commercial" enterprise.
27. C We can see that the sentence is

- suggesting contradictory or opposing qualities that a teacher has, since "learned" and "agile" are usually thought of as very different. The blank, "paradoxical," captures this sense of contradiction.
28. A As Khalid's salary commensurate (equal to) his productivity, he must be reluctant to (loath to) complain.
29. B Case of Contrast. The word "Although" tell us to look for two words that are contradictory or opposite in meaning. "Sickly" and "vigorous" fill the bill nicely.
30. A Choice (A) is the better answer because the sentence clearly suggests that the belief in the tuition is surprising.

# Reading Comprehension

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Almost everyone who struggles with Reading Comprehension on tests suffers from one or more of the problems. All of these problems are the results of the same bad habit: PASSIVE READING. The material here is designed to help you break this old habit (at least long enough to take your exam) and to develop a highly active (even interactive) approach towards the passages. But the only way to break old reading habits and to develop new and better ones is through practice. Therefore, in addition to reading techniques, you should also use the practice sets in this book to experiment with the techniques discussed here.

Every Reading Comprehension question is designed to measure one of two basic abilities:

- Your ability to remember what you read.
- Your ability to understand or comprehend what you read.

The second skill is a higher one in that it requires independent thinking on your part. More important, you'll find that the majority of the questions are comprehension questions, not memory questions; and it's this fact that should drive your approach in reading the passages. In order to understand (Comprehend) a passage, you must be able to:

- Identify the thesis (or main idea) and the author's primary purpose.
- Follow the author's line of reasoning from paragraph to paragraph.

## COMMON READING PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

**Problem:** You are a slow reader, so cannot finish in time.

**Solution:** Focus on main Ideas and overall structure instead of details.

**Problem:** You cannot concentrate because you feel that ideas are scattered and terminologies used in the passage are unfamiliar to you. You waste a lot of time in searching the passage for information needed to respond to questions.

**Solution:** Ask yourself "Why the writer has written this passage?". Dialogue with the writer each idea given in the passage.

**Problem:** You feel difficulties in narrowing your answer choices down to one clear best answer.

**Solution:** Keep in mind the overall theme of the passage and think like the test maker.

**Problem:** Does the subject knowledge or knowledge about the topic contained in the passage important?

**Solution:** In reading comprehension, you are presented with a reading passage (in an area of business, social science, biological science, or physical science), and then asked 3 or 4 questions about that text. You are not expected to be familiar with any topic beforehand. All the information is contained in the text in front of you. In fact, if you happen to have some previous knowledge about a given topic, it is important that you not let that knowledge affect your answers. You must concentrate on what is given in the passage.

**Problem:** Should I memorize every detail given in the passage?

**Solution:** Don't feel that you have to memorize or understand every little thing as you read. You can always refer to the passage to clarify the meaning of a specific detail.



## BROADER TYPES OF QUESTIONS

If there is any key to success for Reading Comprehension, it's developing an active approach toward the understanding of the question sets. There are two types of questions normally asked on the test

- **Detail and Contextual questions:** The questions based on a part of the passage.
- **Inference questions:** The questions based on logical inference from the content of the passage.
- **Linking Devices questions:** The questions based on extraction of the meaning by linking various parts of the passage.
- **Title questions:** Title questions ask the best title of the passage based on the content.
- **Topic Sentences questions:** The questions are based on the topic of a particular part of the passage.
- **Main Idea questions:** The inferential questions based on the main idea of the passage.

Detailed question type is easy to deal with. It involves your scanning of the passage text. Pick a question from the set and find the information regarding the question through scanning of the passage.

However, Main idea question type is somewhat based on your reading and comprehending skills. You can find the answer of the main idea question if you have completely understood the overall theme of the passage.

### The Styles of Reading

Let's refer to your frame of mind as you tackle a question set as your reading "mode."

Consider the four basic modes and corresponding approaches listed in text below. They differ in the reader's level of activity and basic strategy. You'll learn in the pages that follow that only the Interactive and the Question Driven modes are likely to help you improve your performance in Reading Comprehension.

### The Straight style

This style is based on a straight reading of the entire passage. It involves three steps:

- Read the passage carefully from beginning to end. Underline what clicks you as being an important point.
- Respond to the questions in the order given in the passage. Go back to the passage as required if you have trouble answering a question or remembering the relevant portion of the passage.
- Mark next to any questions you're uncertain about, hoping you'll have time to reconsider the question at the end.

Practically this style is unsuccessful, because of:

- **Poor time management:** It is often impossible to give equal time to each passage and each question.
- **Incomplete Comprehension:** reading the passage from beginning to end without interruption and with very little thought as to what particular information is most important in order to respond to the specific questions.



Very often, the test takers adopting this style make mistakes in main idea question.

## The Interactive Style

In this style, the test taker works back and forth between passage and questions. My students find that this is an effective style and this is the only style that actually helps them improve their overall performance to any significant extent.

This style involves three steps:

- Begin reading the passage immediately. Divide the whole passage into logical parts describing single idea.
- After reading the first part, scan the question from the question set. The first part will most certainly provide enough information for you to respond to the first question of the set.
- Return to the passage and read the next part. Scan the question and answer the next question. Work on in a similar fashion and complete all paragraphs.

You'll have to practice this interactive style in order to be comfortable with it. Apply this style to the practice passages of this book until this style becomes second nature to you.

## What Reading Comprehension Tests

Reading comprehension tests critical reading skills. Among other things, it tests whether you can:

- Summarize the main idea of a passage.
- Differentiate between ideas explicitly stated in a text and those implied by the author.

- Make inferences based on information in a text.
- Analyze the logical structure of a passage.
- Deduce the author's tone and attitude towards a topic from the text.

## Win on Reading Comprehension

Here are the basic things that you need to succeed on Reading Comprehension.

Broadly stated, reading comprehension question involves reading to identify general elements topic and scope, the author's purpose and passage structure, and the author's voice.

## Topic and Scope of the Passage

As you work through the first few sentences of a passage, you need to determine the topic if it's a science passage, what branch of science is it about? If it's geology, what part of geology?

Now, as to scope, think of scope as a narrowing of the topic. If the topic is industrial safety regulations, what narrower definition can we present that still describes all of the passage? Is there a comparison to another type of safety regulation? Is there a comparison between safety regulations in different historical eras? Is there an analysis of the regulations' histories?

## Author's Objective and Structure

Like most sophisticated writing, the prose you will see on the test doesn't reveal its secrets so explicitly. Almost every Reading Comprehension question moves on your ability to step in the text and analyze why the author is writing the passage. Authors always have a purpose, of course, and always have structural plan for carrying out that purpose, though they don't often announce them. That's your job, as the reader. The test demands that you figure out the author's



objective and the passage structure, because that's the best way for the test makers to test how you think about the text you read.

The author will never say, "Here's why I write." However, unless you figure out why he is writing, you won't be able to analyze why each piece—each paragraph and each detail—is there and how it's being used.

## Author's Tone

An important part of reading is distinguishing between factual implications and opinions. It's the opinion that the Reading Comprehension passages are built on, and you should pay attention to them.

Attacking a passage is what critical reading is all about. Stepping back from the sheer factual content, figuring out the author's views on a topic and how she arrived at them, and looking for the evidence that must be provided.

The questions are going to test you command of the author's views, and you can only get in trouble by imposing your own opinions.

## Core of Paragraph

The paragraph is the main structural unit of any passage. After you've read a paragraph of the passage, you need only explore the core or general purpose of the passage. Similarly find core of each succeeding paragraph and then relate each paragraph to the passage as a whole. Ask yourself:

- Why did the author include this paragraph?
- What change did the author have in mind when writing this paragraph?
- What effect does this paragraph impart on the main idea?

In this way, you create a "mental road map" of the passage. When questions arise that require you to look back at the text, having a

road map will help you locate specific references more easily. That will help you find relevant information quickly.

## Look for the Main Idea

Finding the main idea is a crucial task. If you get in the habit of reading the way I am describing, for purpose and structure, you can't help but notice the author's main idea.

**Main Idea** refers to a single point of view that the author may be trying to provide in the course of the passage. It's always a personal interpretation— a strong point of view that demands evidence, and in the end, it's the main thought that the author wants you to comprehend.

Not every reading passage features a strong main idea. Sometimes, the author just sets out to discuss a topic. If there is a strong main idea, however, the test makers usually highlight it by asking a pointed question, such as:

**Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?**

So don't sweat it; "main idea" isn't an especially problematic concept, in so far as Reading Comprehension is concerned.

## Don't memorize the details

On the test, you'll need to read only for short-term — as opposed to long-term — retention. When you finish the questions on a certain passage is over, gone, done with.

What's more, there's certainly no need to memorize details. You always have the option of relocating details if a particular question requires you to do so. If you have a good sense of a passage's structure and paragraph topics and your mental roadmap is clear, then you should have no problem navigating through the next when the need arises.



## QUESTION TYPES

You might want to crack the Reading Comprehension section according to the kinds of passages that normally appear on the test. Most frequent topics include:

- Narrative
- Entertaining
- Scientific
- Business
- Descriptive
- Expository
- Didactic
- Rhetorical

While passages differ in their content, we read them in essentially the same way, employing the same critical reading techniques for each.

The main question types on Reading Comprehension are:

- Global
- Inference
- Logic
- Explicit Detail
- Linking Devices
- Title and Topic

### Global Questions

A global question asks about the author's overall point of view or idea. This type of question targets the entire passage. As a rule, any answer choice that focuses on one part of the passage or only some idea, will be wrong. The wrong choices will be too broad, narrow in scope, or inconsistent with the author's tone. Frequently, one of the wrong choices will play on some side issue discussed at the tail end of the passage.

Global questions fall into two main categories:

- Main idea
- Primary Purpose

The concepts of Global question, main idea, and purpose are linked, of course, because an author's purpose is usually to convey the main idea.

### Main Idea Questions

This question type requires you to differentiate between the home and room -

that is, to distinguish broader and larger ideas from supporting evidence and details.

Every passage has a "main idea" (thesis). Sometimes, the main idea is expressed somewhere in the passage, usually in one sentence. If it is there, you will probably find it either somewhere in the first paragraph or at the very end of the passage. Do not expect, however, that the author will be as explicit as to state:

"My thesis is....." or "The purpose of this article is....." or to provide otherwise some obvious indicator.

If no specific sentence fairly expresses the author's thesis or main point that does not mean that there is no main idea. What it means is that the thesis can be determined and expressed only by considering the passage as a whole.

## Typical Questions

- Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

## Strategy

Try to answer the "main idea" question before you read through the passage from beginning to end, following these steps:

- Scan the first paragraph and the final few sentences of the passage for possible thesis statements. If you see a sentence that looks as if it might be a viable thesis statement, check the answer choices quickly for a similar statement.
- If you do not see any viable thesis statement in either of these two places, read the first and last sentence of each paragraph to have a general sense of the passage as a whole. Then, read the answer choices and choose a tentative response or earmark the more viable responses.

After a complete reading of the passage, follow these steps:

- Formulate your own thesis statement before considering the answer choices. Then, scan through the answer choices for a similar statement. By knowing what sort of response to look for, you will be far less tempted by the other (wrong) responses.
- If your earlier tentative response is different from your updated response, consider the answer

choices in light of wrong-answer pit falls discussed below.

## Wrong Answer Pit Falls

The answer response that is too narrow in scope. The response covers on one part of the passage, ignoring other important parts. Be particularly suspicious of a response that refers to a single specific person, event, idea, or work. For example:

- If the passage is concerned with comparing two phenomena, a response that ignores this concern and focuses on only one of the two phenomena is too narrow to be a viable best response.
- If the author uses specific examples to support an argument, a response that ignores the author's larger point and focuses on one of the examples is too narrow to be a viable best response.

## The response that is too broad in scope:

The response encompasses the author's main concern or idea but extends that concern or idea beyond the author's intended scope. Look for these common scenarios:

### Geographic region:

The passage concerns events in one country or region of the world, but the response extends beyond the region.

### Time frame:

The passage concerns events occurring during a particular historical period, but the response extends outside that period.

### Population:

The passage concerns a narrowly and clearly defined population (usually a group of people e.g., chemists, new era feminists, Pakistanis, but the response extends beyond that population.



## Primary Purpose Questions

Primary purpose question type directly asks, why? The writer has written the passage. What is the objective or the focus of the writer or the passage?

### Typical Questions

- The primary purpose of the passage is to.....
- The author of the passage is primarily concerned with.....
- The passage can be best described as a.....

### Strategy

**Ask yourself:** "Toward what point is the author's effort primarily directed?" In other words, what is the main idea of the passage? There should be a consistency between the main idea of the passage and the author's primary purpose. Thus, if both question types appear in the question set, be sure your answers to these two questions are consistent with each other.

**Focus on the operative verb** (probably the first word) in each answer choice. That word will be an action verb or an action verb with an "ing" or "tion" on the end (these verbs in noun form are called "gerunds" in English grammar). Based on the action verb, you can probably eliminate not all but one or two answer choices.

**As you read the passage**, pay particular attention to all words and phrases that indicate or suggest the author's attitude (tone, opinion, perspective). In fact, circle all such words and phrases. The operative verb in the best response must reflect or at least show consistency with the words and phrases that you have circled.

After a complete reading of the passage, follow these steps:

**Formulate your own statement of the author's purpose.** Then, scan through the answer choices for a similar statement. If you know what sort of response to look for, a quick scan through the answer choices will usually reveal the best response; also, you will be far less tempted by the other (wrong) responses. However, you will never see a sentence that explicitly states: "My primary concern here is....." or some other obvious statement of purpose, so don't waste your time looking for help from the author to formulate your ideal response.

If your earlier tentative response is different from your updated response, consider the answer choices in light of wrong-answer pit falls below:

### Wrong Answer Pit Falls

**The response that misses the author's attitude toward the subject:** Any response that ignores the author's opinion and instead implies objectivity on the author's viewpoint part is not a viable response.

### The response that is too narrow in scope:

If a particular topic is discussed in only one of five paragraphs, you can safely conclude that the author's "primary" concern is not with that specific topic.

### The response that is off focus:

This type of response emphasizes a secondary function or purpose of the passage. For example, if the author describes two existing theories and goes on to propose and to describe a new and better theory, the author's primary purpose is not to examine, describe or criticize current theories; the best response would go further and include the author's concern with proposing a new theory.

## STRUCTURE QUESTIONS

In this type of question, the test maker usually asks about the overall structure of a passage:

### Organization of the Passage

**Hypothesis stated and then analyzed:** In the first part of the passage, the author hypothesizes some idea and then in other parts of the passage she analyzes it.

**Proposal and alternatives evaluation:** The author proposes some solutions about some issue or fact, then describes other alternatives.

**Viewpoint set forth and defended:** In the first part of the passage, the author describes her point of view about some fact or issue

and in subsequent parts; she reveals some examples or pleas to defend her viewpoint.

### Typical Questions

- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

### Strategy

The answer choices for these questions are usually worded very generally, forcing you to recognize the broad layout of the passage (as opposed to the specific content).

When scanning the choices, ask yourself:

- Was there a hypothesis here?
- Was there an evaluation of a proposal or a defense of a viewpoint?

## INFERENCE QUESTIONS

An inference is something that is almost certainly true, based on the passage, but that is contained "between different lines." The answer of such type of questions is something that the author strongly implies or hints at but does not state explicitly. Inference question generally, asks about broader points as well as smaller points discussed in the passage.

You must employ your ability to bridge the gaps between the way information is presented in the passage and the way it's presented in the correct answer choice.

### Typical Questions

The most common type of inference question asks simply what can be inferred from the passage:

- It can be inferred from the passage that.....
- The passage/author suggests that.....
- The passage /author implies that.....
- The passage supports which one of the following statements regarding.....



## AGREEMENT QUESTIONS

Agreement questions ask you to find a statement that the author (or a character in the text) would agree with. The question stem usually provides a hint about where in the passage the answer can be found.

### Typical Questions

- With which one of the following statements..... would the author most likely agree?

### Strategy

You need to have a good understanding on the author's point of view in order to infer what the author would think about a situation. Choose an answer that stays within the scope and tone of the passage.

### Logic Questions

Logic questions ask

- Why the author does something?
- Why he cites a source?
- Why he includes a certain detail?
- Why he puts one paragraph before another? And so forth.

As a result, any answer choice that discusses the actual content or a detail will be wrong.

### Typical Questions

- The author refers to /mentions .... Primarily/most probably in order to.....
- Which of the following best describes the relationship of the [first, second, etcetera] parts of the passage to the rest of the passage?

### Explicit Detail Questions

You must be careful with line (number) references in Logic questions – they'll bring

you to the right part of the passage, but usually the actual answer will be found in the lines immediately before or after the referenced line.

Explicit Detail questions are questions whose answer can be pinpointed in the text. It's fairly simple to identify this type of question from its question stem.

### Typical Questions

- According to the passage/author.....
- The author states that.....
- The author mentions which one of the following as.....
- The author mentions all of the following as examples of ..... EXCEPT .....
- The author makes which of the following statements about.....
- The passage provides information for answering which of the following questions.

Often, these questions provide direct clues about where you can find an answer, such as line references or some text that links up with the passage structure.

If your mental roadmap and understanding of the purpose of each paragraph are both clear in your mind-it shouldn't take long to locate the relevant detail and then to choose an answer.

Most students find these questions to be the easiest type of Reading Comprehension questions because they're the most concrete. Moreover; especially, Pakistani students are familiar, as they have tackled such type in their study exams.

## Strategy

There are really two types of explicit detail questions, and the location of the clues depends upon the type.

The correct answer is located within one sentence (either preceding or following) the relevant line(s) in the passage; each wrong answer is either mentioned somewhere else in the passage or is not mentioned at all.

Wherever some sort of list occurs in the passage whether it is a list of characteristics, a list of examples, or some other list-you can be sure that there will be an explicit detail question that focuses on that list.

The question will probably refer to a particular line (or lines) or to a particular paragraph in the passage. Try to answer the "explicit detail" question before you read the passage from beginning to end.

Most explicit detail questions focus on information contained in only one paragraph.

Always go to the relevant portion of the passage at the time you are considering the question and read around (from the preceding sentence to the following sentence) the particular text referred to in the question stem.

The best answer is usually not expressed exactly as it is in the passage but rather paraphrases the language used in the passage.

## Wrong Answer Pit Falls

The response that refers to unrelated details:

The correct answer is usually mentioned somewhere in the passage. If you recall reading it, you may be reticent to select it as the correct response.

Some (and perhaps all) of the wrong answers are mentioned somewhere in the passage, and you might be reticent here as well to eliminate those responses.

Not mentioned in the passage. One or more of the wrong answers might provide information completely unsupported by or not mentioned anywhere in the passage. These wrong answers can be quite tempting-your natural reaction is that the information appeared somewhere in the passage, but you missed it. Well, probably not! Don't fall in the pit fall.

## Linking Devices

You must be careful about the linking of various parts of the passage. Some key words play a vital role in transitions from one idea to another idea in the passage. For example, the word **but** in a sentence suggests that the writer will present a contradictory or opposite idea in the following part of the sentence.

Example:

Pakistan has abundant natural resources, so it is an obvious prediction that there must be realized development in all sectors **but** the mismanagement of usage has hampered the speed of growth.

The keyword **but** divides the sentence in two opposite idea parts.



## WARM UP EXERCISE

**Directions:** Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer for each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

### PASSAGE

The most important requirement for the data used in the strategic review process is that they be objective. In addition, the criteria should be familiar, well-understood, and accepted measures of financial performance. There are two reasons. First, the ultimate responsibility of the board is to understand the impact of a given strategy on the value of the owners' investment. This obligation implies evaluating performance in financial terms. Second, although it is inevitable that much of the evidence on the success of an evolving strategy is subjective, managers' familiarity with the details of product-market and company specific issues, and their access to an incredible amount and variety of data gives them an advantage over outside board members. Objective data consistently presented and reinforces by the cumulative evidence of past performance can strengthen the power and credibility of the board's opinion. Standard financial indicators facilitate discussion in terms that all parties can understand.

Some will argue that using such indicators is just one more example of a myopic preoccupation with the corporate bottom line, leading to short-term decisions that erode long-term competitive strength and profitability in domestic and international product markets. I must disagree. Although I think that financial criteria should be the central focus of board oversight, I do not think such a focus prevents the board from considering

other kinds of progress. It should certainly weigh all objective – or even subjective – evidence of strategic progress demonstrating long-term competitive strength and profitability in domestic and international markets. But it is equally important for the board to intervene when it sees persistent, long-term erosion of the investment base, on which all corporate activity depends.

The criteria best suited to the strategic oversight process share two important characteristics. They focus on the sustainable rate of return on shareholder investment produced by the corporate income stream. They also permit objective comparisons among the company's separable income streams and with alternative investments in other companies inside or outside the industry. These data should help the board determine whether the company's chosen strategy, or a particular decision, will contribute to a long-term return of shareholder investment equal or superior to other investment alternatives of comparable risk. They should also allow a comparison of the promise of future returns with the reality of past performance.

In the final analysis, these criteria should reflect a fundamental economic reality: The long-term loyalty of the equity holders depends solely on sustaining a competitive return on investment. Without that, no product-market strategy is safe. Although professional managers might find this dictum hard to accept, it is nevertheless the reality of the public capital markets in which they



operate. Just doing better than other immediate investment alternatives better than last year, or even better than all major competitors in the same industry may not, in the end, be good enough to justify continued investor support.

With this in mind, boards will find that several criteria satisfy the basic criteria of a strategic review process. One is the reported return on book investment (ROI), particularly when it is disaggregated into its primary components. It has the advantage of being based on data familiar to shareholders and management. It shows profit per unit of sales (profit margin), sales per unit of capital employed (asset turnover), and capital employed per unit of equity invested (leverage). When multiplied together, these ratios transform profit margin into return on equity.

The particular set of measurements has two weaknesses, however. First, it may be subject to random changes in accounting practice, so that users may have to make appropriate retroactive adjustments to the raw data. In addition, it does not provide an external standard of comparison. The underlying components of the corporate income stream need to be broken out and comparable data on companies inside and outside the industry gathered. The date of review should also encompass information on investor response including price-to-earnings and market-to-book-value ratios. These data reveal evidence of investor's reaction to published information on company performance and are a measure of confidence. They are an essential supplement to any measurement based primarily on company-specific data.

1. Which of the following would negate the author's assumption of the manager's advantage over outside board members in the strategic review process?

- A. Familiarity with the multiplicity of details relating to the various product-market combination in which the company is involved.
- B. Incomplete understanding of the various issues specific to the company which would need to be factored into the decision making process.
- C. The existence of a well-developed management information system providing reliable information on the state of the company, competition and the industry.
- D. The presence of internal mechanisms to identify the relative strengths and weaknesses prevailing in the company, with corresponding studies done across competitors and the industry.

### Explanation:

If the manager has incomplete understanding, his advantage in the decision making would be wiped out. **Correct Answer is B.**

2. Which of the following would the author NOT consider a satisfactory criterion to be used in a strategic review?
- A. Analyzing the various components of the reported return on book investments
  - B. The pay scales within the company as compared to those prevailing in the industry.
  - C. Analysis of the various components of the company's separable income streams, and their comparison with alternative investment opportunities
  - D. Information on the response of investors to the company's performance as seen in ratio such as the market-to-book-value ratio



**Explanation:**

Pay scales are not part of the strategic review or markets. **Correct Answer is B.**

3. The passage could be a part of
- A. Book on management
  - B. Newspaper article
  - C. Financial journal
  - D. Textbook on strategy

**Explanation:**

The passage is about strategic review process and the language is explanatory. **Correct Answer is D.**

4. Which of the following statements CANNOT be inferred from the passage?
- A. The strategic review process would be unsuccessful if any non-objective criteria are applied in the process.
  - B. It is necessary that the criteria used for the strategic audit should be focused on monitoring that the company is achieving and sustaining a competitive return on investment at all times.
  - C. The analysis of financial ratios based on the information published by the company is not a sufficiently foolproof evaluation criterion in itself.
  - D. All the above.

**Explanation:**

Easy to understand by the choice. **Correct Answer is D.**

5. According to the author
- A. evaluating business strategies from the point of view of their impact on the company's bottom line is myopic and leads to short-term decision making.

- B. there is no significant correlation between the company's performance and the public perception of it as manifested in various ratios such as the price-to-earning ratio.
- C. although a particular strategy may provide significant competitive gains, it should not be allowed to cause long-term erosion of the company's investment base.
- D. the promise of future returns should always be given greater weight in the strategic review process than analysis of past performance.

**Explanation:**

Easy to understand by the choice. **Correct Answer is D.**

**PASSAGE (with detailed explanations)**

In the United States the per capita costs of schooling have risen almost as fast as the cost of medical treatment. But increased treatment by both doctors and teachers has shown steadily declining results. Medical expenses concentrated on those above forty-five have doubled several times over a period of forty years with a resulting 3 percent increase in the life expectancy of men. The increase in educational expenditures has produced even stranger results; otherwise President Nixon could not have been moved this spring to promise that every child shall soon have the "Right to Read" before leaving school. In the United States it would take eighty billion dollars per year to provide what educators regard as equal treatment for all in grammar and high school. This is well over twice the \$36 billion now being spent. Independent cost projections prepared at HEW and at the University of Florida indicate that by 1974 the comparable figures will be



\$107 billion as against the \$45 billion now projected, and these figures wholly omit the enormous costs of what is called "higher education," for which demand is growing even faster. The United States, which spent nearly eighty billion dollars in 1969 for "defense," including its deployment in Vietnam, is obviously too poor to provide equal schooling. The President's committee for the study of school finance should ask not how to support or how to trim such increasing costs, but how they can be avoided. Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible. In Latin America the amount of public money spent on each graduate student is between 350 and 1,500 times the amount spent on the median citizen (that is, the citizen who holds the middle ground between the poorest and the richest). In the United States the discrepancy is smaller, but the discrimination is keener. The richest parents, some 10 percent, can afford private education for their children and help them to benefit from foundation grants. But in addition they obtain ten times the per capita amount of public funds if this is compared with the per capita expenditure made on the children of the 10 percent who are poorest. The principal reasons for this are that rich children stay longer in school, that a year in a university is disproportionately more expensive than a year in high school, and that most private universities depend—at least indirectly—on tax-derived finances. Obligatory schooling inevitably polarizes a society; it also grades the nations of the world according to an international caste system. Countries are rated like castes whose educational dignity is determined by the average years of schooling of its citizens, a rating which is closely related to per capita gross national product, and much more painful.

6. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- A. The educational shortcomings of the United States, in contrast to those of Latin America, are merely the result of poor allocation of available resources.
  - B. Both education and medical care are severely underfunded.
  - C. Defense spending is sapping funds which would be better spent in education.
  - D. Obligatory schooling must be scrapped if the goal of educational equality is to be realized.
  - E. Obligatory education does not and cannot provide equal education.

### Explanation

The answer to a main idea question will summarize the passage, without going beyond it.

- A. fails to meet these criteria because it makes a false claim.
- B. also makes a false claim. The author implies that increased funding for education is irrelevant, if not counterproductive. In fact, the sentence "The President's committee for the study of school finance should ask not how to support or how to trim such increasing costs, but how they can be avoided" implies that he thinks an increase in funding would be counterproductive.
- C. is implied by the sentence "The United States . . . is obviously too poor to provide equal schooling," but the author does not fully develop this idea. Besides, he implies that the problem is not financial.



- D. is the second-best answer-choice. The answer to a main idea question should sum up the passage, not make a conjecture about it. Clearly the author has serious reservations about obligatory schooling, but at no point does he state or imply that it should be scrapped. He may believe that it can be modified, or he may be resigned to the fact that, for other reasons, it is necessary. We don't know. Finally, E. aptly summarizes the passage, without going beyond it. The key to seeing this is the opening to paragraph three, "Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible." In other words, regardless of any other failings, it cannot succeed economically and therefore cannot provide equal education.
7. The author most likely would agree with which one of the following solutions to the problems presented by obligatory education?
- A. Education should not be obligatory at all.
  - B. Education should not be obligatory for those who cannot afford it.
  - C. More money should be diverted to education for the poorest.
  - D. Countries should cooperate to establish common minimal educational standards.
  - E. Future spending should be capped.

### Explanation

This is an application question. These questions tend to be rather difficult, though this one is not. To answer an application question, put yourself in the author's place. If

you were arguing his case, which of the solutions would you advocate?

As to (A), although we rejected the recommendation that obligatory education be eliminated as Question 1's answer, it is the answer to Question 2. The author does not merely imply that obligatory education has some shortcomings; he suggests that it is fundamentally flawed. Again this is made clear by the opening to paragraph three, "*Equal obligatory schooling must be recognized as at least economically unfeasible.*" Still, there is a possible misunderstanding here: perhaps the author believes that obligatory education is a noble but unrealistic idea. This possibility, however, is dispelled by the closing paragraph in which he states that obligatory education polarizes society and sets up a caste system. Obviously, such a system, if this is true, should be discarded. The answer is (A). The other choices can be easily dismissed.

(B) is incorrect because nothing in the passage suggests that the author would advocate a solution that would polarize society even more. Indeed, at the end of paragraph three, he suggests that the rich already get more than their fair share.

(C) is incorrect because it contradicts the author. Paragraph two is dedicated to showing that the United States is too poor to provide equal schooling. You can't divert money you don't have.

(D) is incorrect. It reads too much into the last paragraph.

Finally, (E) is the second-best answer choice. Although the author probably believes that future spending should be restrained or capped, this understates the thrust of his argument. However, he might offer this as a compromise to his opponents.



8. According to the passage, education is like health care in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. It has reached a point of diminishing returns, increased spending no longer results in significant improvement.
  - B. It has an inappropriate "more is better" philosophy.
  - C. It is unfairly distributed between rich and poor.
  - D. The amount of money being spent on older students is increasing.
  - E. Its cost has increased nearly as fast.

### Explanation

This is a description question, so we must find the place from which it is drawn. It is the first paragraph. The sentence "But increased treatment by both doctors and teachers has shown steadily declining results" shows that both have reached a point of diminishing returns. This eliminates (A) and (B). Next, the passage states "Medical expenses concentrated on those above forty-five have doubled several times" and that the demand and costs of higher education are growing faster than the demand and costs of elementary and high school education. This eliminates (D). Next, the opening to the passage states that the costs of education "have risen almost as fast as the cost of medical. The Six Questions 371 treatment." This eliminates (E). Hence, by process of elimination, the answer is (C). We should, however, verify this. In paragraph three, the author does state that there is a "keen" discrepancy in the funding of education between rich and poor, but a survey of the passage shows that at no point does he mention that this is also the case with health care.

9. Which one of the following most accurately characterizes the author's attitude with respect to obligatory schooling?
- A. qualified admiration
  - B. critical
  - C. neutral
  - D. ambivalent
  - E. resentful

### Explanation

Like most tone questions this one is rather easy. Although choice (A) is a measured response, the author clearly does not admire the obligatory school system. This eliminates (A); it also eliminates (C) and (D). Of the two remaining choices, (B) is the measured response, and it is the answer. Although the author strongly opposes obligatory schooling, "resentful" is too strong and too personal. A scholar would never directly express resentment or envy, even if that is his true feeling.

10. By stating "In Latin America the amount of public money spent on each graduate student is between 350 and 1,500 times the amount spent on the median citizen" and
- "In the United States the discrepancy is smaller" the author implies that
- A. equal education is possible in the United States but not in Latin America.
  - B. equal education for all at the graduate level is an unrealistic ideal.
  - C. educational spending is more efficient in the United States.
  - D. higher education is more expensive than lower education both in Latin America and in the United States, but more so in Latin America.



- E. underfunding of lower education is a world-wide problem.

### Explanation

This is another extension question. By stating that the amount of funding spent on graduate students is more than 350 times the amount spent on the average citizen, the author implies that it would be impossible to equalize the funding. Hence the answer is (B). None of the other choices have any real merit. (A) is incorrect because the import of the passage is that the rich get better schooling and more public funds in the United States and therefore discrimination is "keener" here (lines 42–43). (C) and (D) are incorrect because they are neither mentioned nor implied by the passage. (E) is the second-best choice. Although this is implied by the numbers given, it has little to do with the primary purpose of the passage—to show that obligatory education is perhaps not such a good idea.

### SOLVED EXERCISE

**Directions:** Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

#### Passage:

Unfortunately, nuclear power isn't a good answer to our need to get loose from our Middle East oil dependency. For all its chrome-plated promise, nuclear power has fallen flat on its face and the worst is yet to come. Nuclear power plants are now facing a challenge that their designers never anticipated, though they should have—what to

do with the power plants after their useful lives are over.

Nuclear power plants last 30 years or less. After 30 years, a reactor's pressure vessel becomes brittle and subject to breakage, simply as a result of constant bombardment by nuclear particles. In addition, after 30 years or so, the radioactivity in pipes and valves has accumulated to a point where maintenance workers are receiving unacceptable doses of radioactivity, so more maintenance crews must come in (to reduce the time any one worker spends getting zapped), which makes maintenance expensive.

Old nuclear plants cannot simply be abandoned, or demolished with a wrecking ball. They are full of radioactivity, all of which must be kept away from living things. Much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it

#### Questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage expressed by the author?
  - A. Nuclear energy is not a good replacement of energy derived from petroleum.
  - B. Nuclear energy is a hazardous for mankind.
  - C. Nuclear energy is costlier than any other energy source.
  - D. The life of a nuclear plant is too short.
  - E. To work in a nuclear plant is life-threatening job.

#### Explanation:

Question Type: Main Idea

A is the best response.



In the starting paragraph, the author explicitly admits that their effort to get loose the Middle East oil dependency is failed because the nuclear energy is not a good replacement of oil. In the rest of the passage, he expresses how nuclear energy is not a good replacement of oil.

2. The author's indication about the actual threat that a nuclear power plant offers, can be best described by which of the following statements?
- A. The life of nuclear plant is about 30 years.
  - B. The radiation leakage cannot be prevented during the normal operation of a nuclear plant.
  - C. Radiation pollution by demolished nuclear plants lasts for centuries.
  - D. The workers in nuclear plant are not safe from the radiation.
  - E. Radioactivity generates heat that is a long term hazardous of the nuclear energy.

**Explanation:**

Question Type: Inference

**C is the best response.**

In the last paragraph of the passage, the author explicitly describes that much of the radioactivity decays away within 50 years, but three million years must pass before a nuclear plant becomes no more radioactive than the original uranium that initially fueled it. Therefore, waste nuclear substances are the actual long-term source of pollution.

3. Which of the following can be best inferred from the passage?
- A. Nuclear Engineering is an unattractive career.
  - B. Nuclear energy is cheap source of energy and poor countries must acquire nuclear energy plants.

- C. Abandoned power plants should safely be bored to ground under deep sea, so that it does not cause radiation pollution.
- D. Nuclear plants should be banned throughout the world.
- E. The author is in favor that advanced countries should capture Middle East oil sources.

**Explanation:**

Question Type: Inference

**A is the best response.**

In the first paragraph, the author describes that nuclear engineers do not receive appreciation even if they formulate the method for waste treatment.

In the second paragraph, he describes the hazardous for nuclear plant crew. Therefore, one can infer that career in Nuclear engineering is unattractive.

All other choices are out of scope of the passage.

**Passage:**

At first glance, it may seem trite to maintain that a classroom could be regarded as a network of interrelationships in which group members participate more intensely than they do in the interaction occurring at the same time beyond their classroom doors. On second thought, however, one might recognize that it is indeed a new and initially rather disconcerting way to look at a group of learners and teachers. We are in the habit of thinking of them as a number of individuals, merely gathered together momentarily within a particular room. A class is a group, we might want to insist, or a class represents a room in a school plant. Both these definitions are obvious. Of what possible use is it to confuse the obvious by defining a class as a "system"?



But is the concept of "system" really that difficult? We encounter it often in our daily experience. We say that a football team has developed a system of working together in particular ways to foil its opponents. We worry about our digestive system when we suffer from stomach pains. We are familiar with the solar system. We argue about the public transportation system of our city, or the telephone system connecting remote corners of the country.

What is common to all these usages is the idea of a pattern of interdependent relationships. A telephone system is characterized not so much by those little boxes scattered across the nation as by the interconnecting communication linkages or pathways that the technology makes possible. A solar system is not merely an aggregate of heavenly bodies; it represents bodies interacting in regular ways, on the basis of certain principles of relationship.

### Questions:

4. All of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT
- A. A classroom and a football match have a common factor that both are based on connected people.
  - B. A telephone is a source of connecting scattered entities of various communities.
  - C. When we feel stomach pain, we go in separation with other people.
  - D. Modern communication means provide medium to connect people.
  - E. A particular class of people is actually a system of interacting people.

### Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

C is the best response.

The author has talked about stomach pain in connection with a system. Actually, our digestive system is integrated. We do not mean it to go in separation with other people.

5. According to the passage, which of the following is the best statement representing a system.
- A. A collection of people struggling for a common objective.
  - B. System is a collection of boxes like telephone that provide means of communication between scattered people.
  - C. An aggregate of entities in which individuals do follow their own rules independent of others.
  - D. A system is mechanical combination of items to perform a particular task
  - E. An aggregate of entities connecting the components in a particular way.

### Explanation:

Question Type: Scope

E is the best response.

All other choices are focus either a broad or a narrow scope. Only E choice focuses what the passage describes.

### Passage:

The history of literature really began was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the measure of the coherent and caught the measure of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The songs and prayers became traditional and were repeated from



one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own.

As man slowly grew more civilized, he was compelled to invent some method of writing by three urgent necessities. There were certain things that it was dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools, cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient peoples, there were only a very few individuals who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

### Questions:

6. Before man invented writing
- Literature was passed on by word of mouth
  - Prayers were considered literature.
  - Literature was just singing and dancing.
  - There was no literature
7. As for the war songs and prayers each generation
- Added something of its own to the stock
  - Blindly repeated the songs and prayers
  - Composed its own songs and prayers
  - Repeated what has handed down to it
8. The first war-song
- Was inspired by God
  - Developed spontaneously
  - Was a song traditionally handed down
  - Was composed by leading dancers
9. The war song evolved out of
- Creative inspiration
  - There was no literature
  - Artistic urge
  - Yelling and shouting
10. Man invented writing because he wanted
- To be artistic
  - To write war song
  - To write literature
  - To record and communicate
11. The word 'measure' in the context of the passage means
- Weight
  - Rhythm
  - Size
  - Quantity

### Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

C is the best response.

The first line of the passage describes the beginning of the literature as sing and dance for joy around the campfires after the defeat and after slaughter of enemy. Gradually these literature forms converted to advance literature. Hence, it is obvious; literature was just singing and dancing before the invention of writing.

### Passage:

Besides many other factors, the nation's health system requires a continual supply of new blood from donors to replenish its stockpiles. Storing blood for long-term use is a delicate, expensive, and time-consuming process; moreover, many doctors believe that the stored blood is unreliable. When



stored in a solution of plasma and nutritive dextrose (a sugar), fresh red blood cells can survive and remain viable for transfusion for only six weeks, therefore it cannot be used for long period.

### Questions:

12. According to the passage, which of the following can be the closest to the author's appeal?
- A. Government should provide extra facilities for the storage of blood.
  - B. Research is inevitable to find out new methods for the storage of the blood.
  - C. Blood donation should be promoted to the public for continual replenishment of the stockpiles.
  - D. There must be a network of donors so that in case of crisis they are to be called for donations.
  - E. Extensive research on blood alternatives can solve the problem

### Explanation:

Question Type: Inference

**C is the best response.**

If blood remains viable for transfusion for a limited time, then the public must replenish blood stockpiles continually.

### Passage:

The secret of writing good English is not just memorizing the rules of grammar; actually, it lies in developing the habit of unambiguous thinking and precise expression. Matthew Arnold commented, "Have something to say and say it as clearly as possible." Many of the students in Pakistan have no particular style because they have nothing to say. If any unclear idea they have, they express it vaguely. Perspicuity or lucidity is the prime requisite of an impressive writing style. In

order to attain lucidity, we should avoid dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.

### Questions:

13. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Pakistani students are unable to write good English.
  - B. By avoiding ambiguous thinking, one can develop expressive style in English writing.
  - C. Bombastic words are vital for expressive English writing.
  - D. Redundancy of arguments should be avoided in written English.
  - E. Before writing something, one should think a lot about what he is to write.

### Explanation:

Question Type: Main Idea

**B is the best response.**

Choices A, C, and D have narrow scope and cannot cover the whole idea. Choice E is also out of scope leading to another issue. Only the choice B expresses the main idea.

14. Which of the following best expresses the redundancy of argument?
- A. Unplanned and repetitive expression of an idea.
  - B. Ambiguous idea expressed in some writing.
  - C. Unplanned structure of writing.
  - D. Precise writing style.
  - E. Absence of what one wants to express in his writing

### Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

**A is the best response.**



Redundancy means repetition of linguistic information inherent in the structure of a language.

15. Which of the following statements is true about the main problem of a common student?
- A. A common student cannot express his ideas.
  - B. A common student has bulk of ideas to write so he becomes ambiguous in writing.
  - C. A common student has no clear idea about what to write.
  - D. A common student faces lack of vocabulary while he writes English.
  - E. The Pakistani students have different problems in writing English than students of other countries.

### Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

**C is the best response.**

The main problem of a common student expresses in the passage is that he cannot write well because he has no clear idea about what to write.

16. According to the passage who can write well.
- A. One can write well by avoiding dangling of ideas, vagueness of expression, redundancy of arguments, and use of bombast words.
  - B. One can write well if he writes precisely and uses short sentences.
  - C. One can write well by attending classes for writing English.
  - D. One can write well if he follows style of professional writers.

- E. One can write well if he learns rules of grammar.

### Explanation:

Question Type: Detail

**A is the best response.**

### Passage:

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though Ethiopia has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in the country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS).

Although the PDS is extensive – it is one of the largest such systems in the world – it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. In addition, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.



The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sector and looks at its growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganized sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need.

It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programs of employment generation and nutrition improvement.

### Questions:

17. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?
- A. Mismanagement of food stocks.
  - B. Absence of proper public distribution system.

- C. Production of food is less than the demand.
- D. Government's apathy towards the poor.

### Explanation:

B is the best response.

The third part of the passage, describes the inefficiencies of the distribution system. The most important of all is its reach to the poor of rural areas. This is the main reason of the insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest.

18. What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?
- A. Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies.
  - B. Providing enough food to all the citizens.
  - C. Good standard of living through productive employment.
  - D. Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society.

### Explanation:

C is the best response.

Second part of the passage gives the answer to this question. The ultimate objective of the Public Policy is to raise the living standard of the poor through providing the productive employment. Hence, the right answer choice is C.

19. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
- A. It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
  - B. It has remained effective only in the cities.
  - C. It is the unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
  - D. It has reached the remotest corner of the country.



**Explanation:**

B is the best response.

20. The word "square" as used in the passage means

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Rich.       | B. Sumptuous. |
| C. Sufficient. | D. Quality.   |

**Explanation:**

C is the best response.

The sentence in the middle of the second line of the passage gives the idea about the meaning of the word "square". The word "enough food to feed its masses leads towards the sense of sufficiency. Hence the right answer choice is C.

21. Which of the following words is the same in meaning as 'power' as used in the passage?

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. Vigor.     | B. Energy.   |
| C. Influence. | D. Capacity. |

**Explanation:**

D is the best response.

The word power is found in the first line of the second part, "purchasing power of the poor" stands for the "purchasing capacity of the poor". Hence, the right answer choice is D.

22. What, according to the passage, is the main concern about the PDS?

- A. It has not been able to develop confidence in the people at large.
- B. It has not been able to utilize the entire food grains stock available.
- C. It has effectively developed channels for the supply of food grains to all sectors.
- D. It has not been able to provide sufficient food to the poorer section of the society.

**Explanation:**

D is the best response.

The first line of the third section of the passage gives the answer. The sentence "it has yet to reach the rural poor. The right answer choice is D.

23. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

- A. To make it target group oriented.
- B. To increase the amount of food grains per ration card.
- C. To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector.
- D. To reduce administrative cost.

**Explanation:**

A is the best response.

The last line of the third section of the passage gives the answer. The sentence "there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented" shows the right answer choice (A).

24. Which of the following, according to the passage, is compared with dearness allowance?

- A. Food for work program
- B. Unemployment allowance
- C. Food subsidy
- D. Procurement price of food grains

**Explanation:**

C is the best response.

The sentence in the middle of the passage "The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor" shows the right answer (C).

25. Food subsidy leads to which of the following?

- A. Sense of insecurity
- B. Increased dependence
- C. Shortage of food grains
- D. Decrease in food grains production



**Explanation:**

B is the best response.

In the second line of the last part of the passage, the sentence "subsidies often create a psychology of dependence" gives the right answer (B).

26. What, according to the passage, would be the outcome of making the PDS target group oriented?
- A. It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sector.
  - B. It will remove poverty.
  - C. It will give food to the poorest without additional cost.
  - D. It will motivate the target group population to work more.

**Explanation:**

C is the best response.

In the fourth line from the bottom the sentence "by making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost" gives the answer (C)

**SWEET CANDIES**

**Directions:** Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

**Answer of each question has been given at the bottom of exercise.**

**Passage**

Democratic societies from the earliest times have expected their governments to protect the weak against the strong. No 'era of good feeling' can justify discharging the police force or giving up the idea of public control

over concentrated private wealth. On the other hand, it is obvious that a spirit of self-denial and moderation on the part of those who hold economic power will greatly soften the demand for absolute equality. Men are more interested in freedom and security than in an equal distribution of wealth. The extent to which Government must interfere with business, therefore, is not exactly measured by the extent to which economic power is concentrated into a few hands. The required degree of government interference depends mainly on whether economic powers are oppressively used, and on the necessity of keeping economic factors in a tolerable state of balance.

But with the necessity of meeting all these dangers and threats to liberty, the powers of government are unavoidably increased, whichever political party may be in office. The growth of government is a necessary result of the growth of technology and of the problems that go with the use of machines and science. Since the Government in our nation, must take on more powers to meet its problems, there is no way to preserve freedom except by making democracy more powerful.

**Questions:**

1. The advent of science and technology has increased the
  - A. Freedom of people.
  - B. Tyranny of the political parties.
  - C. Powers of the government.
  - D. Chances of economic inequality.
2. A spirit of moderation on the economically sound people would make the less privileged
  - A. Unhappy with the rich people.
  - B. More interested in freedom and security.
  - C. Unhappy with their lot.



- D. Clamor less for absolute equality.
3. The growth of government is necessitated to
- A. Make the rich and the poor happy.
  - B. Curb the accumulation of wealth in a few hands.
  - C. Monitor science and technology.
  - D. Deploy the police force wisely.
4. 'Era of good feeling' in the paragraph refers to
- A. Time of prosperity.
  - B. Time of adversity.
  - C. Time without government.
  - D. Time of police atrocities.
5. "Tolerable state of balance" in the last sentence may mean
- A. An adequate level of police force.
  - B. A reasonable level of economic equality.
  - C. A reasonable amount of government interference.
  - D. A reasonable check on economic power.

**Passage:**

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal

point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be' prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means such more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programs for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programs, health services etc.

**Questions:**

6. What is the main thrust of the author?
- A. Traditional systems should be strengthened.
  - B. Formal education is more important than non-formal.
  - C. One should never cease to learn.
  - D. It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.



7. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
- To criticize the present educational system.
  - To strengthen the present educational practices.
  - To support non-conventional educational organizations.
  - To present a pragmatic point of view.
8. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
- All people can be educated as per their needs.
  - Present educational planning is very much practical.
  - Education is a onetime process.
  - Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
9. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
- Different modules with same function.
  - Same module for different groups.
  - No modules but standard compulsory program for all.
  - None of these.
10. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
- Train the people at the core.
  - Encourage conventional schools and colleges.
  - Decide a terminal point to education.
  - Fulfill the educational needs of everyone.
11. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
- Develop various programs for adult learners.
  - Open more colleges on traditional lines.
  - Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'
  - Primary education should be under the control of open universities.
12. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
- Duration of the course.
  - Competence of the course teachers.
  - Diversity of the topics covered.
  - Real grasp of matter or skill.
13. Which of the following is not true in context of the given passage?
- Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
  - Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly.
  - 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education.
  - Schools and colleges should open extension services.
14. According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is
- As old as traditional education.
  - Still in formative stages.
  - In vogue in advanced countries.
  - Not practical.
15. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure would imply
- Closing down conventional schools and colleges.
  - Longer durations for all formal courses.



- C. Simple rearrangement of present educational organizations.
  - D. More weight for actual performance than real understanding.
16. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence 'The writing is already on the wall'?
- A. Everything is uncertain now-a-days.
  - B. Changes have already taken place.
  - C. The signs of change are already visible.
  - D. You cannot change the future.
17. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?
- A. Approaching.
  - B. Contacting.
  - C. Introducing.
  - D. Satisfying.
18. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'integral' as used in the passage?
- A. Essential
  - B. Independent
  - C. Major
  - D. Minor
19. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?
- A. A reality
  - B. A theoretical suggestion
  - C. Very funny
  - D. Next to impossible

**Passage:**

Recent advances in science and technology have made it possible for geneticists to find out abnormalities in the unborn fetus and take remedial action to rectify some defects which would otherwise prove to be fatal to

the child. Though genetic engineering is still at its infancy, scientists can now predict with greater accuracy a genetic disorder. It is not yet an exact science since they are not in a position to predict when exactly a genetic disorder will set in. While they have not yet been able to change the genetic order of the gene in germs, they are optimistic and are holding out that in the near future they might be successful in achieving this feat. They have, however, acquired the ability in manipulating tissue cells. However, genetic misinformation can sometimes be damaging for it may adversely affect people psychologically. Genetic information may lead to a tendency to brand some people as inferiors. Genetic information can therefore be abused and its application in deciding the sex of the fetus and its subsequent abortion is now hotly debated on ethical lines. But on this issue geneticists cannot be squarely blamed though this charge has often been leveled at them. It is mainly a societal problem. At present genetic engineering is a costly process of detecting disorders but scientists hope to reduce the costs when technology becomes more advanced. This is why much progress in this area has been possible in scientifically advanced and rich countries like the U.S.A., U.K. and Japan. It remains to be seen if in the future this science will lead to the development of a race of supermen or will be able to obliterate disease from this world.

**Questions:**

20. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the phrase 'holding out' as used in the passage?
- A. Catching
  - B. Expounding
  - C. Sustaining
  - D. Restraining
21. According to the passage, the question of abortion is
- A. Ignored
  - B. Hotly debated



- C. Unanswered  
D. Left to the scientists to decide
22. Which of the following is true regarding the reasons for progress in genetic engineering?
- A. It has become popular to abort female fetuses.  
B. Human beings are extremely interested in heredity.  
C. Economically sound and scientifically advanced countries can provide the infrastructure for such research.  
D. Poor countries desperately need genetic information.
23. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'obliterate' as used in the passage?
- A. Wipe off      B. Eradicate  
C. Give birth to      D. Wipe out  
E. Very literate
24. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word 'charged' as used in the passage?
- A. Calm      B. Disturbed  
C. Discharged      D. Settled
25. Which of the following is not true of the genetic engineering movement?
- A. Possibility of abuse.  
B. It is confronted by ethical problems.  
C. Increased tendency to manipulate gene cells.  
D. Acquired ability to detect genetic disorders in unborn babies.
26. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'feat' as used in the passage?
- A. Process  
B. Focus  
C. Fact  
D. Goal
27. Why, according to the author, is genetic misinformation severely damaging?
- A. The cost involved is very high.  
B. Some people are unjustly branded as inferior.  
C. Both A and B  
D. Neither A nor B
28. In the passage, 'abused' means
- A. Insulted      B. Talked about  
C. Killed      D. Misused
29. At present genetic engineering can rectify all genetic disorders. Is it?
- A. Yes  
B. No  
C. It can do so only in some cases  
D. It also play role in the ratification of the social evils.
30. Which of the following, according to the author, are the short-comings of genetics in becoming an exact science?
- A. Technicians will not be able to determine the time when genetic disorder will set in.  
B. Technicians have not been able to manipulate germ cells.  
C. Both A and B  
D. Either A or B
31. Which of the following is the same in meaning as the word 'squarely' as used in the passage?
- A. Rigidly      B. Firmly  
C. Directly      D. At right angle
32. Which of the following is not true, according to the passage?
- A. Society is not affected by the research in genetic engineering.  
B. Genetic engineers are not able to say some things with certainty.



- C. If genetic information is not properly handled, it will create problems.
- D. Manipulation of genes is presently done only in tissue cell.
33. According to the author, the present state of knowledge about heredity has made geneticists
- A. Introspective    B. Accusative  
C. Arrogant        D. Optimistic
34. What is the tone of the author in the last sentence of the passage?
- A. Resignation    B. Cautious  
C. Relief           D. Concern

### Answers of the Questions

#### Answers

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 2. D  | 3. A  | 4. A  | 5. C  |
| 6. C  | 7. D  | 8. C  | 9. D  | 10. D |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. C | 14. D | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. D | 18. B | 19. A | 20. B |
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. B | 24. D | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. D | 29. C | 30. C |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. D | 34. B | 35.   |

### BRAIN BUSTERS

**Directions:** Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

**Answer and explanation of each question has been given in the Explanation Section at the end of the exercise.**

#### Passage:

A great deal of discussion continues as to the real extent of global environmental degradation and its implications. What few people challenge however is that the

renewable natural resources of developing countries are today subject to stresses of unprecedented magnitude. These pressures are brought about, in part, by increased population and the quest for an ever-expanding food supply. Because the health, nutrition, and general well-being of the poor majority are directly dependent on the integrity and productivity of their natural resources, the capability of governments to manage them effectively over the long term becomes of paramount importance.

Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base. Some are looking at our long tradition in environmental protection and are receptive to US assistance, which recognizes the uniqueness of the social and ecological systems in these tropical countries. Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management. In February 1981, for example AID funded a national Academy of Sciences panel to advise Nepal on their severe natural resource degradation problems. Some countries such as Senegal, India, Indonesia and Thailand, are now including conservation concerns in their economic development planning process.

Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development.



**Questions:**

1. Some of the developing countries of Asia and Africa have
  - A. Formulated very ambitious plans of protecting habitat in the region.
  - B. Laid a great stress on the conservation of natural resources in their educational endeavor.
  - C. Carefully dovetailed environmental conservation with the overall strategy of planned economic development.
  - D. Sought the help of US experts in solving the problem of environmental degradation.
2. Technical know-how developed in the USA
  - A. Cannot be easily assimilated by the technocrats of the developing countries.
  - B. Can be properly utilized on the basis of developing countries being able to launch an in-depth study of their specific problems.
  - C. Can be easily borrowed by the developing countries to solve the problem of environmental degradation.
  - D. Can be very effective in solving the problem of resource management in tropical countries.
3. There has been a pronounced deterioration of habitat all over the globe because of
  - A. Rigorous operation of the Malthusian principle
  - B. Unprecedented urbanization and dislocation of self contained rural communities.
  - C. Optimum degree of industrialization in the developing countries.
  - D. Large scale deforestation and desertification.
4. The poor people of the developing world can lead a happy and contented life if
  - A. There is a North-South dialogue and aid flows freely to the developing world.
  - B. Industries based on agriculture are widely developed.
  - C. Economic development takes place within the ambit of conservation of natural resources.
  - D. There is an assured supply of food and medical care.
5. How much environmental pollution has taken place in the developing and the developed world?
  - A. There has been a marginal pollution of environment in the developed world and extensive damage in the developing world.
  - B. There has been a considerable pollution of environment all over the globe.
  - C. There has been an extensive environmental degradation both in the developed and the developing world.
  - D. The environmental pollution that has taken place all over the globe continues to be a matter of speculation and enquiry.

**Answers**

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | C | 2. | B | 3. | A | 4. | C | 5. | D |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|



## Answers and Explanations

## Explanations

- 1 C Start of the second part of the passage states "Developing countries are becoming more aware of the ways in which present and future economic development must build upon a sound and sustainable natural resource base", hence the answer is (C)
- 2 B The sentence "Developing countries recognize the need to improve their capability to analyze issues and their own natural resource management" in the middle of the passage gives the right answer choice (B).
- 3 A Malthusian principle relates the human population and the earth's natural resources. The main problem of the developing countries described in the passage is the inefficient large-scale use of natural resources; hence, they are applying Malthusian Principle.
- 4 C The last part "Because so many governments of developing nations have recognized the importance of these issues, the need today is not merely one of raising additional consciousness, but for carefully designed and sharply focused activities aimed at management regimes that are essential to the achievement of sustained development." Of the passage leads to the right answer (C).
- 5 D First line of the passage indicates the issue under discussion is global problem.

## Passage:

The past decade has upset many preconceptions about development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. However, there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First, education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work.

Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources or capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment.

Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious.

In the Pakistani context, there are at least two further factors, which reinforce the above propositions. The first is population growth. Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added



urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent positioning the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose.

Until now, we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on: quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tones of steel, kWh of electricity etc., capacity targets like road length, rail kilometer age; and coverage targets like number of schools and students, number of villages electrified etcetera, catching up with known technologies -Fuller use of natural resources -Maximum mobilization of financial resources.

1. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
  - A. To appreciate the steps taken by our Government in the past and doubts about future.
  - B. To show how the policy makers have failed.
  - C. A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries.
  - D. Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future.
2. According to the passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?
  - A. Optimum use of available natural resources.
  - B. Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets.
  - C. Maximum utilization of available finances
  - D. Following known technologies.
3. According to the author, which of the following factors support and strengthen his point of view?
  - A - Necessity of carrying out growth on the basis of our own strength.
  - B - Increased emphasis on production and coverage targets?
    - A. Only A
    - B. Only B
    - C. Either A or B
    - D. Both A and B
4. According to the author, which of the following is a less important factor resulting in environmental stress in rural and urban areas?
  - A. Increase in capital accumulation.
  - B. Rapid economic growth.
  - C. Rate of growth of population.
  - D. Availability of productive employment.
5. According to the author, at the national level, with passage of time the effects of which of the following are being felt?
  - A. Expansion of work force of high quality.
  - B. Lack of attention and action for protecting environmental wealth.
  - C. Reduction in growth rate of population.
  - D. Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas.
6. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
  - A. Optimum self reliance is the need of the day.



- B. We will have bright future by only catching up known technologies.
  - C. We have to now emphasize aspects of human resource development.
  - D. Technological competence has to be given due priority over more conventional factors.
7. According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?
- A. Betterment in population growth.
  - B. Increase in underemployment.
  - C. Speedy economic growth.
  - D. Enhancement in technical skills.
8. What seems to be the approach of the author regarding present status of research?
- A - He desires that more research establishments should come up.
- B - Application of new technologies in factories and field is more vital than setting up of research laboratories.
- A. Only A
  - B. Only B
  - C. Neither A nor B
  - D. Both A and B

### Answers

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |     |   |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 2. | B | 3. | A | 4. | D | 5.  | B |
| 6. | B | 7. | B | 8. | B | 9. |   | 10. |   |

### Answers and Explanations

#### Explanations

1. B The author has discussed factors for development of the country and has suggested many dimensions, which are important. This indicates that the previous policies were not successful.
2. B Last part of the passage gives the answer of the question.
3. A In last part of the passage the

author point out that "so far we have given emphasis on numbers". His tone indicates that he wants more growth on our strength.

4. D In first part the author says "Education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work". In the middle of the passage the author points out "Given the pace of expansion of the population and the work force, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas." This clearly gives the idea that author believes that availability of productive employment is less important.

5. B In the third factor the author says "Third, the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental



neglect are increasingly obvious." The right answer choice is B.

6. B In the middle of the passage, the author gives emphasis on research "The competence required is not just in research. In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment." Hence, he believes that there are many other factors of growth as well.
7. B From the third line of the passage, the author says "Education, health, and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity. We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. However, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior improvement in literacy, technical skills, health status, and access to productive work." which gives the right answer.
8. B In the middle of the passage, the author gives clear idea about new technologies. "In fact technological dynamism in the factory and the farm is more important than the presence of large research establishment. The right answer is B.

### Passage:

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long

time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects.

Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such enfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter, and oppressor of those who are poor, meek, and unorganized, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome.

### Questions:

1. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?  
A. Capitalistic      B. Communist  
C. Humanistic      D. Authoritarian
2. Which of the following best describes the behavior of modern man?  
A. Imaginative and sympathetic.  
B. Cruel and greed.



- C. Conscientious and cooperative.  
D. Perceptive and creative.
3. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?  
A. He hates and distrusts other human beings.  
B. Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings.  
C. He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.  
D. He consciously practices spirit of cooperation.
4. Which of the following statements is **not true** in context of the given passage?  
A. Power and possession go hand in hand.  
B. There is a need for a new renaissance.  
C. Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.  
D. The modern man is not individualist.
5. The real attainment of any society can be judged by which of the following?  
A. The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies.  
B. Total victimization of conscientious persons.  
C. The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power.  
D. None of these.
6. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?  
A. Money  
B. Success  
C. Power  
D. Understanding
7. The western renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because  
A. It was conceptually weak.  
B. It was against basic principle.  
C. Conscientious men opposed it.  
D. None of these.
8. The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by  
A. Devoted individual efforts.  
B. Different political systems.  
C. Purpose and collective human efforts.  
D. Spiritually developed individuals.
9. The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?  
A. Craving for power and possession.  
B. Basic respect for all individuals.  
C. Spiritual development of all individuals.  
D. Spirit of inquiry and knowledge.
10. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'central' as used in the passage?  
A. Lateral  
B. Inadequate  
C. Peripheral  
D. Major
11. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as the word 'rest' as used in the passage?  
A. Partial  
B. Remaining  
C. Relax  
D. All
12. Which of the following is most opposite in meaning to the word 'deeply' as used in the passage?  
A. Widely  
B. Superficially  
C. Wrongly  
D. Openly

**Answers**

|       |       |      |      |       |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. B  | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D  |
| 6. D  | 7. D  | 8. D | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13.  | 14.  | 15.   |



## Answers and Explanations

### Explanations

1. B. The author is in favor of equity of human beings. In the given choices only the choice B reflects the author's ideas.
2. B. The author indicates the existing behavioral factors of the society in the start of the passage as "What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success, and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects." Which indicates that the right choice is B.
3. C. The sentence in the middle of the passage "Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human," clearly shows that the right answer choice is C.
4. D. In the fifth line from the bottom of the passage, man has become "a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride." The right answer choice is D.
5. D. The disfavors all the points in choices A, B, and C. Hence, the right choice is D.
6. D. The last line of the passage "only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome" gives the answer. The right answer choice is D.
7. D. Choices A, B, and C are against the ideas of the author.
8. C. In the last part of the passage, the author says "The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realize that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met and probably even overcome," which gives the answer of the question. The right answer choice is C.
9. A. The lines in the start of the passage "Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative enfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society." clearly indicate that modern value system encourages the importance of power and possession. The right choice is A.
10. C. In the context of the passage "Power and possession" have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. "the word "central" means "important" or "major"; therefore its opposite word should be "peripheral".
11. B. The word "rest" has been used above the last part of the passage as "the human species and the rest of nature". Here the contextual meaning of the word is "remaining". The right answer choice is B.
12. C. In the context of the passage the word "deeply" has been used in the line "The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women" gives the meaning that "men and women felt correctly"; hence the opposite to that is "wrongly". The answer choice is C.



## Prepositions

1. Do you take pride ----- your appearance?  
A. In                                      b. at  
c. about                                  d. of  
Correct Answer: a  
**Explanation:** In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
2. Ali is always ----- time.  
a. In                                      b. on  
c. over                                  d. at  
Correct Answer: b  
**Explanation:** On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. In the given example on is touching the surface of time.
3. The horses ran ----- the garden.  
a. Over                                  b. up  
c. through                              d. onto  
Correct Answer: c  
**Explanation:** through is used as a preposition when it is followed by a noun. Through shows moving from one end to another.
4. The show starts----- midnight.  
a. By                                      b. at  
c. on                                      d. to  
Correct Answer: b  
**Explanation:** At is used for specific points in times on the clock or points of time in a day.
5. We made it ----- time.  
a. In                                      b. on  
c. through                              d. at  
Correct Answer: a  
**Explanation:** In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.
6. Be there --- noon --- we'll be late.  
A. By, or                                  B. by, and  
C. and, or                                  D. at, else  
Correct Answer: a  
**Explanation:** By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something /someone is near, beside or by something/someone. Or is used as a function word to pinpoint alternative/different situations.
7. There is also Christmas ----- Haram's Birthday --- Saturday.  
A. and, on                                  B. but, at  
C. on, by                                  D. while, by  
Correct Answer: a  
**Explanation:** used to show connection or addition of items or events within in the class. On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface or used to indicate days of a week.
8. There is a cat --- the tree along --- the dog.  
A. In, by                                  B. at, over  
C. under, with                              D. inside, in  
Correct Answer: c  
**Explanation:** under is used to show in or into a position below something like the cat is under the tree. In the given example with is used to show the combination of two things.
9. When I'll sleep, I have to get my books--  
--- the bed.  
A. In                                      B. into  
C. onto                                  D. off  
Correct Answer: d  
**Explanation:** off is used to show a state of discontinuance. Like the books have to be removed from a place where they were already present this shows discontinuance from the previous state.



10. This paper was based ----- history

A. over                      B. at  
C. into                      D. on

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. Also use to indicate the source of dependence. Like the Correct Answer is based on means the source of the paper was history subject.

11. The Eagle flew low----- our heads.

A. Under                      B. at  
C. over                      D. by

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.

12. I've not seen Ramsha----- last month.

A. For                      B. from  
C. since                      D. on

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

13. I stood ----- her in the lane.

A. next to                      B. over  
C. below                      D. past

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** next to indicates immediately following or next to.

14. We washed all the crockery-----the dinner.

A. By                      B. between  
C. after                      D. at

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** After in this MCQ is used to show something subsequent in time i.e. after the dinner. It is also used to show something behind in place like people are standing one after the other.

15. Come ----- the classroom with me.

A. On                      B. onto  
C. over                      D. into

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** used as a function word to show insertion, introduction or positioning. It is used to show movement or when someone or something gets involved with the other.

16. Fredrick is dying. I am afraid he is----- his last legs.

A. In                      B. at  
C. on                      D. over

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** On his last legs is an idiom which means about to come to an end.

17. I was ----- a bad temper so I fought with my friend.

A. In                      B. on  
C. at                      D. with

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** In a bad temper. In is used with a state of mind like in a mood, in anger etc.

18. There is some dispute----- the shop.

A. Among                      B. in  
C. over                      D. about

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Dispute over is used when there is a disagreement among things.

19. I am bit weak----- geography but I am trying hard.

A. At                      B. in  
C. over                      D. on

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** we are weak in something like weak in calculations etc.

20. I can't even think ----travelling ---- public bus.

A. of, by                      B. off, to  
C. by, in                      D. of, to

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** By shows time limit for start or end of an activity. It also shows when something /someone is near, beside or by something/someone but the preposition by is sometimes used with the transport as in the given example. Of is used to show component or contents of something like in the

given MCQ travelling is a component of thinking.

21. Don't depend ---- others.

A. Upon                      B. on  
C. onto                      D. for

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** On tells us when something is attached to or touching a surface. It also indicates a source of dependence. Like here the source of dependence are others.

22. He would surely tide ---- the crisis.

A. Against                      B. at  
C. over                      D. among

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** over is used to indicate motion or situation in a position higher than or above another.

23. He was unfit ----- the job as he was lacking --- communication.

A. for, in                      B. to, on  
C. for, at                      D. among, under

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** For is used to show purpose like unfit for the job. In use to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into something like the rain is coming in through the window.

24. He had longing ---- a dessert so we went out.

a. About                      b. for  
c. to                      d. in

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** For is used to show purpose like longing for dessert.

25. He was roaming ---- the garden.

a. On                      b. in  
c. at                      d. under

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** In is used to show that something is inside something else or someone or something is available like Is Farah in? Or something is coming into

something like the rain is coming in through the window.

26. Life promises a lot ---- pleasure.

a. Of                      b. for  
c. about                      d. more

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Of is used to show component or contents of something. It also indicates the action of object implied by the preceding noun.

27. He knows German and Italian ----- Chinese.

a. Beside                      b. besides  
c. by                      d. except

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** besides here is used in the sense of together with. Like he knows Chinese together with German and Italian.

28. Taylor was pleased----- my work.

A. At                      B. for  
C. over                      D. with

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** with is used in as a conjunction or addition but also to show the manner of action like pleased with work.

29. We've been living in the house ----- 1997.

A. For                      B. from  
C. since                      D. to

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** since is used to indicate a definite past time until now. As last month is a definite time in the past so since is used here.

30. There is something admirable ----- him.

A. To                      B. for  
C. about                      D. with

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** about is used to show things in regard to or concerned with. In the given MCQ admiration is concerned with him so something is admirable about him.



## Sentence Correction

In the given sentences some segments are under lined. Choose the underlined segment which needs to be corrected.

1. All the accusations for him were found to be

A B C

baseless.

D

Correct Answer: B

**Explanation:** In place of for there should be against. All the accusations against him were found to be baseless.

2. I would have gladly accompany your sister if you

A B C

had asked her.

D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** in place of accompany there should be accompanied as this is a past tense. I would have gladly accompanied your sister if you would have asked her.

3. What is need are not large houses but small huts.

A B C D

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** in place of need there should be needed. What is needed are not large houses but small huts.

4. Alina would have been looked well in

A B C

traditional clothes.

D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Alina would have looked well in traditional clothes. This is a present perfect tense which uses

have/has as helping verb instead of have been.

5. Hardly had I finished writing the article Anil arrived.

A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** Hardly had I finished writing the article when Anil arrived.

6. She returned with two burning cups of tea and set

A B

them on the dining table.

C

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** she returned with two steaming cup of tea and set them on the dining table.

7. People get tiring very soon in an activity which they

A B C

don't do by heart.

D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** People get tired very soon in an activity which they don't don by heart.

8. He felt humiliated because he realized that he had

A B C

cheated.

D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** He felt humiliated because he realized that he had been cheated.

9. The winter has set out and the days are getting  
 A B C  
colder.  
 D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** The winter has set in and the days are getting colder.

10. She could not help for laugh.  
 A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** she could not help laughing.

11. Since 1987, there is no Earth quakes  
 A B C  
here.  
 D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** since 1987, there have been no Earth quakes here.

12. He plays football and tennis also.  
 A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** he plays football and tennis too.

13. Try to give a diplomatic answer when  
 A B  
refusing an invitation, so for not to  
 C D  
 cause bad feeling.

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** try to give a diplomatic answer when refusing an invitation, so as not to cause bad feeling.

14. Bad habits must be nipped for the bud.  
 A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** Bad habits must be nipped in the bud.

15. When the army realized that they had  
been, A B  
fooled they rush back.  
 C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** when the army realized they had been fooled, they rushed back.

16. The police officer looked at my  
complaint. A B C D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** the police officer looked into my complaint.

17. The actor told that it sometimes takes  
two hours to A B C  
put her makeup.  
 D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** The actor told that it sometimes takes two hours to put on her makeup.

18. This matter must be considered in every  
point of A B C  
view.  
 D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This matter must be considered from every point of view.

19. He enjoys to tell stories to children.  
 A B C D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** He enjoys telling stories to children.

20. Education is a strong instrument for  
molding the character of youth. A B  
 C D

Correct Answer: A



**Explanation:** Education is a powerful instrument for molding the character of youth.

21. Ali gave first aid to Sameer who is injured in an

A B C  
D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Ali gave first aid to Sameer who was injured in an accident.

22. Mr. James had staying here since 1942.

A B C D

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Mr. James had been staying here since 1942.

23. The problems of transcription are still remain.

A B C  
D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** The problems of transcription will still remain.

24. They have stopped from abolishing new buildings.

A B C  
D

Correct Answers: c

**Explanation:** they have stopped abolishing new buildings.

25. The clouds of miseries appear to have blown out.

A B  
C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** the clouds of miseries appear to have blown over.

26. A bird in hand is worth two at bush.

A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

27. Six years ago, I am sitting in a small Japanese car

A B C

driving from Denmark to Sweden.

D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** six years ago, I was sitting in a small Japanese car driving from Denmark to Sweden.

28. If you had told about the problem

A

yesterday, we might had helped you.

B C D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** if you had told about the problem yesterday, we would have helped you.

29. When I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I

A B

was carried out by his enthusiasm.

C D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** when I heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, I was carried away by his enthusiasm.

30. His class fellows are coming on this train.

A B C D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** his class fellows are coming by this train.

31. If he have time, he will contact you.

A B C D

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** If he has time he will contact you.

32. The audience stood quietly for few moments.

A B C

D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** the audience stood quietly for a few moments.

33. A lot of one's character depends on his early

A B C  
brought up in the family.  
D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** a lot of one's character depends on his early upbringing in the family.

34. I have not attended many parties since my father

A B C  
had died.  
D

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** I have not attended many parties since my father died.

35. The manager was unhappy at Ali because he didn't

A B C  
complete his work in time.  
D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** The manager was unhappy with Ali because he didn't complete his work in time.

36. In this modern world it is difficult to live through

A B C  
one's ideals.  
D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** In this modern world it is difficult to live upto one's ideals.

37. When I was fourteen, I sat the entrance exam of

A B C  
secondary school.  
D

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** when I was fourteen, I sat in the entrance exam of secondary school.

38. He has been writing off and on for several years to

A B C  
complete his book.  
D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** He has been writing on and off for several years to complete his book.

39. Ali unnecessarily picked up a quarrel with Aarij and

A B C  
left the party.  
D

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Ali unnecessarily picked a quarrel with Aarij and left the party.

40. It will take five hours to walk across the forest.

A B C D  
Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** It will take five hours to walk through the forest.



## Grammatically Correct Sentences

Choose the grammatically correct sentence from the options given.

1.

- a) He sings.
- b) He does sings.
- c) He did sings.
- d) He do sings.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is present indefinite tense. A present indefinite tense use do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In affirmative sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

2.

- a) He do not go to school.
- b) He does goes to school.
- c) He does not goes to school.
- d) He does not go to school.

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** This is present indefinite tense. A present indefinite tense use does/ do in only negative and interrogative sentences. In affirmative sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

3.

- a) They do not hang out.
- b) They does not hang out.
- c) They does not hangs out.
- d) They do not hangs out.

Correct sentence: a

**Explanation:** This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative

sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

4.

- a) This do not mean that I am wrong.
- b) This does not mean that I am wrong.
- c) This mean that I am wrong.
- d) This means that I do am wrong.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

5.

- a) The baby is sleeps in his mother's lap.
- b) The baby are sleep in his mother's lap.
- c) The baby is sleeping in his mother's lap.
- d) The baby is slept in his mother's lap.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** this is present continuous tense. It tells about something happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle ( first form of verb+ ing ) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person

plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

- 6.
- a) He is going to play football after the school.
  - b) He are going to play football after the school.
  - c) He is not go to play football after the school.
  - d) He is not goes to play football after the school.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle ( first form of verb+ ing ) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

- 7.
- a) Are you goes out for dinner?
  - b) Are you going out for dinner?
  - c) Are you go out for dinner?
  - d) Is you going out for dinner?

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future or is happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle ( first form of verb+ ing ) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

- 8.
- a) I am talking too much.
  - b) I am talk too much.
  - c) I are talking too much.
  - d) I am will be talking too much.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** this is present continuous tense. It tells about something that will or will not happen in the near future or is happening right now. It uses is, are, am as helping verb and present participle ( first form of verb+ ing ) as main verb. Is is used with third person singular (He, she, it). Are is used with third person plural (they). Am is used with first person pronoun (I).

- 9.
- a) She have lived in this house all her life.
  - b) She has lived in this house all her life.
  - c) She have live in this house all her life.
  - d) She has live in this house all her life.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

- 10.
- a) You has had a beautiful past.
  - b) You has a beautiful past.
  - c) You have had a beautiful past.
  - d) You have live a beautiful past.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.



11.

- a) I have not written this article.
- b) I has not written this article.
- c) I have not wrote this article.
- d) I has not wrote this article.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

12.

- a) Have he finished his homework?
- b) Has he finished his homework?
- c) Has he finish his homework?
- d) Has he finish his homework?

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is present perfect tense. Present perfect tense is used to express an action that occurred in the past without telling the exact time of its occurrence. It uses has/have as helping verb and third form of verb as main verb. Has is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

13.

- a) I has been writing this book for one year.
- b) I have been write this book for one year.
- c) I have been writing this book for one year.
- d) I have been wrote this book for one year.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/have been as helping verb and present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing ). It expresses an action that started in the

past and is continued till present or ended recently. . Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

14.

- a) I have not been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
- b) I has no been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
- c) I am not been sleeping for many days because of the hectic routine.
- d) I have not sleeping for man days because of the hectic routine.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/have been as helping verb and present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing ). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. . Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

15.

- a) Has you ever been to this restaurant?
- b) Has you ever to this restaurant?
- c) Have you ever been to this restaurant?
- d) Has you been to a restaurant?

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/have been as helping verb and present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing ). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

16.

- a) He has been ill for a week.
- b) He have been ill for a week.
- c) He have ill for a weak.
- d) He has ill for a weak.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is present perfect continuous tense. It uses has been/ have been as helping verb and present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing ). It expresses an action that started in the past and is continued till present or ended recently. Has been is used with he, she, it, who and singular nouns. Have been is used with I, we, they, you and plural nouns.

17.

- a) You have qualify the exam.
- b) You qualified the exam.
- c) You did qualified the exam.
- d) You did qualify the exam.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past. It uses 2<sup>nd</sup> form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

18.

- a) He did not come to this room.
- b) He did not came to this room.
- c) He did not coming to this room.
- d) He has not come to this room.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past. It uses 2<sup>nd</sup> form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

19.

- a) Did she called?

- b) Did she call?
- c) Did she has called?
- d) Did she has call?

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past. It uses 2<sup>nd</sup> form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

20.

- a) She did not go to shopping.
- b) She did go for shopping.
- c) She did went to shopping.
- d) She did not went to shopping.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past indefinite tense. It tells about an event that occurred in the past. It uses 2<sup>nd</sup> form of verb in affirmative sentences and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb in negative and interrogative sentences. It uses did as helping verb.

21.

- a) She were preparing for the presentation.
- b) She was preparing for the presentation.
- c) she were prepared for the presentation.
- d) She was been prepare for the presentation.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular (you, your, yours) and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural ( we, they).



22.

- a) They were working together.
- b) They was working together.
- c) They were work together.
- d) They was work together.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular (you, your, yours) and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural (we, they).

23.

- Ali were sleeping when Sara entered the room.
- Ali was sleeping when Sara entered the room.
- Ali was slept when Sara entered the room.
- Ali were slept when Sara entered the room.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular (you, your, yours) and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural (we, they).

24.

- a) The lizard was not running toward you.
- b) The lizard were not running toward you.
- c) The lizard was not ran toward you.
- d) The lizard was not ran towards you.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular (you, your, yours) and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural (we, they).

25.

- a) He worked very hard to earn this position.
- b) He had work very hard to earn this position.
- c) He has work very hard to earn this position.
- d) He had worked very hard to earn this position.

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

26.

- a) Ali had gone before Sameer reach.
- b) Ali had went before Sameer reach.
- c) Ali had gone before Sameer reached.
- d) Ali had went before Sameer reached.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

27.

- a) Had you thought about your future?
- b) Had you think about your future?

- c) Has you thought about your future?  
d) Have you think about your future?  
Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

28.

- a) I had not tell him the truth.  
b) I has not tell him the truth.  
c) I had not told him the truth.  
d) I have not tell him the truth.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is past perfect tense. It uses to express an event that occurred and completed in the past. It uses had as helping verb and past participle (third form of verb) as main verb.

29.

- a) I had been applying for a job since November.  
b) I had been applied for this job since November.  
c) I had been apply for this job since November.  
d) I had applying for this job since November.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

30.

- a) Kids has not eating healthy for a month.  
b) Kids had not been eating healthy for a month.

- c) Kids had not eating healthy for a month.  
d) Kids have not been ate healthy for a month.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

31.

- a) Had the kids been doing their homework?  
b) Had the kids been done their homework?  
c) Have the kids doing their homework?  
d) Has the kids doing their homework?

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

32.

- a) I had working on this project since July.  
b) I has working on this project since July.  
c) I had been working on this project since July.  
d) I had been worked on this project since July.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is past perfect continuous tense. It describes an event that started in the past and continued for some time than ended in the past. It uses had been as helping verb and present participle as main verb.



33.

- a) I shall bought her a nice car.
- b) I shall buy her a nice car.
- c) I shall brought her a nice car.
- d) I shall took her her nice car.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb as main verb. shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and third person pronouns (he, she, it, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

34.

- a) She will not sing a song here.
- b) She will not sang a song here.
- c) She will not sung a song here.
- d) She shall not sung a song here.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb as main verb. shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and third person pronouns (he, she, it, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

35.

- a) Will he started a new business?
- b) Will he start a new business?
- c) shall he started a new business?
- d) Shall he be start a new business?

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb as main verb. Shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and third person pronouns (he, she, it, you, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

36.

- a) Will you brought some chocolates for me?
- b) Will you bought some chocolates for me?
- c) Will you bring some chocolates for me?
- d) Shall you brought some chocolates for me?

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is future indefinite tense. It expresses an event that will occur in the future. It uses will/shall as helping verb and 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb as main verb. Shall is used with first person pronouns (I, We) and will is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> and third person pronouns (he, she, it, you, they) but this rule doesn't really apply now.

37.

- a) He will be feeling better tomorrow.
- b) He will be feel better tomorrow.
- c) He will be felt better tomorrow.
- d) He shall be feel better tomorrow.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

38.

- a) He will be came here for the preparations.
- b) He will be coming here for the preparations.
- c) He will be come here for the preparations.
- d) He will coming here for the preparations.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It



uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

39.

- a) She will not be enjoying with you.
- b) She will not be enjoy with you.
- c) She will not enjoying with you.
- d) She will not be enjoyed with you.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

40.

- a) Will you be taking this exam?
- b) Will you be take this exam?
- c) Will you be took this exam?
- d) Will you be taken this exam?

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future continuous tense. It expresses an ongoing event that will occur at some point in future. It uses will be/shall be as helping verb and present participle as main verb.

41.

- a) He will have took the test.
- b) He will has taken this exam.
- c) He will have taken this exam.
- d) He will had taken this exam.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

42.

- a) We shall have gone to the office.
- b) We shall has went to the office.
- c) We shall have go the office.
- d) We shall has go to the office.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the

future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

43.

- a) Will he has wrote an article?
- b) Will he have wrote an article?
- c) Will he have written an article?
- d) Will he have write an article?

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

44.

- a) You will have completed your task.
- b) You will has complete your task.
- c) You will have complete your task.
- d) You will have completing your task.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is future perfect tense. It expresses an event that will have occurred or completed in the future. It uses will have as helping verb and past participle as main verb.

45.

- a) They will have been sleep for two hours.
- b) They will have been sleeping for two hours.
- c) They will have been slept for two hours.
- d) They will has been sleep for two hours.

Correct Answers: b

**Explanation:** this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle (1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

46.

- a) Will he have been dating her for five years?



- b) Will he has been date her for five years?
- c) Will he dating her for five years?
- d) Will he be date her for five years?

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

47.

- a) She will not has been washed dishes for the dinner.
- b) She will not have been washing dishes for the dinner.
- c) She will not have been wash dishes for the dinner.
- d) She will not have been washed dishes for the dinner.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

48.

- a) Will she have been teaching kids for a year?
- b) Will she has been teaching kids for a year?
- c) Will she have been teach kids for a year?
- d) Will she has been teach kids for a year?

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** this is future perfect continuous tense. It uses present participle ( 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing) as main verb and will have been as helping verb. It describes an ongoing action that will complete in future.

49.

- a) She was hosting a lot of parties.
- b) She were hosting a lot of parties.
- c) She was host a lot of parties.
- d) She was hosted a lot of parties.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is past continuous tense. It uses was, were as helping verb and present participle as main verb. It expresses an ongoing event of the past. Was is used with first person singular (I) and third person singular (he, she, it). Were is used with 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular (you, your, yours) and 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural ( we, they).

50.

- a) They do not work.
- b) They do not worked.
- c) They does not worked.
- d) They does not have worked.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** This is present indefinite tense. Present indefinite tense uses do/ does in only negative and interrogative sentences. In exclamatory sentences s,es is added to the main verb and no helping verb is used. Does is used with third person singular (he, she, it). Do is used with personal pronouns (I, we, you) and third person plural.

## Direct-Indirect Sentences

Change the direct speech into indirect speech.

1. She said, "She is watching television".  
A. She said "she was watching television".  
B. She said that she was watching television.  
C. She said that she is watching television.  
D. She says that that she was watching television.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

2. She said, "I am listening to my favorite song".  
A. She said she is listening to her favorite song.  
B. She says she is listening to her favorite song.  
C. She said that she was listening to her favorite song.  
D. She said that "she was listening to her favorite song".

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example.

3. He says, "he is watching football".  
A. He says that he is watching football.  
B. He said that he was watching football.  
C. He says that he was watching football.  
D. He said that he is watching football.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense or future tense the reported verb will not change while converting direct speech into indirect speech.

4. She says, "I want to become an engineer".  
A. She says that she wanted to become an engineer.  
B. She says that she wants to become an engineer.  
C. She says that "she wanted to become an engineer".  
D. She says that "she wants to become an engineer".

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** There are two parts of a sentence. Reporting verb and reported speech. When direct speech is changed into indirect speech the inverted commas in reported speech (words of the reporter) are removed. If the reporting verb is present tense or future tense the reporting verb will not change while



converting direct speech into indirect speech.

5. He said, "I eat two bananas"
- A. He said I eat two bananas.
  - B. He says he eats two bananas.
  - C. He said that he ate two bananas.
  - D. He said that he eats two bananas.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The first person pronoun of the reporting speech is changed according to the object of reporting verb if it is a third person pronoun.

6. She said to me, "she like my jewelry".
- A. She said to me she like her jewelry.
  - B. She said to me she likes my jewelry.
  - C. She said to me that she liked my jewelry.
  - D. She says that she like my jewelry.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The third person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech.

7. We said, "we work together".
- A. We said that we work together.
  - B. We said that we had worked together.
  - C. We said that we worked together.
  - D. We says that we work together.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The first person pronoun of reported speech will not be changed in the indirect speech if the

pronoun is first person in the reporting verb also.

8. She said to them, "your dresses are beautiful".
- A. She said to them that your dresses are beautiful.
  - B. She said to them that their dresses are beautiful.
  - C. She said to them that their dresses were beautiful.
  - D. She said to them that your dresses were beautiful.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. The second person of the reported speech is changed according to the object in the reporting verb.

9. She said, "I am buying a mobile phone today"
- A. She said that she was buying a mobile phone that day.
  - B. She said that she was buying a mobile phone today.
  - C. She says that she is buying a mobile phone today.
  - D. She said that she is buying a mobile phone that today.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. today is changed into that day.

10. He said, "I need your car now"
- A. He said that I need your car now.



- B. He said that he needed my car then.  
C. He said that he needs my car then.  
D. He said that he needs my car now.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. now is changed into then.

11. He said, "I want to meet you tomorrow".  
A. He said that he wanted to meet me the next day.  
B. He said that I wanted to meet you tomorrow.  
C. He said that he wants to meet me tomorrow.  
D. He said that he wants to me the next day.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. tomorrow is changed into the next day.

12. He said that, "I watched this movie yesterday"  
A. He said that I watched this movie yesterday.  
B. He said that I watched this movie the previous day.  
C. He said that he watched this movie the previous day.

- D. He said that he watch this movie yesterday.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Time mentioned in direct speech is changed into indirect speech i.e. yesterday is changed into the previous day.

13. He said, "I like this dog"  
A. He said that he liked that dog.  
B. He said that he likes this dog.  
C. He said that he likes that dog.  
D. He said that I liked this dog.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb. Here changes into there, this changes into that, hence into thence.

14. He said, "I love my siblings".  
A. He said that I love my siblings.  
B. He said that I loved my siblings.  
C. He said that he loved his siblings.  
D. He said that he loves his siblings.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Present simple in direct speech changes into past simple in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.



15. She said, "she is driving".  
A. She said that she was driving.  
B. She said that she is driving.  
C. She said that I was driving.  
D. I said that she was driving.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Present continuous in direct speech changes into past continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

16. James said, "I have won a medal".  
A. James said that I have won a medal.  
B. James said that he had won a medal  
C. James said that he has won a medal.  
D. James said that I had won a medal.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Present perfect in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

17. She said, "I have been teaching in this school for three years".  
A. She said that she had been teaching in this school for three years.  
B. She said that she has been teaching in this school for three years.  
C. She said that I had been teaching in this school for three years.

- D. She said that I have been teaching in this school for three years.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Present perfect continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

18. They said, "We went to zoo".  
A. They said that we had went to zoo.  
B. They said that we had gone to zoo  
C. They said that they had gone to zoo.  
D. They said that they went to zoo.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Past indefinite in direct speech changes into past perfect in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

19. He said, "I was writing an article".  
A. He said that he had been writing an article.  
B. He said that he was writing an article.  
C. He said that I was writing an article.  
D. He said that I had been writing a letter.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Past continuous in direct speech changes into past perfect continuous in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into



past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

20. He said, "I had won the match".
- A. He said that I had won the match.
  - B. He said that he had won the match.
  - C. He said that he has won the match.
  - D. He said that he has won the match.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Past perfect in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

21. He said, "I had been living in this house since 1998".
- A. He said that he had been living in this house since 1998.
  - B. He said that I have been living in this house since 1998.
  - C. He said that he have been living in this house since 1998.
  - D. He said that I had been living in this house since 1998.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Past perfect continuous in direct speech does not change its tense in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

22. She said, "I will go to Paris"
- A. She said that she will go to Paris.
  - B. She said she would go to Paris.
  - C. She said I will go to Paris.
  - D. She said that she would go to Paris.

Correct Answer: d

**Explanation:** Will in direct speech changes into would in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

23. She said to me, "I'll be waiting for you"
- A. She said to me that she will be waiting.
  - B. She said that she would be waiting for me.
  - C. She said to me that she would be waiting for me.
  - D. She said that she will be waiting for me.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Will be in direct speech changes into would be in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

24. She said, "I will have cooked the food".
- A. She said that she would have cooked the food.
  - B. She said that she will have cooked the food.
  - C. She said that I will have cooked the food.
  - D. She said I would have cooked the food.



Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Will have in direct speech changes into would have in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

25. They said, "We will have been watching the movie for two hours".
- A. They said that they would have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - B. They said that we will have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - C. They said that we would have been watching the movie for two hours.
  - D. They said that they will have been watching the movie for two hours.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Will have been in direct speech changes into would have been in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

26. She said "I may go to London".
- A. She said that she may go to London.
  - B. She said that she might go to London.
  - C. She said she may go to London.
  - D. She says she may go to London.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Present modals (can, may, etc.) in direct speech are converted to past modal (could, might etc.) in indirect speech. If the reporting verb is

past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

27. He said, "I must study this book".
- A. He said that he had to study that book.
  - B. He said he had to study this book.
  - C. He said that he must study this book.
  - D. He said that I must study this book.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Present modals (can, may, must) in direct speech are converted to past modal (could, might, had to) in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

28. He said, "I should start new work".
- A. He said that he should start new work.
  - B. He said that I should start new work.
  - C. He said that he must start new work.
  - D. He said that he shall start new work.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech



are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

29. James said, "I ought to avoid unhealthy eating".

- A. James said that I ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
- B. James said that he ought to avoid unhealthy eating.
- C. James said that he must avoid unhealthy eating.
- D. James said that he should avoid unhealthy eating.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** some modal verbs (should, might, could, would, ought to) are not changed in indirect speech. Must changes into had to. If the reporting verb is past tense then the reported speech is also changed into past tense like in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

30. She said to me, "please drive me to subway"

- A. She said to me that I should drive him to subway,
- B. She requested me to drive her to subway.
- C. She said to me to drive her to subway.
- D. She inquired me to drive her to subway.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

31. The boss said to the employee, "Get out of the car".

- A. The boss said to the employee to get out of the car.
- B. The boss said to the employee to leave the car.
- C. The boss ordered the employee to get out of the car.
- D. The boss requested the employee to get out of the car.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** An imperative sentence consists of order, request suggestions etc. to change them into indirect speech some specific verbs (requested, asked, inquired) replace the verbs (said, told etc.) in reporting verbs. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

32. They said, "Hurrah! We won the match"

- A. They said that they had won the match
- B. They said that we have won the match.
- C. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- D. They said with joy that they had won the match.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

33. She said, "Oh! I lost my bag".

- A. She said that he lost the match.
- B. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her bag.



- C. She said with sorrow that she lost her bag.  
D. She told me that she lost her bag.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** An exclamatory sentence is the one which expresses joy, sorrow or any feeling etc. to convert it into indirect speech specific words are added to the sentences as in the given example. Sometimes the pronouns of the reported speech are changed according to the pronoun or object of the reporting verb.

34. James said to me, "Do you like tea?"

- A. James said to me do I like tea.  
B. James asked me do I like tea.  
C. James asked me if I like tea.  
D. James asked me if I liked tea.

**Explanation:** the conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

35. She said to me, "can I use your laptop?"

- A. She asked me if she could use my laptop.  
B. She asked me if she can use her laptop.  
C. She asked me if I can use her laptop.  
D. She asked me whether I can use her laptop.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be

answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

36. He said, "Is it raining?"

- A. He asked whether it was raining.  
B. He asked if it is raining.  
C. He asked if it were raining.  
D. He said it was raining.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

37. She said, "Are the guests waiting for me?"

- A. She asked me if the guests are waiting for me.  
B. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for her.  
C. She asked me whether the guests are waiting for me.  
D. She asked if the guests are waiting for her or not.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that can be answered as yes or no, 'if' and 'whether' are added.

38. He said to me, "what are you eating?"  
A. He asked me what you were eating.



- B. He asked me what she she were eating.
- C. He asked me what I was eating.
- D. He asked me that what I was eating.

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

39. He said to her, "How will you go with me?"
- A. He said to her how she would go with him.
  - B. He asked her how she would go with him.
  - C. She asked him how she would go with her
  - D. He asked her how he would go with her.

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

40. Ali said to me, "how are you doing?"
- A. Ali asked me how I was doing.
  - B. Ali said to me how I was doing.
  - C. Ali asked to me how are you doing.
  - D. Ali said to me how I was doing.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** The conjunction 'that' will not be used in indirect speech when converting question from direct speech into indirect speech. Question marks will not be used in indirect speech. The question in direct speech will remain positive in in direct speech. To make indirect speech of question that cannot be answered as yes or no, the question is simple placed in assertive form after the reporting verb.

### Change the indirect speech into direct speech

41. She told her mother that she was going to the zoo.
- A. She said, "I am going to the zoo"
  - B. She said, "I was going to the zoo"
  - C. She said, "I will be going to the zoo"
  - D. She said, "I would be going to the zoo"

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Simple past in indirect speech changes into simple present in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

42. The teacher told James that he had been very regular in his class.
- A. The teacher said, "James had been very regular in his classes"
  - B. The teacher told, "James had been very regular in his classes"
  - C. The teacher said, "James have been very regular in his classes"
  - D. The teacher said, "I have been very regular in my classes"

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** past perfect continuous in indirect speech changes into present perfect continuous in direct speech.



Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

43. Ali told me that he had finished his homework.
- A. Ali told me that he have finished his homework.
  - B. Ali said to me, "I have finished his homework"
  - C. Ali told me that "he have finished his homework"
  - D. Ali said to me that "I have finished his homework"

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

44. The teacher said the moon revolves around the Earth.
- A. The teacher said, "The moon revolves around the Earth"
  - B. The teacher said, " The moon revolve around the Earth"
  - C. The teacher said that, "the moon revolve around the Earth".
  - D. The teacher told me that the moon revolves around the earth.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. The facts are stated as it is.

45. She said that she was not going to school that day.
- A. She said that she is not going to school that day.

- B. She said, "she is not going home today"
- C. She said. "she won't be going to school today"
- D. She said, "she will not go to school today"

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Past continuous in indirect speech changes into present continuous in direct speech. That day changes into today. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

46. He asked me if I had brought the book.
- A. He said, " had I brought the book?"
  - B. He asked had I brought the book?
  - C. He said, "Have I brought the book?"
  - D. He told, "have I brought the book?"

Correct Answer: c

**Explanation:** Past perfect in indirect speech changes into present perfect in direct speech. Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter).

47. The boy asked me if that was the place we visited before.
- A. The boy said, "If this is the place we visited before.
  - B. The boy said, " if this was the place we visited before"
  - C. The boy asked if this is the place we visited before.
  - D. The boy asked if that was the place we visited before.

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The

reported speech is put in inverted commas.

48. The judge said to the witness to tell the truth.

- A. The judge said to the witness, "tell the truth"
- B. The judge said to the witness, "told the truth"
- C. The judge says to the witness, "tell the truth"
- D. The judge says the witness, "tell him the truth"

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas.

49. The prisoner begged the judge to forgive him.

- A. The prisoner said to the judge, "please forgive me"
- B. The prisoner said, "please forgive me"

- C. The prisoner said to the judge, "forgive me"
- D. The prisoner said to the me, "please forgive me"

Correct Answer: a

**Explanation:** Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Some specific verbs replace the verbs from reporting verbs.

50. She said that she works for Ford.

- A. She said, "I work for Ford"
- B. She said, "she worked for Ford"
- C. She said, "she work for Ford"
- D. She said, "she was working for Ford"

Correct Answer: b

**Explanation:** Indirect speech is converted into two parts in direct speech; reporting verb and reported speech (words of the reporter). The reported speech is put in inverted commas. Simple present changes into simple past.



## ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In a sentence, when the subject acts, the verb is said to be in Active Voice, but when the subject is passive and receives action, the verb is said to be in Passive Voice. e.g. (i) Ali writes a letter.

This sentence indicates that the subject 'Ali' does something. So, it is in Active Voice. (ii) A letter is written by Ali.

In this sentence, the verb 'written' indicates that something is done by Ali. So, the verb here is in Passive Voice.

The following are the different forms of sentences which are given to be transformed into one Voice to another:

|     | Active Voice                   | Passive Voice                           |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | He writes a letter.            | A letter is written by him.             |
| 2.  | He wrote a letter.             | A letter was written by him.            |
| 3.  | He will write a letter.        | A letter will be written by him.        |
| 4.  | He is writing a letter.        | A letter is being written by him.       |
| 5.  | He was writing a letter.       | A letter was being written by him.      |
| 6.  | He has written a letter.       | A letter has been written by him.       |
| 7.  | He had written a letter.       | A letter had been written by him.       |
| 8.  | He will have written a letter. | A letter will have been written by him. |
| 9.  | Do not disturb the class.      | Let the class not be disturbed.         |
| 10. | Someone has stolen my pen.     | My pen has been stolen by someone.      |

|     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 11. | People speak English all over the world.                                  | English is spoken all over the world.  |
| 12. | Who did this?   | By whom was this done?   |
| 13. | Why did your brother write such a letter?                                 | Why was such a letter written by your brother?   |
| 14. | Mr. Sajid teaches us grammar?   | We are taught grammar by Mr. Sajid (or) Grammar is taught us by Mr. Sajid.   |
| 15. | Who taught you French?  | By whom was French taught to you? (or) By whom were you taught French?   |
| 16. | One should keep one's promises.   | Promises should be kept.   |
| 17. | Your behaviour greatly astonishes me.                                     | I am greatly astonished at your behaviour.   |
| 18. | This box contains ice.  | Ice is contained in this box.  |
| 19. | I want to buy an umbrella.  | I want an umbrella to be bought.   |
| 20. | They objected to my proposal.   | My proposal was objected to by them.   |
| 21. | Since he had not done the preliminary work, we had to cancel the meeting. | Since the preliminary work had not been done by him, the meeting had to be cancelled (or) Since he had not done the preliminary work, the meeting had to be cancelled. |

## Practice Test

**DIRECTIONS:**

In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active (or Passive) Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive (or Active) voice.

1. **Aysha was writing a letter to her father.**
  - (a) A letter was written to her father by Aysha.
  - (b) A letter has been written to her father by Aysha.
  - (c) A letter was being written by Aysha to her father.
  - (d) A letter was written by Aysha to her father.
2. **He teaches us Grammar.**
  - (a) Grammar is taught to us by him.
  - (b) We are being taught Grammar by him.
  - (c) Grammar is being taught us by him.
  - (d) We are taught Grammar by him.
3. **Do you imitate others?**
  - (a) Are others imitated by you?
  - (b) Are others being imitated by you?
  - (c) Were others being imitated by you?
  - (d) Have others been imitated by you?
4. **I saw him conducting the rehearsal.**
  - (a) He was seen conducting the rehearsal.
  - (b) I saw the rehearsal to be conducted by him.
  - (c) He was seen by me to conduct the rehearsal.
  - (d) I saw the rehearsal being conducted by him.
5. **Have the box broken.**
  - (a) Have the broken box.
  - (b) Break the box.
  - (c) Get someone to break the box.
  - (d) They have broken the box.
6. **His pocket has been picked.**
  - (a) They have his pocket picked.
  - (b) Picking has been done to his pocket.
  - (c) Picked has been his pocket.
  - (d) Someone has picked his pocket.
7. **The French surrendered Quebec to the English in 1759.**
  - (a) Quebec was surrendered by the French to the English in 1759.
  - (b) Quebec was surrendered to the English in 1759 by the French.
  - (c) The English were surrendered Quebec in 1759 by the French.
  - (d) Quebec was surrendered in 1759 by the French to the English.
8. **Someone gave her a bull dog.**
  - (a) She was given a bull dog.
  - (b) A bull dog was given to her.
  - (c) She has been given a bull dog.
  - (d) She is being given a bull dog by someone.
9. **A stone struck me on the head.**
  - (a) I was struck by a stone on the head.
  - (b) My head was struck by a stone.
  - (c) I had been struck by a stone on the head.



- (d) I was struck on the head by a stone.
10. **You must look into this matter.**  
(a) This matter has been looked into by you.  
(b) This matter may be looked into by you.  
(c) This matter should be looked into by you.  
(d) This matter into looked by you.
11. **The Romans expected to conquer Carthage.**  
(a) Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Romans.  
(b) The Romans were expected to conquer Carthage.  
(c) It was expected by the Romans that they would conquer Carthage.  
(d) The Romans expected to have conquered Carthage.
12. **Rain disrupted the last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**  
(a) The last day's play of Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.  
(b) Pakistan and Sri Lanka's play of the last day was disrupted by rain.  
(c) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka was disrupted by rain.  
(d) The last day's play between Pakistan and Sri Lanka were disrupted by rain.
13. **My uncle promised me a present.**  
(a) A present was promised by my uncle to me.  
(b) I was promised a present by my uncle.  
(c) I had been promised a present by my uncle.  
(d) I was promised by my uncle a present.
14. **Sri Lanka grows tea.**  
(a) Tea grows in Sri Lanka.  
(b) Tea is grown in Sri Lanka.  
(c) Let the tea be grown in Sri Lanka.  
(d) Tea is being grown in Sri Lanka.
5. **He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.**  
(a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.  
(b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
(c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.  
(d) None of these
16. **Please help me.**  
(a) You were requested to help me.  
(b) You are being requested to help me.  
(c) You are requested to help me.  
(d) You have been requested to help me.
17. **The residents celebrated the Independence Day.**  
(a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.  
(b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.  
(c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.  
(d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.
18. **I know him.**  
(a) He is known by me.  
(b) He was known to me.  
(c) He has been known by me  
(d) He is known to me.

19. They are building a house next door to our school
- (a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
  - (b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.
  - (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.
  - (d) A house is being built by them next door to our school
20. One should keep one's promise.
- (a) One's promise should be kept by us.
  - (b) One's promise has to be kept.
  - (c) A promise should be keeping.
  - (d) A promise should be kept.
21. Who is creating this mess?
- (a) Who has created this mess?
  - (b) By whom has this mess been created?
  - (c) By whom this mess is being created?
  - (d) By whom is this mess being created?
22. The clown was being laughed at by them.
- (a) They were laughing at the clown.
  - (b) They were laughing on the clown.
  - (c) They laughed at the clown.
  - (d) The clown was laughed at by them.
23. I saw him leaving the house.
- (a) He had been seen leaving the house.
  - (b) He was seen to be leaving the house.
  - (c) Leaving the house he was seen by me.
  - (d) He was seen leaving the house by me.
24. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.
- (a) A little mouse may even help a lion.
  - (b) • Even a little mouse may help a lion.
  - (c) A little mouse can even help a lion.
  - (d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.
25. Who taught her such things?
- (a) Who was she taught such things by?
  - (b) She was taught such things by who?
  - (c) By whom she was taught such things?
  - (d) By whom was she taught such things?
26. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
- (a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
  - (b) I was kept waking by the noise of the traffic.
  - (c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
  - (d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
27. I remember my sister taking me to the museum.
- (a) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.
  - (b) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.
  - (c) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.
  - (d) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister.
28. Why do you waste time?
- (a) Why is time wasted by you?
  - (b) Why is time been wasted by you?



- (c) Why has time been wasted by you?  
(d) Why is time being wasted by you?
29. **Who teaches you English?**  
(a) By whom were you taught English?  
(b) By whom are you taught English?  
(c) English is taught by whom?  
(d) By whom will you be taught English?
30. **We hope that we shall win the match.**  
(a) The match is hoped to be won.  
(b) Match winning is our hope.  
(c) It is hoped that the match will be won by us.  
(d) Winning the match is hoped by us.
31. **Somebody told me that there had been an explosion to me Town Hall.**  
(a) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.  
(b) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.  
(c) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.  
(d) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.
32. **It is time to ring the bell.**  
(a) It is time the bell rings.  
(b) It is being time to ring the bell  
(c) It is time for the bell to ring  
(d) It is time for the bell to be rung
33. **After driving Zafar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.**  
(a) After she was driving Zafar to the museum she was dropping him at his hotel.  
(b) After she had driven Zafar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
- (c) Zafar was being driven to the museum first, then he was being dropped at his hotel.  
(d) After being driven to the museum, Zafar was dropped at his hotel.
34. **You will have finished this work by tomorrow.**  
(a) This work will have been finished Tomorrow.  
(b) This work will be finished by tomorrow.  
(c) This work will finished tomorrow.  
(d) This work will have been finished by tomorrow.
35. **People claim to have seen the suspect in several cities.**  
(a) The suspect is being seen in several cities.  
(b) The suspect has been the people in several cities.  
(c) The suspect is claimed to have been seen in several cities.  
(d) The suspect was seen by people in several cities.
36. **The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.**  
(a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.  
(b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.  
(c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.  
(d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

# PAKISTAN STUDIES

## FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

### First Cabinet of Pakistan:

| Sr. | Ministry                                      | Name of Minister          |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 1.  | Foreign Minister                              | Sir Zafar Ullah Khan      |
| 2.  | Finance Minister                              | Malik Ghulam Muhammad     |
| 3.  | Minister of Commerce & Industries             | Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar |
| 4.  | Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Health    | *Raja Ghuzanfar Ali       |
| 5.  | Communication Minister                        | Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar  |
| 6.  | Minister Interior, Education, and Information | Fazal-ul-Rehman           |
| 7.  | Minister for Law & Labour                     | Jogendra Nath Mandal      |

\*Raja Ghuzanfar's portfolio was changed to Minister of Evacuee and Refugee Rehabilitation and ministry for food and agriculture was given to **Abdul Satar Pirzada**

- The first Chief Minister of Punjab was Nawab Iftikhar.
- The first Chief Minister of NWFP was Abdul Qayum Khan.
- First Chief Minister of Sindh was Muhammad Ayub Khuro.

- First Chief Minister of Balochistan was Ataullah Mengal (1 May 1972), Balochistan acquired the status of the province in 1970.

### Pakistan Provinces by size:

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Balochistan | 347,190 km.sq  |
| Punjab      | 205, 344 km.sq |
| Sindh       | 140, 914 km.sq |
| KP          | 101, 741 km.sq |

### Pakistan Provinces by population:

1. Punjab
2. Sindh
3. KP
4. Balochistan

### Some facts related to the Administrative Units of Pakistan

- Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab by area.
- Tharparkar is the largest district of Sindh by area.
- Chaghi is the largest district of Pakistan by area.
- Torghar is the smallest district of Pakistan



**Some Valleys in Pakistan:**

1. Hunza Valley in Gilgit
2. Bamburet Valley in Chitral
3. Kalash Valley in Chitral
4. Shounter Valley in Kel, AJ&K
5. Soon Valley in Khushab
6. Leepa Valley in AJK
7. Kaghan Valley in Mansehra
8. Kumrat Valley in Upper Dir

**Old names of cities of Pakistan:**

| Old Name        | New name    |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Raj Shahi       | Islamabad   |
| Shalkot         | Quetta      |
| Mahmudpur       | Lahore      |
| Nerunkot        | Hyderabad   |
| Lyallpur        | Faisalabad  |
| Nawabshah       | Benazirabad |
| Montgomery      | Sahiwal     |
| Fort Sandeman   | Zhob        |
| Khanpur         | Gujranwala  |
| Khangarh        | Jacobabad   |
| Salwankot       | Sialkot     |
| Campbellpur     | Attock      |
| Hindu Bagh      | Muslim Bagh |
| Ajodhan         | Pakpattan   |
| Udayana/Suvastu | Swat        |

**Tombs of Sufis and Saints in Pakistan:**

| Shrine              | Shrine  |
|---------------------|---------|
| Abdullah Shah Ghazi | Karachi |

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Syed Abul Hassan Bin Usman Bin Ali Al-Hajweri | Lahore            |
| Makhdoom Baha-ud-din Zakariya                 | Multan            |
| Makhdoom Rukn-ud-din (Shah Rukn-e-Alam)       | Multan            |
| Bulleh Shah                                   | Kasur             |
| Makhdoom Burhan-ud-din                        | Chiniot           |
| Fariduddin Ganjshakar                         | Pakpattan         |
| Syed Muhammad Usman (Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)    | Jamshoro District |
| Sultan Bahoo                                  | Jhang             |
| Bibi Pak Daman                                | Lahore            |
| Meher Ali Shah, Golra Sharif                  | Islamabad         |
| Sultan Sakhi Sarwar                           | Dera Ghazi Khan   |
| Khwaja Ghulam Farid                           | Kot Mithan        |
| Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai                      | Matari            |

**Major Institutions of Pakistan:**

| Name of Institutes     | Date of Establishment               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pakistan Army          | August 14, 1947                     |
| NAB                    | November 16, 1997                   |
| FBR                    | July 1, 1920, as CBR                |
| FIA                    | January 13, 1975                    |
| PIA                    | October 29, 1946, as Orient Airways |
| State Bank of Pakistan | July 1, 1948                        |

|       |                   |
|-------|-------------------|
| ISI   | January 1, 1948   |
| WAPDA | February 22, 1958 |
| PTV   | November 26, 1964 |
| NTDC  | 1998              |
| SNGPL | 1963              |
| PNSC  | 1971              |
| PTCL  | 1947              |
| NBP   | 1949              |
| SSGC  | 1955              |

**Famous Colleges/Universities in Pakistan and their date of establishment:**

| College/University Name               | Date of Establishment             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Islamia College Peshawar              | 1913                              |
| Islamia College Cooper Road Lahore    | 1939                              |
| Islamia College Civil Lines Lahore[1] | 1892<br>Source: Official Website  |
| MAO College Lahore                    | 1933                              |
| Government College Lahore             | 1864.<br>Source: Official Website |
| Murray College Sialkot                | 1889<br>Source: Wikipedia         |
| Gordon College Rawalpindi             | 1893                              |
| Kinnaird College Lahore               | 1913<br>Source: Official Website  |

|                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Forman Christian College            | 1864<br>Source: Official Website |
| Lahore College for Women University | 1922<br>Source: Official Website |
| University of the Punjab            | 1882<br>Source: Official Website |
| King Edward Medical College         | 1860<br>Source: Official Website |

**Footnote:**

The history of the Govt. Islamia College Civil Lines, Lahore goes back to the last years of the 19th century when the Arya Samaj founded the school of Dayanand Ayur Vedic on June 1, 1886. The huge building of Dayanand Vedic College (DAV College) experienced many revolutionary changes in the last two centuries. The school started Intermediate classes in 1888 and graduate classes in 1892 and finally M.A. in 1895. The name of the college was attributed to the Hindu leader Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj movement.

**List of Important Minerals and their Location in Pakistan:**

| Minerals    | Location   |
|-------------|--|
| Mineral Oil | Dhullian, Kot Mayyal, Attock, Chakwal, Dhodhak, Badin, Hyderabad, Dadu and Potwar Plateau. |



|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Natural Gas | Khairpur, Mazrani, Hundi, Kandhkot and Seri, Dhodhak, Pir Koh, Mayyal and Dhullian.                |
| Coal        | Dandot and Makkarwal, Mianwali, Sharag, Khost, Harnai and Mach, Tharparkar, Thatta and Larkana.    |
| Gypsum      | Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Rohri, Quetta and Sibi.  |
| Iron Ore    | Kala Bagh, Hazara district, Chitral, Khuzdar and Muslim Bagh.                                      |
| Chromite    | Muslim Bagh, Chaghi, Kharan, Malakand and North Waziristan.  |
| Copper      | Saindak and Chaghi.  |
| Salt        | Khewra in Jhelum, Warchha in Khushab, Kala Bagh, Bahadur Khel and Mauripur near Karachi.           |
| Limestone   | Jhelum, Dera Ghazi Khan, Moghul Kot, Hyderabad, Manghopir, Kot Diji and Ranipur.                   |
| Marble      | Chaghi, Mardan, Swat and Khyber Agency, Black and white marble in the Kala Chitta Hills in Attock. |

### Top exports of Pakistan:

| Exports of Pakistan                         |
|---|
| Miscellaneous textiles, worn clothing       |
| Cotton                                      |
| Knit or crochet clothing, accessories       |
| Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet) |
| Cereals                                     |
| Leather/animal gut articles                 |
| Sugar, sugar confectionery                  |

Mineral fuels including oil  
Beverages, spirits, vinegar  
Salt, sulfur, stone, cement

## POWER PLANTS OF PAKISTAN

### Thermal Power Plants:

| Station                   | Location         | Capacity (MW) |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Kot Addu Power Company    | Kot Addu, Punjab | 1,600         |
| Hub Power Company         | Hub, Balochistan | 1,292         |
| Hubco Narowal Power Plant | Narowal, Punjab  | 225           |
| Jamshoro Power Station    | Jamshoro, Sindh  | 850           |
| Bin Qasim Power Plant I   | Karachi, Sindh   | 1,260         |

### Natural Gas Power Plants:

| Station                        | Location                       | Capacity (MW) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Guddu Thermal Power Plant      | Guddu, Sindh                   | 2,402         |
| Uch-I, II Power Plant          | Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan | 1000          |
| Nandipur Power Project         | Gujranwala, Punjab             | 425           |
| Roush (Pakistan) Power Limited | Abdul Hakeem, Pakistan, Punjab | 450           |
| Bin Qasim Power Plant II       | Karachi, Sindh                 | 560           |
| Haveli Bahadur Shah Power      | Jhang, Punjab                  | 1,230         |

| Plant                           |                     |       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Bhikki RLNG-based Power Project | Sheikhupura, Punjab | 1,180 |
| Balloki Power Plant             | Balloki, Punjab     | 1,223 |

**Coal Power Plants:**

| Station                       | Location          | Capacity (MW) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Sahiwal Coal Power Project    | Sahiwal, Punjab   | 1320          |
| Port Qasim Coal Power Project | Karachi, Sindh    | 1320          |
| Hub Coal Power Project        | Hub, Balochistan  | 1320          |
| Engro Powergen Thar           | Tharparkar, Sindh | 660           |

**Hydel Power Plants:**

| Station                          | Community                  | Capacity (MW) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Tarbela Dam                      | Tarbela, KPK               | 4,888         |
| Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project | Attock, Punjab             | 1,450         |
| Mangla Dam                       | Mirpur, Azad Kashmir       | 1,150         |
| Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant   | Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir | 969           |
| Warsak Dam                       | Peshawar, KPK              | 243           |
| Chashma Barrage                  | Chashma, Punjab            | 184           |
| Duber Khwar Hydropower           | Kohistan, KPK              | 130           |

| Project                           |                           |      |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Allai Khwar Hydropower Project    | Mansehra, KPK             | 121  |
| Golen Gol Hydropower Project      | Chitral, KPK              | 108  |
| Jinnah hydropower project         | Jinnah Barrage, Punjab    | 96   |
| New Bong Escape Hydropower Plant  | Mirpur, Azad Kashmir      | 84   |
| Daral Khwar Hydropower Plant      | Swat District, KPK        | 36.6 |
| Jagran-I Dam                      | Neelum, Azad Kashmir      | 30.4 |
| Rasul Barrage Hydropower Project  | Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab   | 22   |
| Gomal Zam Dam                     | South Waziristan          | 17.4 |
| Satpara Dam                       | Skardu                    | 17.3 |
| Shadiwal Hydropower Plant         | Shadiwal Warriach, Punjab | 13.5 |
| Chichonki Malian Hydropower Plant | Sheikhupura, Punjab       | 13.2 |
| Marala Hydropower Project         | Sialkot, Punjab           | 7.64 |



**Nuclear Power Plants:**

| Station      | Community        | Capacity (MW) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| (KANUPP-1)   | Karachi, Sindh   | 85            |
| (CHASNUPP-1) | Mianwali, Punjab | 320           |
| (CHASNUPP-2) | Mianwali, Punjab | 320           |
| (CHASNUPP-3) | Mianwali, Punjab | 340           |
| (CHASNUPP-4) | Mianwali, Punjab | 340           |

**Under construction Nuclear Power Plants**

| Station      | Community        | Capacity (MW) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| (KANUPP-2)   | Karachi, Sindh   | 1100          |
| (KANUPP-3)   | Karachi, Sindh   | 1100          |
| (CHASNUPP-5) | Mianwali, Punjab | 1100          |

**Wind Power Plants:**

| Station                     | Community      | Capacity (MW) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Zorlu Enerji                | Jhampir, Sindh | 56.4          |
| Jhampir Wind Energy Project | Jhampir, Sindh | 50            |
| Sachal Energy Wind Farm     | Jhampir, Sindh | 50            |
| United Energy Ltd           | Jhampir, Sindh | 100           |
| Tricon Boston Corporation   | Jhampir, Sindh | 150           |

**Solar Power Plants:**

| Station | Community | Capacity |
|---------|-----------|----------|
|---------|-----------|----------|

|                         |                    | (MW) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park | Bahawalpur, Punjab | 400  |
| Harappa Solar Pvt. Ltd  | Sahiwal, Punjab    | 18   |

**Motorways of Pakistan:**

| Name | Course                  | Length |
|------|-------------------------|--------|
| M-1  | Peshawar-Islamabad      | 155 km |
| M-2  | Islamabad-Lahore        | 367 km |
| M-3  | Lahore-Abdul Hakeem     | 230 km |
| M-4  | Pindi Bhattian-Multan   | 286 km |
| M-5  | Multan-Sukkur           | 387 km |
| M-6  | Sukkur-Hyderabad        | 296 km |
| M-7  | Dadu-Hub                | 270 km |
| M-8  | Ratodero-Gwadar         | 892 km |
| M-9  | Hyderabad-Karachi       | 136 km |
| M-10 | Karachi Northern Bypass | 57 km  |
| M-11 | Sialkot-Lahore          | 89 km  |
| M-13 | Swabi-Chakdara          | 81 km  |
| M-14 | Hakla-Dera Ismail Khan  | 280 km |

**Names of important Military Operations in Pakistan:**

| Anti-Terrorism Military Operations in Pakistan | Year                  |
|--|-----------------------|
| Operation Al-Mizan (FATA)                      | June 2002             |
| Operation Kalosha (Wana)                       | March 2004            |
| Operation Silence (Islamabad)                  | July 2007             |
| Operation Rah e Haq (Swat)                     | October/November 2007 |
| Operation Zalzal (South Waziristan)            | Jan 2008              |



|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| Operation Sirat-e-Mustaqeem (Khyber Agency) | June 2008            |
| Operation Rah e Haq II (Swat)               | July 2008            |
| Operation Sher Dil (Bajaur)                 | Sep 2008             |
| Operation Rah e Haq III (Swat)              | January 2009         |
| Operation Rah e Rast (Swat)                 | May 2009             |
| Operation Rah e Nijat (South Waziristan)    | October 2009         |
| Operation Koh e Sufaid (Kurram Agency)      | July 2011            |
| Operation Zarb e Azab                       | June 2014-April 2016 |
| Operation Radd-ul-Fasaad                    | Feb 2017 - Present   |

### List of Pakistani missiles with their ranges:

| Missile            | Range          |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Ababeel            | 2,200 km       |
| Shaheen 3          | 2,750 km       |
| Hatf 9 "Nasr"      | 60 km          |
| Hatf 8 "Ra'ad"     | 350 km         |
| Hatf 7 "Babur"     | 350-700 km     |
| Hatf 6 "Shaheen 2" | 1,500-2,000 km |
| Hatf 5 "Ghauri"    | 1,250-1,500 km |
| Hatf 4 "Shaheen 1" | 750 km         |
| Hatf 3 "Ghaznavi"  | 290 km         |
| Hatf 2 "Abdali"    | 180-200 km     |
| Hatf 1             | 70-100 km      |

### Judicial System of Pakistan:

The topmost court of Pakistan is the Supreme court of Pakistan, followed by Federal Shariat Court and High Courts respectively.

- There is one Supreme Court of Pakistan situated in Islamabad. The building of the Supreme Court of Pakistan was designed by a Japanese architect Kenzo Tange.
- There are a total of 17 Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan including the Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP). CJP retires at the age of 65 years.
- There are 5 high courts in Pakistan. Each situated in the capital city of the province and one in Islamabad.
- The Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan was established in 1980 to review the legislation so that it shouldn't conflict with Islamic principles.
- The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Peshawar High Court has been extended to previously known tribal areas (FATA).
- Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.

### Composition of Pakistan's Parliament facts:

According to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 Pakistan parliament is bicameral. According to Article 50 of the Constitution, the Parliament of Pakistan composes of a President and two Houses known as National Assembly (lower house) and Senate (upper house).

*sources used for the following data:*  
senate.gov.pk, na.gov.pk

#### Seat Distribution in Senate

| Provinces/<br>Territories | General | Technocrats /<br>Ulema | Women | Non<br>Muslims | Total |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Sindh                     | 14      | 4                      | 4     | 1              | 23    |
| Punjab                    | 14      | 4                      | 4     | 1              | 23    |



|                 |           |           |           |          |            |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| Balochistan     | 14        | 4         | 4         | 1        | 23         |
| KPK             | 14        | 4         | 4         | 1        | 23         |
| Federal Capital | 2         | 1         | 1         | -        | 4          |
| FATA            | 8         | -         | -         | -        | 8          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>66</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>104</b> |

### Seat Distribution in Parliament

| Punjab             | Sindh | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Balochistan | FATA | Federal Capital | Total |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------|------|-----------------|-------|
| <b>General</b>     |       |                    |             |      |                 |       |
| 148                | 61    | 35                 | 14          | 12   | 2               | 272   |
| <b>Women</b>       |       |                    |             |      |                 |       |
| 35                 | 14    | 8                  | 3           | 0    | 0               | 60    |
| <b>Non-Muslims</b> |       |                    |             |      |                 |       |
| --                 | --    | --                 | --          | --   | --              | 10    |
| 183                | 75    | 43                 | 17          | 12   | 2               | 342   |

### List of Civil and Military Awards in Pakistan:

| Military Awards | Ranking |
|-----------------|---------|
| Nishan e Haider | 1       |
| Hilal e Jurat   | 2       |
| Sitara i Jurat  | 3       |
| Tamgha i Jurat  | 4       |

### Non-Operational Gallantry Awards:

| Award Name      | Ranking |
|-----------------|---------|
| Sitara e Basalt | 1       |
| Tamgha e Basalt | 2       |
| Nishan e Imtiaz | 3       |
| Hilal i Imtiaz  | 4       |
| Sitara I Imtiaz | 5       |
| Tamgha i Imtiaz | 6       |

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Tamgha i Khidmat (class I)   | 7 |
| Tamgha i Khidmat (class II)  | 8 |
| Tamgha i Khidmat (class III) | 9 |

- Lahore, Sialkot and Sargodha received Hilal-e-Istiqal for heroic resistance during the 1965 war.
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan is the only Pakistani to be awarded twice with the honorary Nishan e Imtiaz (In 1996 and then on 14 August 1998). He was also awarded with Hilal e Imtiaz in 1989.

### The Pakistan Civil Awards consist of the following five orders:

- The Order of Pakistan (Pakistan)
- The Order of Bravery (Shujaat)
- The Order of Excellence (Imtiaz)
- The Order of Great Leader (Quaid-i-Azam)
- The Order of Service (Khidmat)

| Award sets | Order of precedence   |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Nishaan    | Nishan-e-Pakistan     |
|            | Nishan-e-Imtiaz       |
|            | Nishan-e-Quaid-i-Azam |
|            | Nishan-e-Khidmat      |
| Hilal      | Hilal-e-Pakistan      |
|            | Hilal-e-Shujaat       |
|            | Hilal-e-Imtiaz        |
|            | Hilal-e-Quaid-i-Azam  |
|            | Hilal-e-Khidmat       |
| Sitara     | Sitara-e-Pakistan     |
|            | Sitara-e-Shujaat      |
|            | Sitara-e-Imtiaz       |



|        |                       |
|--------|-----------------------|
| Tamgha | Sitara-e-Quaid-i-Azam |
|        | Sitara-e-Khidmat      |
|        | Tamgha-e-Pakistan     |
|        | Tamgha-e-Pakistan     |
|        | Tamgha-e-Shujaat      |
|        | Tamgha-e-Imtiaz       |
|        | Tamgha-e-Quaid-i-Azam |
|        | Tamgha-e-Khidmat      |

### Important Celebrated Days in Pakistan

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 5 <sup>th</sup> February   | Kashmir Day                                      |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> March     | Pakistan Day.                                    |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> May        | Labour Day                                       |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> May       | Youm-e-Takbir                                    |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> August    | Independence Day                                 |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> September  | Defence Day/Youm-e-Difa                          |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> September  | Air Force day                                    |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> September  | Navy Day/Youm-e-Bahria                           |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> September | The death anniversary of our founder Qaid-e-Azam |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> October   | Azad Kashmir Day                                 |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> November   | Iqbal Day  |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> December  | The birth anniversary of our founder Qaid-e-Azam |

### Full form of abbreviations used for Public Sector Organizations:

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| PSO   | Pakistan State Oil                                 |
| PTV   | Pakistan Television Corporation                    |
| OGRA  | Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority                   |
| PTDC  | Pakistan Tourism and Development Authority         |
| PHA   | Parks and Horticulture Authority                   |
| PHFMC | Punjab Health Facilities Management Company        |
| PIA   | Pakistan International Airlines                    |
| CDA   | Capital Development Authority                      |
| BISP  | Benazir Income Support Programme                   |
| PSDP  | Public Sector Development Programme                |
| SMEDA | Small and Medium Enterprises Development Authority |
| PSX   | Pakistan Stock Exchange                            |
| SNGPL | Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited                  |
| NAB   | National Accountability Bureau                     |
| FIA   | Federal Investigation Agency                       |
| FBR   | Federal Board of Revenue                           |
| NADRA | National Database and Registration Authority       |
| ISI   | Inter-Services Intelligence                        |
| IB    | Intelligence Bureau                                |
| SBP   | State Bank of Pakistan                             |
| AMC   | Army Medical Corps                                 |
| CAA   | Civil Aviation Authority                           |
| LDA   | Lahore Development Authority                       |



|        |  |
|--------|--|
| CDA    | Capital Development Authority                  |
| CMH    | Combined Military Hospital                     |
| CPEC   | China Pakistan Economic Corridor               |
| NDMA   | National Disaster Management Authority         |
| PCB    | Pakistan Cricket Board                         |
| WAPDA  | Water and Power Development Authority          |
| OGDCL  | Oil and Gas Development Company Limited        |
| SPARCO | Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission |
| WASA   | Water and Sanitation Authority                 |
| CDA    | Capital Development Authority                  |
| LWMC   | Lahore Waste Management Company                |
| PMA    | Pakistan Military Academy                      |

### Pakistani Ambassadors in UN:

| Name                    | Entered office | Left office |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Syed Itaat Husain       | 1948           | 1951        |
| Patras Bokhari          | 1951           | 1954        |
| Prince Aly Khan         | 1958           | 1960        |
| Muhammad Zafrulla Khan* | 1961           | 1964        |
| Syed Amjad Ali          | 1964           | 1967        |
| Agha Shahi              | 1967           | 1972        |
| Iqbal Akhund            | 1972           | 1978        |
| Niaz A. Naik            | 1978           | 1982        |
| Sardar Shah Nawaz       | 1982           | 1989        |

|                 |      |           |
|-----------------|------|-----------|
| Jamsheed Marker | 1990 | 1995      |
| Ahmad Kamal     | 1995 | 1999      |
| Inam-ul-Haq     | 1999 | 2000      |
| Shamshad Ahmad  | 2000 | 2002      |
| Munir Akram     | 2002 | 2008      |
| Hussain Haroon  | 2008 | 2012      |
| Masood Khan     | 2012 | 2015      |
| Maleeha Lodhi   | 2015 | 2019      |
| Munir Akram     | 2019 | incumbent |

\*First Pakistani to become a President of UN General Assembly.

### Operations conducted by the Pakistan Army on UN Missions

Congo (August 1960 to May 1964)

Under

- Operation of the United Nations in Congo

West New Guinea (October 1962 - April 1963)

Under:

- United Nations Security Force in New Guinea (UNSFING)

Namibia (April 1989 to March 1990)

Under:

- United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAGIN)

Kuwait (December 1991 to October 1993)

Under:

- United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

Haiti (1993 to 1996)

Under:

- United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)

**Cambodia (March 1992 to November 1993)**

Under:

- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

**Bosnia (March 1992 to February 1996)**

Under:

- United Nations Protection Forces in Bosnia (UNPROFOR)

**Somalia (March 1992 to February 1996)**

Under:

- United Nations Operation in Somalia-I (UNOSOM-I)

**Rwanda (October 1993 – March 1996)**

Under:

- United Nations assistance mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

**Angola (February 1995 to June 1997)**

Under:

- União Nacional para an Independência Total de Angola (UNITA)

**Eastern Slavonia (May 1996 – August 1997)**

Under:

- United Nations Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES).

**Sierra Leone (October 1999 to December 2005)**

Under:

- United Nations mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

#### Current deployment

| Start of operation | Name of Operation  | Conflict         |
|--------------------|--|------------------|
| 1999               | United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ( <u>MONUC</u> ) | Second Congo War |

|      |  |                            |
|------|--|----------------------------|
| 2003 | United Nations Mission in Liberia ( <u>UNMIL</u> )                   | Second Liberian Civil War  |
| 2004 | United Nations Operation in Burundi <u>ONUB</u>                      | Burundi Civil War          |
| 2004 | United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire ( <u>UNOCI</u> )           | Civil war in Côte d'Ivoire |
| 2005 | United Nations Mission in the Sudan ( <u>UNMIS</u> ) Staff/Observers | Second Sudanese Civil War  |

### LARGEST, SMALLEST, HIGHEST & FIRST IN PAKISTAN

- (1) **The largest radio station:** Islamabad Radio Station of 1000 kilowatts.
- (2) **The highest radio station:** Gilgit Radio Station in Gilgit Baltistan.
- (3) **The most published and circulated newspaper:** The Daily Jang (Urdu).
- (4) **The largest commercial bank:** National Bank of Pakistan.
- (5) **The highest pass:** Muztagh Pass in Northern Areas, at an elevation of 19,030 feet.
- (6) **The largest-cement plant:** Lucky Cement Plant at Pezu in district Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It was founded in August 1996.
- (7) **The largest industrial and trade centre:** Karachi Sindh.



- (8) **The largest shipping company:** The Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC), Karachi.
- (9) **The largest desert:** The Thar Desert, Sindh. It is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest desert in the world.
- (10) **The largest oil field:** Jhandial well.
- (11) **The largest railway station:** The Lahore Railway Station.
- (12) **The highest railway station:** Kan Mehtarzai Railway Station, Baluchistan, at an elevation of about 2,224 metres (7,295 feet).
- (13) **The longest platform:** The platform of Rohri Railway Station (Sindh), with a length of about 1,894 feet. The platform of Sahiwal Railway Station (Punjab) is also believed to be the longest platform in Pakistan.
- (14) **The longest railroad:** From Karachi to Peshawar, with a length of 1,045 miles (1,681 kilometres).
- (15) **The largest railway workshop:** The Mughalpura Railway Workshop in Lahore.
- (16) **The largest library:** The Punjab Public library in Lahore Punjab.
- (17) **The largest museum:** The Lahore Museum. Lahore.
- (18) **The largest and oldest university:** The Punjab University. Lahore.
- (19) **The largest mosque:** Shah Faisal Mosque. Islamabad, with an area of 1,89,705 square metres. The main hall of the Mosque has the capacity to accommodate 10,000 persons, while another 200,000 (2 lakh) people can offer prayers in its surroundings has a gallery for women with a capacity of 1500 ladies. It is designed by a Turkish architect. Mr. Vedat Dalokay. It has been completed at a cost of 45 million dollars. Its foundation stone was laid by the late Saudi King, King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz. It was opened to the general public to prayers on Friday June 24. 1988.
- (20) **The longest tunnel:** The Lowari tunnel with a length of 8.75 kilometres (5.44 mi). It is 30 feet wide, and connects Chitral with Gilgit Baltistan.
- (21) **The longest railway Tunnel:** The Khojak tunnel, Baluchistan with a length of 3.91 km or 2.43 miles.
- (22) **The longest road:** The Shahrah-e-Pakistan from Karachi to Peshawar.
- (23) **The highest road:** The Shahrah-e-Karakoram, Gilgit Baltistan, at an elevation of 1,200 feet. This 965 kilometres long road connects Pakistan with China through Khunjerab Pass. It is also called the Silk Route.
- (24) **The largest industry:** Cotton textiles Industry. Faisalabad is its main centre.
- (25) **The largest industrial plant:** Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi (Sindh).
- (26) **The highest civil award:** Nishan-e-Pakistan.
- (27) **The highest military award:** Nishan-e-Haider.



- (28) **The largest dam:** The Mangla Dam. kilometres (6 miles). It is about 25 kilometers from Thatta.
- (29) **The largest earth-filled dam:** The Tarbela Dam.
- (30) **The largest hydroelectric power station:** Tarbela Power Station, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) northwest of Islamabad, near Swabi District with capacity of 4888 MW (Megawatts). The second and third largest hydroelectric power stations in Pakistan are Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project, Attock, Punjab and Mangla in Azad Kashmir, with installed capacities of 1,450 MW and 1150 MW respectively.
- (31) **The largest river:** The Indus River.
- (32) **The longest river:** The Indus River, with a length of about 3180 kilometres.
- (33) **The shortest river:** The Ravi River, with a length of, about 720 kilometres.
- (34) **The largest canal:** Nara is the longest canal in Pakistan, running for about 226 mi (364 km). It has a designed capacity of 13,602 cu ft/s (385.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s), but actually discharges 14,145 cu ft/s (400.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s). About 2,000,000 acres (8,100 km<sup>2</sup>) of land are irrigated by this canal..
- (35) **The largest lake:** Manchar Lake in Dadu District, Sindh. It is also the largest lake of Asia.
- (36) **The largest man-made lake:** Keenjhar Lake in Sindh, with a length of 32 kilometres (20 miles) and width of 10
- (37) **The most beautiful lake:** Lake Saiful Maluk in Kaghan Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- (38) **The coldest place:** Skardu in Gilgit Baltistan, where a record -24.1°C recorded on January 7, 1995.
- (39) **The coldest city:** Ziarat, Baluchistan.
- (40) **The rainiest district:** Sialkot, Punjab.
- (41) **The hottest place:** Turbat, Balochistan, where a record - 53.5 °C (128.3 °F) was recorded on 28 May 2017.
- (42) **The place of highest snowfall:** Malam Jabba in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah, 42 inches (106.68 cm) during 24 hours on 4 February 2013.
- (43) **The rainiest place:** Murree in Rawalpindi district (Punjab), with a mean annual rainfall of about 1,464 millimetres (mm), 164 centimetres (cm.).
- (44) **The highest peak:** K-2, In Skardu (Gilgit Baltistan), with a height of 28,251 feet (8,611 metres). It is the second highest peak in the world behind Mount Everest.
- (45) **The largest park:** Central Karakoram in Gilgit Baltistan is currently the largest national park in the country, spanning over a total approximate area of 1,390,100 hectares (3,435,011.9 acres). The smallest national park is the Ayub, covering a total approximate area of 931 hectares (2,300.6 acres).



- (46) **The largest seaport:** Karachi, handling about 60% of the nation's cargo (25 million tons per annum).
- (47) **Tallest Tower in Pakistan:** Bahria Icon Tower Karachi, 286 m (938 ft).
- (48) **The largest division in Pakistan:** The Kalat Division in Baluchistan, area: 140612 square kilometres.
- (49) **The smallest division in Pakistan:** The Mardan Division, area: 3046 square kilometres.
- (50) **The largest division in the Punjab:** The Bahawalpur Division; area: 45588 square kilometres.
- (51) **The smallest division in the Punjab:** The Sahiwal Division, area: 10302 square kilometres.
- (52) **The largest division in Sindh:** The Hyderabad Division, area: 33527 square kilometres.
- (53) **The smallest division in Sindh:** The Karachi Division, area: 3528 square kilometres.
- (54) **The largest division in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Malakand Division, area: 29872 square kilometres.
- (55) **The smallest division in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Mardan Division, area: 3046 square kilometres.
- (56) **The largest division in Baluchistan:** The Kalat Division in Baluchistan, area: 140612 square kilometres.
- (57) **The smallest division in Baluchistan:** Naseerabad, area: 16946 square kilometres.
- (58) **The most densely populated district:** The districts of Lahore in the Punjab, population: 6279 persons per square kilometres.
- (59) **The lowest densely populous district:** The Awaran District in Baluchistan. Population: 4 persons per square kilometres.
- (60) **The tallest minaret:** The four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad, with a height of 90 m (300 ft) each.
- (61) **The tallest monument:** Minar-i-Pakistan in Lahore, with a height of about 62 metres (203 ft).
- (62) **Most Populous Province:** Punjab with an estimated Population of 110,012,442.
- (63) **Least Populous Provinces:** Balochistan is the least populous province with a population of 12,344,408.
- (64) **The largest province:** Baluchistan, with an area of 347,190 kilometres (about 44% of the country's total area).
- (65) **The smallest province:** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with an area of 74,521 square kilometres.
- (66) **The largest city:** Karachi (Sindh) Lahore (Punjab) and Hyderabad (Sindh) are the second and third largest cities of Pakistan respectively.

- (67) **The most populous city:** Karachi (Sindh) with a population of 14,910,352, stands first. Lahore (Punjab) with a population 11,126,285 stands second and Faisalabad (Punjab) with a population 3,203,846 stands third.
- (68) **The most modern city:** Islamabad (Capital of Pakistan).
- (69) **First Woman Deputy Attorney General:** Nahida Mehboob Elahi.
- (70) **First Woman Governor of State Bank:** Dr. Shahmad Akhtar.
- (71) **First Woman Captain of Commercial Airplane:** Rabia Naveed.
- (72) **First Woman Spokesperson:** Ms. Tasneir Sabar
- (73) **First Pakistani to climb Mount Everest:** Nazeem Baluchistan: Ziarat district, area: 1489 square kilometres.
- (74) **First Pakistani to reach South Pole:** Namira Saleem
- (75) **Pakistan cricket team first visited:** India
- (76) **First Female architect of Pakistan:** Yasmeen Lari
- (77) **The largest district in Pakistan:** The Chagai district in Baluchistan, area: 44748 square kilometres.
- (78) **The smallest district in Pakistan:** The Karachi Central district, area: 69 square kilometers.
- (79) **The largest district in the Punjab:** The Bahawalpur District in the Bahawalpur Division, area: 24830 square kilometres.
- (80) **The smallest district in the Punjab:** The Lahore district, area: 1772 square kilometres.
- (81) **The largest district in Sindh:** The Tharparkar district, area: 19638 square kilometres.
- (82) **The smallest district in Sindh:** The Karachi Central district, area: 69 square kilometers.
- (83) **The largest district in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Chitral district, area: 14,850 square kilometres.
- (84) **The smallest district in Khyber Pakhtoon Khawah:** The Torghar district, area: 497 square kilometres.
- (85) **The largest district in Baluchistan:** The Chagai district in Baluchistan, area: 44748 square kilometres.
- (86) **Them Aslam.**
- (87) **First governor of State Bank was** Zahid Hussain



## QUICK FACTS (CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY)

- Objective Resolution was 12 March 1949.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was headed by Quaid-e Azam. It first convened on 11 August 1947, It had 69 seats but later on increased to 79. Maulvi Tameezudin was Deputy President of the first constituent assembly.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was passed on 23 March 1956 and the first time used the name "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". It was prepared by the second constituent assembly headed by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.
- It had 234 articles.
- The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was abrogated by Iskander Mirza on 7 October 1958.
- The 1962 Constitution was implemented on 8 June 1962 by Gen. Ayub Khan and it had 250 articles. It was abrogated on 26 March 1969.
- LFO 1970 was issued by Gen Yahya Khan and it paved the way for the first direct elections in Pakistan.
- The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan came into force on 14th August 1973. It declared Islam as the religion of state for the first time.
- There are 280 articles in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

## Brief list of commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan:

| Article       | Explanation  |
|---------------|--|
| Article 9     | No person shall be deprived of liberty of life                           |
| Article 10-A  | Right to free trial  |
| Article 15    | Freedom of Movement  |
| Article 19    | Freedom of Speech  |
| Article 20-A  | Every citizen has a right to profess, practice and practice its religion |
| Article 25    | Equality of citizenship  |
| Article 25-A  | Provision of free education to children of age between 5-16.             |
| Article 34    | It covers Women rights in Pakistan.                                      |
| Article 39    | Participation of people in Armed Forces.                                 |
| Article 42    | Oath of President before Chief Justice                                   |
| Article 62-63 | Deals with eligibility criteria for the parliamentarians.                |
| Article 136   | Vote of No Confidence against Chief Minister                             |
| Article 189   | The decision of the Supreme Court a binding on other courts              |
| Article 245   | Function of Armed Forces   |
| Article 251   | Urdu as the official language  |

Amendments to the Constitution, constitutional facts and commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Commonly asked Amendments to the Constitution:

|     |  |                |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 1st | Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.  | May 1974       |
| 2nd | Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as a minority and 'non-Muslim'.  | September 1974 |
| 3rd | Extended the period of preventive detention.   | February 1975  |
| 4th | Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention. | November 1975  |
| 5th | Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.   | September 1976 |
| 6th | Provided that Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.                                 | December 1976  |
| 7th | Enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.   | May 1977       |

|      |   |                   |
|------|---|-------------------|
| 8th  | Changed Pakistan's government from a parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.                                    | November 1985     |
| 9th  | Bill to impose Sharia law as the supreme law of the land. The bill was passed by the Senate but could never be passed by the National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution. | 1985 (Not passed) |
| 10th | Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.   | March 1987        |
| 11th | Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.   | 1989 (Not passed) |
| 12th | Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.   | 1991              |
| 13th | Stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.    | 1997              |
| 14th | Allowed members of  | July 1997         |



|      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
|      | parliament to be dismissed if they defect.   |  |
| 15th | Bill to impose Sharia law as supreme law of the land. Was never passed.  | 1998 (Not passed)  |
| 16th | Increased the term appointed for quota system of minorities as per the 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.  | 1999   |
| 17th | Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.   | 2003   |
| 18th | Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally. It involve implication for provincial autonomy.  | Passed by NA: 8 April 2010.<br>Passed by Senate: 15 April 2010.<br>19th April 2010 |
| 19th | Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at | December 2010  |

|      |  |               |
|------|--|---------------|
|      | Election Commission of Pakistan.   |               |
| 20th | For Free and Fair Elections.   | February 2012 |
| 21st | For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism  | January 2015  |
| 22nd | ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner  | June 2016     |
| 23rd | The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, the National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for a period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. | January 2017  |
| 24th | Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of the 2017 Census of   | December 2017 |

|                  |  |          |
|------------------|--|----------|
|                  | Pakistan.  |          |
| 25th             | Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa   | May 2018 |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> | Under this amendment, NA will retain 12 seats of tribal districts while their seats in KP assembly increased to 21 from 16 | May 2019 |

## Islamic reformers and their eminent work in Indo-Pak History:

### Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (1564-1624):

- His real name was Sheikh 'Ahmed Sirhindi. He was born in East Punjab on 26 June 1564. He was a disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billa.
- He strongly opposed the Din-i-Ilahi proposed by Emperor Akbar.
- He wrote letters to nobles of Royal courts. These letters are known as Muktunat-i-Islam Rabani.
- Sheikh Ahmed was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior by Mughal Emperor Jahangir because Sheikh Ahmed forbade to perform sajda to Jahangir however he was released after two years.
- Later Sheikh Ahmed became a guide to Jahangir on religious matters and Jahangir built a mosque on his advice.

### Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762):

- He was born on 21 February 1703 in Delhi. He is also entitled to Imam ul Hind.
- His father's name was Abd-ur-Rahim who established Maderessah e Rahimya.
- He translated the Holy Quran in Persian language.
- To counter sectarianism he introduced the concepts of Izalat-al-Khafa and Khilafat-ul-Khulfa. He also wrote a book Qurat-ul-Ain in this context.
- In his book Hujjat-Ullah-il-Bilaghah he identified reasons for the socio-economic deterioration of Muslims.
- Shah Walli Ullah called upon Ahmad Shah Abdali. Ahmad Shah Abdali responded to his call and defeated Marathas in 1761.
- He introduced the concept of Fak-ul-Nizam which aimed at the Islamic Revolution.
- His notable books include Tafhim and Sarat-i-Mustaqeem.

### Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1831):

- He was born on 29 November 1786 in Rai Bareilvi.
- He is well known for his struggle against Sikhs in Punjab and NWFP.
- He is the forerunner of the Mujahideen Movement aimed at the religious and political revival of Muslims.
- Owing to his struggles he became the founder of Tariqah-e-Muhammadiyah (The Way of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) )



- He is credited for making efforts to collect Usher (Islamic agricultural tax).
- He launched his Jihad against Sikhs from NWFP.
- The first battle between Sikhs and forces of Syed Ahmed was fought near Akora on 21 December 1826 in which Muslims defeated the Sikhs. Sikh forces were led by Budh Singh.
- Peshawar was captured in 1830.
- Syed Ahmed was martyred in Balakot (1831) when forces led by Sikh commander Sher Singh occupied a strategic position at hilltop known as Mitti Kot to attack Syed Ahmed in the valley of Balakot.

#### Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840):

- He is well known for his Faraizi movement initiated from Bengal.
- It was aimed at religious revival. Faraizi movement tried to uplift the most depressed class of Muslims by asking them to abandon un-Islamic practices and emphasis was laid on performing obligatory religious duties.
- He encouraged Muslims to denounce some traditional practices that were known as Riwayat. Such as praying at shrines of Saints and adoption of certain Hindu traditions.
- Moshin-al-Din Ahmed (Dudu Miyan) was the only son of Haji Shariat Ullah.
- Dudu Miyan organized the Faraizi movement in a way that he divided Bengal into units and appointed a Khalifa for each unit who would inform him about the particular units.

- Dudu Miyan strongly rejected the ban on cow slaughter and taxes imposed on poor Muslim farmers by their landlords.

#### Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898):

- He is known as the Father of the Two-Nation Theory. It was after the Hindi-Urdu controversy in United Provinces when Sir Syed realized that gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims can't be bridged.
- He is well known for laying stress on western education for Muslims and opposition towards Muslims taking part in politics as it would have agitated the Britishers.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the forerunner of the Aligarh Movement, an educational movement.
- His famous writings include:  
 Abab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (Causes of Indian Revolt) in which he explained that not only Muslims are blamed for the War of Independence 1857 rather Britisher suppressing policies are to be blamed. He distributed its copies in the British Parliament.  
 Loyal Muhammadans of India in which he explained loyal services rendered by Muslims in India.  
 He wrote Tabeen-ul-Kalam and Risala-e-Ahkam to reduce discrepancies between Muslims and Christians.
- He established Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh in June 1875 and it was raised to the status of University in 1920.



- Lord Lytton inaugurated Aligarh college in 1875. It was an attempt by Sir Syed to engage Britishers in his educational reforms for Muslims.
- Sir Syed established a Scientific society in 1864.
- Sir Syed established Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 aimed at enhancing the scope of the Aligarh Movement.
- Tehzib ul Ikhlāq is one of the most famous works of Sir Syed aiming at the social uplifting of Muslims.
- Sir Syed played an eminent role in preventing Britishers from replacing Urdu with Hindi as an official court language in UP in 1867.

#### Related Information from exam perspective:

- Darul Uloom Deoband was established on 31 May 1866 in Chhatta Mosque.
- Maulana Qasim Nanotvi is the founder of this movement.
- Under this movement the Ulemas of Dar ul Uloom established Dar ul Ifta, they acted as a center for social, economic, religious guidance for Muslims.

#### List of British Viceroys during British India (1857-1947)

- Lord Canning (1857-1862) (During his tenure Government of India Act 1858 passed. It was in his tenure that Indian Council Act 1861 was passed which introduced portfolio system in India and withdrawal of Dyarchy System)

- Lord Elgin I (1862-1863) (He died of a heart attack one year later he became Viceroy in Dharamsala)
- Lord William Denison (1863-1864). He also served as Governor of Madras.
- Lord John Lawrence (1864-69) (During his tenure telegraphic lines were opened between Europe and India, Great Famine of Odisha also occurred in his tenure).
- Lord Mayo (1869-72) (He opened Mayo College in Ajmer. India's census begun in his tenure)
- Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) (Famine in Bihar and Kuka Movement in Punjab)
- Lord Lytton I (1876-80) (His time has been described as "Seeding period of Indian Nationalism")
- Lord Ripon (1880-84) It was during his tenure that Hunter Commission came in 1882 for educational reforms also the First Factory Act was enacted in 1881.
- Lord Dufferin (1884-88) - Allan Octavian Hume laid the foundation of the All India National Congress.
- Lord Lansdowne (1888-94) - Durand Line was demarcated during his tenure.
- Lord Elgin II (1894-1899) - It was in his tenure that boundaries of China and Siam were demarcated, Anglo-Russian convention was signed (1895) and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated.
- Lord Curzon (1899-1905)
- Lord Minto II (1905-10) - Major events during his tenure were, Deportation of



Lala Lajpat Rai, Surat Split, Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

- Lord Hardinge II (1910-16) (Major events during his tenure were, reversal of Partition of Bengal, shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi, Formation of Banaras Hindu University)
- Lord Chelmsford (1916 -21) - Important event during his reign were Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, Khilafat Movement, Lucknow Pact, Jallianwalah Bagh Tragedy, Non-Cooperation Movement, August Declaration (1917) took place.
- Lord Reading (1921-26) - He served as Chief Justice of England. It was during his time that Foundation of Communist Party of India laid its foundation.
- Lord Irwin (1926-31) (Irwin Pact (5 March 1931) was an outcome of talks

between Lord Irwin and Gandhi before the Second Round Table Conference.

- Lord Willingdon (1931-36) It was during his period when second and third round table conference took place, Burma was separated from India, Poona Pact (1932).
- Lord Linlithgow (1936-43) (He served as the longest viceroy of India).
- Lord Wavell (1943-47) - The most important events during his tenure were Great Famine of Bengal (1943), Rajagopalachari Formula (1944), Simla conference (1945); Conclusion of Wavell Plan (1945)
- Lord Mountbatten (1947) (First Governor-General of the Dominion of India)

# Islamic Studies

## Fundamentals of Islam

1. Monotheism (Belief in Oneness of God)
2. Salat
3. Fasting
4. Alms (Zakat)
5. Hajj

## Fundamental Faiths

1. Monotheism
2. Prophethood
3. Kiyamah

## The Holy Divine Books

### REVEALED ON

#### NAME

1. The Torah
2. The Zabur
3. The Injeel
4. The Holy Quran

It was revealed on Hazrat Musa (AS).

It was revealed on Hazrat Dawood (AS).

It was revealed on Hazrat Isa (peace be upon him).

It was revealed on Hazrat Muhammad (SAW).

## Sources of Islamic Shariah

1. The Holy Quran
2. The Hadith
3. Ijmah
4. Qiyas

## Eminent Islamic Jurists

1. Imam Abu Hanifa
2. Imam Malik
3. Imam Shaafi
4. Imam Ahmad bin Hanbul



## The Holy Quran

|  |                           |                    |           |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Total Paras                                  | 30                        | Total rakus        | 540       |
| Total surahs                                 | 114                       | Total verses       | 6666      |
| Total period of revelation of the Holy Quran | 22 years 5 months 14 days | The last surah     | Al-Nass   |
| Total recitational bows                      | 14                        | The longest surah  | Al-Baqara |
| Total manzils                                | 7                         | The shortest surah | Al-Kasuar |
| The first surah in Quran                     | Fatihah                   |                    |           |

The following names of the Prophets (AS) have appeared in the Holy Quran.

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Adam (AS)    | 14. Hazrat Younas (AS)     |
| 2. Hazrat Noah (AS)    | 15. Hazrat Saleh (AS)      |
| 3. Hazrat Idress (AS)  | 16. Hazrat Dawood (AS)     |
| 4. Hazrat Hood (AS)    | 17. Hazrat Suleman (AS)    |
| 5. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) | 18. Hazrat Ayub (AS)       |
| 6. Hazrat Ismail (AS)  | 19. Hazrat Ilyas (AS)      |
| 7. Hazrat Ishaq (AS)   | 20. Hazrat Zikriya (AS)    |
| 8. Hazrt Loot (AS)     | 21. Hazrat Yahya (AS)      |
| 9. Hazrat Yaqub (AS)   | 22. Hazrat Zulkafal (AS)   |
| 10. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) | 23. Hazrat Aziz (AS)       |
| 11. Hazrat Shoaib (AS) | 24. Hazrat Isa (AS)        |
| 12. Hazrat Musa (AS)   | 25. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW). |
| 13. Hazrat Haroon (AS) |                            |

## Surah in the Names of the Prophets

The Following six Surahs in the Holy Quran are in the name of the prophets.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Surah Yousaf | 4. Surah Ibrahim  |
| 2. Surah Hood   | 5. Surah Noah     |
| 3. Surah Yousaf | 6. Surah Muhammad |

1. Bismillah has come 114 times in the Holy Quran.
2. Surah Tauba starts without Bismillah in the Holy Quran.
3. Bismillah has come two times in Surah Al-Nimal in the Holy Quran.
4. The name of Hazrat Musa (A.S) has come the most in the Holy Quran (126 times).
5. Zaid ibn Harith has been mentioned in Surah Ahzab in the Holy Quran.

## Hadith

The mentioning of commands by the Holy Prophet and the deed performed by him is called Hadith.

## Sihah-e-Sitta

Six authenticated books of Hadith are called Sihah-e-Sitta. They are as mentioned below with the names of their compilers.

### NAMES OF HADITH

### COMPILER

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Sahih Bukhari    | Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari.                              |
| 2. Sahih Muslim     | Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj ibn Muslim.                             |
| 3. Jame Tirmizi     | Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Isa.                                 |
| 4. Sunan Abu Daud   | Imam Abu Daud Sulaiman bin Ash'at.                             |
| 5. Sunan Al-Nisaiee | Imam Abu Addur Rehaman Ahmad bin Ali al-Nisaiee.               |
| 6. Sunah ibn Majah  | Imam Abu bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid bin Majah al-Kazdini. |



## Important Personalities in Islam

|                   |                       |                         |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hazrat Adam       | Man of Allah          | Hazrat Khalid bin Walid | Sword of Allah                    |
| Hazrat Dawood     | Caliph of Allah       | Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid   | Sea of Knowledge                  |
| Hazrat Musa       | Speaker of Allah      | Hazrat Ayub Ansari      | Host of the Holy Prophet (SAW)    |
| Hazrat Ibrahim    | Friend of Allah       | Hazrat Bilal            | Muazzan of the Holy Prophet (SAW) |
| Hazrat Ismail     | Sacrifice for Allah   | Hazrat Amir Muaviya     | Writer of Revelation              |
| Hazrat Abu Bakr   | Siddique for Allah    | Hazrat Hassan bin Sabat | Poet of the Holy Prophet (SAW)    |
| Hazrat Umar       | Farooq-e-Azam         |                         |                                   |
| Hazrat Usman      | Zul Noorain           |                         |                                   |
| Hazrat Ali        | Lion of Allah         |                         |                                   |
| Hazrat Ali        | Door of Knowledge     |                         |                                   |
| Hazrat Amir Hamza | Leader of the Martyrs |                         |                                   |

## Rate of Zakat

### Commodities      Rate of Zakat

|                            |                |                                 |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash                       | 2 ½%           | Gold                            | 87.48 grammes  |
| Gold, Silver and Ornaments | 2 ½%           | Silver                          | 612.36 grammes |
| Merchandies                | 2 ½%           | Crops                           | 948 Kg         |
| Forty goats and Sheep      | One goat/sheep | Products of non-irrigated lands | 10%(Ushr)      |
| Thirty cows /buffalos      | One goat/sheep | Products of irrigated lands     | 20%(Ushr)      |
| Five Camels                | One goat/sheep |                                 |                |

## UTILIZATION OF ZAKAT

The Surah Tauba in the Holy Quran has described the following eight categories, which can be given Zakat.

**The Poor:**

Such poor and helpless people having no means of life

**Masakeen:**

Such destitute people who have some means but not sufficient for their needs

**Aamleen Zakat:**

The persons collecting Zakat and taking it to the Baitul-Mal are also entitled to Zakat.

**Non Muslim Mu'alafat-ul-Quloob:**

Such non-Muslims who may convert to Islam if given monetary aid or the Muslims may be saved from their deeds.

**Slaves:**

**Indebtors:**

**In the way of Allah:**

**Musaafars:**

### Prohibitions for Payments of Zakat

The following persons are prohibited for payment of Zakat.

1. Healthy and strong persons.
2. Husband will not give Zakat to his wife.
3. Parents
4. Bani Hashim



## BIOGRAPHY OF THE HOLY PROPHET (PBUH)

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Birth                  | 571 A.D  |
| Name of father         | Hazrat Abdullah (RA)   |
| Name of mother         | Hazrat Amna (RA)   |
| Name of grandfather    | Hazrat Abdul Mutlab (RA)   |
| Name of foster mother  | Hazrat Halima (RA)   |
| Name of first wife     | Hazrat Khadija (RA)  |
| Names of the sons      | (i) Hazrat Qasim (RA)<br>(ii) Hazrat Ibrahim (RA)<br>(iii) Hazrat Abdullah (RA)                                |
| Names of the daughters | (i) Hazrat Um-e-Kulsum (RA)<br>(ii) Hazrat Zainab (RA)<br>(iii) Hazrat Ruqayya (RA)<br>(iv) Hazrat Fatima (RA) |

## THE HOLY PROPHET'S LIFE AT MAKKAH

- 606 A.D Incident of placing Hija-e-Aswad.
- 610 A.D Prophethood conferred.
- 614 A.D Migration to Abyssinia by some companions
- 615 A.D Hazrat Hamza and Hazrat Umar accepted Islam.
- 616 A.D Bani Hashim boycotted, confined to shaab-I-abi Talib.
- 618 A.D Boycott ended.
- 619 A.D Journey to Taif. Death of Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija, Miraj.
- 621 A.D Bait-e-Uqba I.
- 622 A.D Bait-e-Uqba II.
- 623 A.D Migration to Madina. Start of Hijri calendar.

## THE HOLY PROPHET'S LIFE AT MADINA

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| 1 A.H  | Foundation of Masjid Nabwi.   |
| 2 A.H  | Start of Azan, Command for Zakat and Fasting, Salat facing Ka'abah instead of Bait-ul-Muqaddus, battle of Badr. |
| 3 A.H  | Battle of Uhad.   |
| 4 A.H  | Battle of Banu Nasir.   |
| 5 A.H  | Battle of Ahzab, Conquest of Banu Quraiza.  |
| 6 A.H  | Truce of Hudaibiyah, Hazrat Khalid accepted Islam.  |
| 7 A.H  | Battles of Khyber and Muta, letters to the kings.   |
| 8 A.H  | Conquest of Makkah, battle of Hunain and Taif, restriction on interest.   |
| 9 A.H  | Battle of Tabuk, Command for Hajj.  |
| 10 A.H | Last sermon.  |
| 11 A.H | Marz-ul-Maut, the last pray.  |

## FIRST IN ISLAM

The first among men who accepted Islam  
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

The first among women who accepted Islam  
Hazrat Khadija (RA)

The first among children who accepted Islam  
Hazrat Ali (RA)

The first companion to recite Kalima Islam  
aloud

Hazrat Abu Zar Ghafari (RA)

The first man martyr in Islam  
Hazrat Haris bin Abi Hala (RA)

The first woman martyred in Islam  
Hazrat Samiyah (RA)

The first swordman companion in Islam  
Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awam (RA)

The first mosque of Islam  
Masjid Qa'aba

The first battle with Kafirs  
Battle of Badr 2 A.H

The first migration in Islam  
Abysinia Migration

The first Mouzan of Islam  
Hazrat Bilal (RA)

The first Eid-ul-Fiter in Islam  
1st Shawal 2 A.H.

The First Eid-ul-Azaha in Islam  
2 A.H

The first written constitution in the world  
The Charter of Madina



## THE PIOUS CALIPHATE

### Hazrat Abu Bakr (632 A.D. TO 634 A.D.)

- 632 A.D. The Muslims choosed Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) as their Caliph
- 633 A.D. Eradication of Apostates
- 634 A.D. Start of Islam victories. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid defeated Iranis at Kazmic Iraq.
- 634 A.D. The Muslim armies defeated the Roman armies of the king Harqal in the battle of Ajnadeen.
- 634 A.D. Death of Hazrat Abu Bakr

### Hazrat Umar Farooq (634 A.D. TO 644 A.D.)

- 634 A.D. Hazrat Umar (RA) elected as Caliph of Muslims
- 635 A.D. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas (RA) defeated the Irani army in the battle of Qadisiya. Islamic army defeated the Irani army complete the conquest of Iraq. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid conquered Damascus
- 635 A.D. The Muslim army defeated the Roman army at Yurmuk
- 637 A.D. The Muslims captured Jerusalem
- 644 A.D. The Irani sultanate crushed Karman, Seestan, Makran, Kharasan and Egypt Conquered

### Hazrat Usman (R.A) (644 A.D. TO 656 A.D.)

- 644 A.D. Hazrat Usman (RA) elected as the Caliph of the Muslims
- 649 A.D. The Muslims advanced against the Romans and conquered the Island of Cyprus
- 649-51 A.D. Hazrat Abdullah bin Awam conquered Ghazna and Kabul
- 651 A.D. Conquest of Balakh, Bukhara and Khwarzam
- 651 A.D. Conquest of Tripoli (Libya) and Tunis
- 651 A.D. Unrest in different provinces of the Sultanate
- 652 A.D. The end of Saasanis
- 656 A.D. Hazrat Usman martyred

### Hazrat Ali (RA) (655 A.D. TO 661 A.D.)

- 656 A.D. Elected as Caliph of the Muslims Conquered the opponents in the battle of Jamal.
- 657 A.D. Kufa made the capital of the Islamic Sultanate.
- 657 A.D. Battle of Suffain
- 659 A.D. Defeat of Kharjis
- 661 A.D. Hazrat Ali martyred

## ASHRA MUBASHARA

1. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (may Allah be pleased with him).
2. Hazrat Usman Ghani (may Allah be pleased with him).
3. Hazrat Umar (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him).
5. Hazrat Abu Talha (may Allah be pleased with him).
6. Hazrat Zubair bin Awam (may Allah be pleased with him).
7. Hazrat Abu Obaida (may Allah be pleased with him).
8. Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (may Allah be pleased with him).
9. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him).
10. Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (may Allah be pleased with him).

## THE GREAT GENERALS IN THE HISTORY OF ISLAM

1. Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him).
2. Hazrat Amir Hamza (may Allah be pleased with him).
3. Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (may Allah be pleased with him).
5. Musa bin Nusair.
6. Hazrat Umar bin al-Ass (may Allah be pleased with him).
7. Hazrat Abu Obadia (may Allah be pleased with him).
8. Tariq bin Zayad.
9. Muhammad bin Qasim.
10. Salah-ud-din Ayubi.
11. Mahmood Ghaznavi.

## EMINENT MUSLIMS AND THEIR FIELDS OF REPUTE

| NAMES             | FIELDS                        |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Al Bairuni        | Historian and geographer      |
| Ibrahim bin Sina  | Mathematician and physicians  |
| Jabar bin Hayan   | Physician and druggist        |
| Umar bin Hayan    | Mathematician and astrologer  |
| Yaqub Khayyam     | Mathematician and philosopher |
| Muhammad bin Musa | Mathematician                 |
| Yaqub bin Tariq   | Astrologer                    |
| Al-Masudi         | Biographer and geographer     |
| Al-Farabi         | Philosopher                   |
| Abu-Kamal         | Mathematician                 |



## Nisab of Zakat for Animals

### Nisab of Zakat for Camel:

|                                      |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 5 to 9 grazing camels for one year   | 1 sheep              |
| 10 to 14 grazing camels for one year | 2 sheep              |
| 15 to 19 grazing camels for one year | 3 sheep              |
| 20 to 24 grazing camels for one year | 4 sheep              |
| 25 to 35 grazing camels for one year | 2-year-old she-camel |
| 61 to 75 grazing camels for one year | 5-year-old she-camel |

### Nisab of Zakat for Cattle:

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 30 to 40 heads of cattle     | 2.5-year-old male or female weaned calf                       |
| 40 to 60 heads of cattle     | 3-year-old weaned calf  |
| 60 heads of cattle           | 2 1-year-old calves   |
| more than 60 heads of cattle | 1 calf for each 30 heads and 1 weaned calf for each 40 heads. |

### Nisab of Zakat for Sheep or Goats

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 40 to 120 sheep or goats  | 1 sheep or goat<br>For 40 to 120 it is the same |
| 121 to 200 sheep or goats | 2 sheep   |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 201 to 300 sheep or goats                                   | 3 sheep |
| 301 to 400 sheep or goats                                   | 4 sheep |
| For every additional sheep or goat, an extra sheep is added |         |

## Zakat on Gold and Silver

Nisab on Gold and Silver is 2.5% after certain conditions are met. Two important conditions are: Complete ownership of Gold and Silver and lapse of a year on it. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

## Usher on crops

If the agricultural land is irrigated naturally by rain or by natural water bodies such as rivers, streams etc then the usher payable is 10% of the total agricultural output whereas if the agricultural land is artificially irrigated then the amount of usher to be paid on the total agricultural output is 5% of the total agricultural output value.

## Difference between Usher and Zakat.

Zakat is the voluntary alms tax levied on rich muslims, it is aimed to help the poor.

Usher is a tax levied on agricultural produce.

## Recipients of Zakat:

1. Fukra- Includes poor people who are devoid of wealth equal for Nisab.
2. Masakeen- Extremely poor people who cant even finance their basic necessities.
3. Al-Alemeen- A person or a body appointed by the Islamic State for the



purpose of collection of Zakat. It is not a compulsion that they need to be a needy person.

4. Recent converts to Islam deprived of basic necessities.
5. Al Raqib- Slaves who have agreement with their master for freedom upon payment of a certain amount.
6. Poor people trapped in debt given that the debt is not used for un-islamic purpose.
7. To those who have to fulfill certain obligation but are unable to do so due to lack of wealth.
8. Ibn e Sabeel- Travelers who might be well to do at home but are devoid of basic necessities during their journey.

## Important Islamic Terminologies:

**Daa'i:** A missionary in Islam.

**Dar-al-harb:** A term used for the non-Muslim world and means "House of War."

**Dar-al-Islam:** A term that refers to the Islamic world and means "House of Islam."

**Da'wah:** Its literal meaning is to invite others to Islam.

**Dhimmi:** These are conquered people living under Muslim rule.

**Fatwa:** This is an Islamic legal ruling or edict.

**Batil:** void

**Diyya:** Financial compensation paid to the family of the victim in case of murder of the victim or it is the financial obligation paid to the victim in case of bodily harm or property damage.

**Qisas:** is retributive a punishment for the offender.

**Gunnah e Kabira:** refers to greater sins in Islam.

## Names of Islamic Months:

| No. | Name            | Meaning                    |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Muharram        | Forbidden                  |
| 2   | Shafar          | Void                       |
| 3   | Rabi-al-Awwal   | The first spring           |
| 4   | Rabi-al-Thani   | The second spring          |
| 5   | Jumada-al-Awwal | The first of parched land  |
| 6   | Jumada-al-Thani | The second of parched land |
| 7   | Rajab           | Respect & Honour           |
| 8   | Shaban          | Scattered                  |
| 9   | Ramadan         | Burning heat               |
| 10  | Shawwal         | Raised                     |
| 11  | Dhū al-Qa'dah   | The one of truce           |
| 12  | Dhū al-Hijjah   | The one of pilgrimage      |



# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

## Countries and their Capitals:

| Country                  | Capital city  |
|--------------------------|---|
| Afghanistan              | Kabul   |
| Albania                  | Tirana  |
| Algeria                  | Algiers   |
| Andorra                  | Andorra la Vella  |
| Angola                   | Luanda  |
| Antigua and Barbuda      | Saint John's  |
| Argentina                | Buenos Aires  |
| Armenia                  | Yerevan   |
| Australia                | Canberra  |
| Austria                  | Vienna  |
| Azerbaijan               | Baku  |
| Bahamas                  | Nassau  |
| Bahrain                  | Manama  |
| Bangladesh               | Dhaka   |
| Barbados                 | Bridgetown  |
| Belarus                  | Minsk   |
| Belgium                  | Brussels  |
| Belize                   | Belmopan  |
| Benin                    | Porto-Novo  |
| Bhutan                   | Thimphu   |
| Bolivia                  | Sucre ( <i>de jure</i> ),<br>La Paz ( <i>seat of government</i> ) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina   | Sarajevo  |
| Botswana                 | Gaborone  |
| Brazil                   | Brasilia  |
| Brunei                   | Bandar Seri Begawan   |
| Bulgaria                 | Sofia   |
| Burkina Faso             | Ouagadougou   |
| Burundi                  | Gitega  |
| Cabo Verde               | Praia   |
| Cambodia                 | Phnom Penh  |
| Cameroon                 | Yaounde   |
| Canada                   | Ottawa  |
| Central African Republic | Bangui  |
| Chad                     | N'Djamena   |

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Chile                             | Santiago   |
| China                             | Beijing  |
| Colombia                          | Bogotá   |
| Comoros                           | Moroni   |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | Kinshasa   |
| Congo, Republic of the            | Brazzaville  |
| Costa Rica                        | San Jose   |
| Côte d'Ivoire                     | Yamoussoukro   |
| Croatia                           | Zagreb   |
| Cuba                              | Havana   |
| Cyprus                            | Nicosia  |
| Czech Republic                    | Prague   |
| Denmark                           | Copenhagen   |
| Djibouti                          | Djibouti (city)  |
| Dominica                          | Roseau   |
| Dominican Republic                | Santo Domingo  |
| Ecuador                           | Quito  |
| Egypt                             | Cairo  |
| El Salvador                       | San Salvador   |
| Equatorial Guinea                 | Malabo ( <i>de jure</i> ),<br>Oyala ( <i>seat of government</i> )              |
| Eritrea                           | Asmara   |
| Estonia                           | Tallinn  |
| Eswatini<br>(formerly Swaziland)  | Mbabane<br>( <i>administrative</i> ),<br>Lobamba ( <i>legislative, royal</i> ) |
| Ethiopia                          | Addis Ababa  |
| Fiji                              | Suva   |
| Finland                           | Helsinki   |
| France                            | Paris  |
| Gabon                             | Libreville   |
| Gambia                            | Banjul   |
| Georgia                           | Tbilisi  |
| Germany                           | Berlin   |
| Ghana                             | Accra  |



|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Greece           | Athens            |
| Grenada          | Saint George's    |
| Guatemala        | Guatemala City    |
| Guinea           | Conakry           |
| Guinea-Bissau    | Bissau            |
| Guyana           | Georgetown        |
| Haiti            | Port-au-Prince    |
| Honduras         | Tegucigalpa       |
| Hungary          | Budapest          |
| Iceland          | Reykjavik         |
| India            | New Delhi         |
| Indonesia        | Jakarta           |
| Iran             | Tehran            |
| Iraq             | Baghdad           |
| Ireland          | Dublin            |
| Italy            | Rome              |
| Jamaica          | Kingston          |
| Japan            | Tokyo             |
| Jordan           | Amman             |
| Kazakhstan       | Nur-Sultan        |
| Kenya            | Nairobi           |
| Kiribati         | Tarawa            |
| Kosovo           | Pristina          |
| Kuwait           | Kuwait City       |
| Kyrgyzstan       | Bishkek           |
| Laos             | Vientiane         |
| Latvia           | Riga              |
| Lebanon          | Beirut            |
| Lesotho          | Maseru            |
| Liberia          | Monrovia          |
| Libya            | Tripoli           |
| Liechtenstein    | Vaduz             |
| Lithuania        | Vilnius           |
| Luxembourg       | Luxembourg (city) |
| Madagascar       | Antananarivo      |
| Malawi           | Lilongwe          |
| Malaysia         | Kuala Lumpur      |
| Maldives         | Male              |
| Mali             | Bamako            |
| Malta            | Valletta          |
| Marshall Islands | Majuro            |
| Mauritania       | Nouakchott        |
| Mauritius        | Port Louis        |
| Mexico           | Mexico City       |

|  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Micronesia                                 | Palikir                            |
| Moldova                                    | Chisinau                           |
| Monaco                                     | Monaco                             |
| Mongolia                                   | Ulaanbaatar                        |
| Montenegro                                 | Podgorica                          |
| Morocco                                    | Rabat                              |
| Mozambique                                 | Maputo                             |
| Myanmar<br>(formerly Burma)                | Navpyidaw                          |
| Namibia                                    | Windhoek                           |
| Nauru                                      | Yaren District ( <i>de facto</i> ) |
| Nepal                                      | Kathmandu                          |
| Netherlands                                | Amsterdam                          |
| New Zealand                                | Wellington                         |
| Nicaragua                                  | Managua                            |
| Niger                                      | Niamey                             |
| Nigeria                                    | Abuja                              |
| North Korea                                | Pyongyang                          |
| North Macedonia<br>(formerly<br>Macedonia) | Skopje                             |
| Norway                                     | Oslo                               |
| Oman                                       | Muscat                             |
| Pakistan                                   | Islamabad                          |
| Palau                                      | Ngerulmud                          |
| Palestine                                  | Jerusalem (East)                   |
| Panama                                     | Panama City                        |
| Papua New Guinea                           | Port Moresby                       |
| Paraguay                                   | Asunción                           |
| Peru                                       | Lima                               |
| Philippines                                | Manila                             |
| Poland                                     | Warsaw                             |
| Portugal                                   | Lisbon                             |
| Qatar                                      | Doha                               |
| Romania                                    | Bucharest                          |
| Russia                                     | Moscow                             |
| Rwanda                                     | Kigali                             |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis                      | Basseterre                         |
| Saint Lucia                                | Castries                           |
| Saint Vincent and<br>the Grenadines        | Kingstown                          |
| Samoa                                      | Apia                               |
| San Marino                                 | San Marino                         |
| Sao Tome and                               | São Tomé                           |



|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Principe        |  |
| Saudi Arabia    | Riyadh   |
| Senegal         | Dakar  |
| Serbia          | Belgrade   |
| Seychelles      | Victoria   |
| Sierra Leone    | Freetown   |
| Singapore       | Singapore  |
| Slovakia        | Bratislava   |
| Slovenia        | Ljubljana  |
| Solomon Islands | Honiara  |
| Somalia         | Mogadishu  |
| South Africa    | Pretoria ( <i>administrative</i> ),<br>Cape Town ( <i>legislative</i> ),<br>Bloemfontein ( <i>judicial</i> ) |
| South Korea     | Seoul  |
| South Sudan     | Juba   |
| Spain           | Madrid   |
| Sri Lanka       | Sri Jayawardenepura<br>Kotte   |
| Sudan           | Khartoum   |
| Suriname        | Paramaribo   |
| Sweden          | Stockholm  |
| Switzerland     | Bern   |
| Syria           | Damascus   |
| Taiwan          | Taipei   |
| Tajikistan      | Dushanbe   |
| Tanzania        | Dodoma   |

|                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Thailand                 | Bangkok                            |
| Timor-Leste              | Dili                               |
| Togo                     | Lomé                               |
| Tonga                    | Nuku'alofa                         |
| Trinidad and Tobago      | Port of Spain                      |
| Tunisia                  | Tunis                              |
| Turkey                   | Ankara                             |
| Turkmenistan             | Ashgabat                           |
| Tuvalu                   | Funafuti                           |
| Uganda                   | Kampala                            |
| Ukraine                  | Kyiv ( <i>also known as Kiev</i> ) |
| United Arab Emirates     | Abu Dhabi                          |
| United Kingdom           | London                             |
| United States of America | Washington, D.C.                   |
| Uruguay                  | Montevideo                         |
| Uzbekistan               | Tashkent                           |
| Vanuatu                  | Port Vila                          |
| Vatican City (Holy See)  | Vatican City                       |
| Venezuela                | Caracas                            |
| Vietnam                  | Hanoi                              |
| Yemen                    | Sana'a                             |
| Zambia                   | Lusaka                             |
| Zimbabwe                 | Harare                             |



# International Organizations

## United Nations Organization

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization founded on 24 October 1945. The United Nations Charter was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organizations. The term United Nations was first coined by the then United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Second World War.

## Facts about United Nations:

UN has 6 major organs, namely:

- General Assembly (as of August 2019 it has 193 member states): Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session.
- Security Council: It has 15 members in total, 5 members are permanent while 10 are non-permanent. Non-permanent members serve a term of 2 years.
- Economic and Social Council: It comprises of 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

## Related Information:

- There are 6 official languages of the UN, they are: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- UN Commission on Human Rights was replaced with UN Human Rights Council in 2006.

- Pakistan has become a non-permanent member of the Security Council for 7 times most recently in 2012-2013.

## United Nations Observer Status:

United Nations Observer Status is provided to international organizations and non UN member states. It allows these entities and non-member states to take part in the work of the UN General Assembly, though their contribution is subject to limitations.

## To date two countries have observer status:

- Palestine. Palestine got observer state status on 29 November, 2012 when the UN General Assembly passed resolution 67/19.
- Holy See was granted observer status on 6th April 1964.

## Permanent Members of United Nations Security Council:

### Countries:

1. United States
2. Russia (Formerly USSR)
3. United Kingdom
4. France
5. China

\*China was the last country to become a permanent member of the Security Council.

Presidency of the UN Security Council rotates each month among the member States.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected in the following pattern:

- 5 from African and Asian States.
- 1 from Eastern European State.
- 2 from Latin America
- 2 from Western Europe and other states.



## List of Secretary Generals of UN:

**António Guterres (Portuguese)**

Took Office: 2017

**Ban Ki-moon (Korea)**

Term of Office: 2007-2016

**Kofi Annan (Ghana)**

Term of Office: 1997-2006

**Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)**

Term of Office: 1992-1996

**Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)**

Term of Office: 1982-1991

**Kurt Waldheim (Austria)**

Term of Office: 1972-1981

**U Thant (Myanmar)**

Term of Office: 1961-1971

**Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)**

Term of Office: 1953-1961

**Trygve Lie (Norway)**

Term of Office: 1946-1952

**Gladwyn Jeb (UK)** served as acting Secretary-General from October 1945-1 February 1946.

## Brief Notes on Some Commonly Questioned International Organizations:

### Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

NAM was established in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The idea of NAM was first discussed during Asia-Africa conference held in Bandung, Indonesia (1955). Its main founding members were Josip Tito the then Yugoslav President and Jawaharlal Nehru the then PM of India. First NAM Summit Conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September 1961. To date it has 120 member states, 17 observer states and 10 international organizations. Its coordinating bureau is situated in New York, USA and its current chairperson is Nicolas Maduro. Its summits are held after every three years. It was established during the time of Cold War with the aim of maintaining neutrality by neither supporting or going against any world power.

### SAARC

SAARC was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. It aims to promote socio-economic welfare of the people of South Asia. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka 6-8 December 1985. Its first Secretary-General was Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) from 16 January to 1 October

1989 and its current (13th) Secretary-General is Amjad Hussain Sial (Pakistani). He assumed the office on 1 March 2017. Currently it has 8 member states. 19th SAARC summit was scheduled held in Pakistan from 15-16 November 2016 but it got cancelled in the aftermath of Uri attack, India. Maldives is a member state of SAARC with highest literacy rate.

### Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Creation of SCO was announced on 15 June 2001 and its charter was formally signed in June 2002 which entered into force on 19 September 2003. Its predecessor organization was Shanghai Five Group which was established on 26 April 1996. Currently it has 8 member states, headquartered in Beijing, China. Its current Secretary General is Vladimir Norov. Pakistan became the full-member of SCO on 9 June 2017 at its summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. India is also a member of SCO. Its official languages are Russian and Chinese. SCO is usually referred to as Alliance of the East.



**OPEC**

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization comprising of 14 oil exporting member States, established in September 1960 at Baghdad, headquartered in Vienna, Austria since 1965. At its inception it was comprised of 5 member nations. OPEC aims to regulate the petroleum prices.

**SEATO**

In 1954, the United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the

Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO. It was signed in Manila. The purpose of the organization was to prevent communism from gaining ground in the region.

**CENTO**

The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally known as the Baghdad Pact or the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO), was a military alliance of the Cold War. It was formed in 1955 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom and dissolved in 1979.

## International Organizations (Headquarters & President/General Secretary)

| International Organizations                   | Headquarters        | President/General Secretary | Purpose   |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)   | Beijing, China      | JinLiquan                   | To support infrastructure development in Asia-Pacific region.   |
| New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank) | Shanghai, China     | K.V. Kamath                 | To help member states, provide financial assistance, support various projects.  |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB)                  | Manila, Philippines | Takehiko Nakao              | To promote social and economic development in Asia  |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF)             | Washington DC, US   | Christine Lagarde           | To provide short-term capital to troubled states.<br>Helping national governments in managing their exchange rates.<br>Oversee fix Exchange rate arrangement between countries. |
| World Bank                                    | Washington DC, US   | David Maplass               | Provide low interest loans and grants.  |
| United Nations Organization (UN)              | New York, US        | Antonio Guterres            | Maintaining world peace and security.   |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)       | New York, US        | Henrietta Fore              | Child protection over the globe.  |
| United Nations Populations Fund               | New York, US        | Dr. Natalia Kanem           | To ensure every childbirth is safe, every pregnancy is wanted and every   |



|  |                     |                    |  |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| (UNFPA)  |                     |                    | young child reaches potential.   |
| United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)            | Geneva, Switzerland | MukhisaKituyi      | Dealing with trade and investment issues.  |
| World Health Organization (WHO)                                      | Geneva, Switzerland | Dr. Tedros Adhanom | Dealing with health problems worldwide. Protecting against diseases.   |
| World Economic Forum   | Geneva, Switzerland | Borge Brende       |  |
| International Labour Organisation (ILO)                              | Geneva, Switzerland | Guy Ryder          | Monitoring and protecting Labour rights.   |
| World Trade Organisation   | Geneva, Switzerland | Roberto Azevedo    | Enhancement and regulation of world trade  |
| World Meteorological Organisation                                    | Geneva, Switzerland | Gerhard Adrian     | It is involved in international coordination and cooperation on state and earth behavior and its interaction with land and oceans                                    |
| World Intellectual Property Organisation                             | Geneva, Switzerland | Francis Gurry      | Aim to protect and protect intellectual property rights around the globe.  |
| International Committee of the Red Cross                             | Geneva, Switzerland | Peter Maurer       | Provide humanitarian assistance to the people of war affected nation.  |
| United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) | Paris, France       | Audrey Azoulay     | To promote peace and stability around the globe through education and cultural harmony.  |
| Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)           | Paris, France       | Jose Angel Gurría  | Promote world trade  |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)           | Vienna, Austria     | Li Yong            | It aims to advance the industrialization in developing countries by acting as a liaison between these countries and other UN organizations devoted for this purpose. |
| International Atomic Energy Agency                                   | Vienna, Austria     | Cornel Feruta      | To help and motivate in research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses   |
| Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)                 | Vienna, Austria     | Mohammad Bakrindo  | Regulate oil trade and price.  |
| Amnesty International  | London, UK          | Salil Shetty       | Human rights watchdog.   |
| International Maritime   | London, UK          | Kitack Lim         | To regulate safety of shipping.  |



|   |  |                                      |  |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Organisation  |  |                                      | involved in international trade.   |
| Commonwealth of Nations   | London, UK                                     | Patricia Scotland                    |  |
| South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)        | Kathmandu, Nepal                               | Amjad Hussain B Sial                 | To promote economic, social and cultural growth among member states.   |
| Association of South East Nations (ASEAN)                       | Jakarta, Indonesia                             | Lim Jock Hoi                         | To enhance economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint efforts.  |
| Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)                        | Singapore                                      | T.S Datuk Rebecca Fatima             | To promote economic growth and prosperity for the region.  |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)                       | Brussels, Belgium                              | Jens Stoltenberg (Secretary-General) | Initial purpose was to protect states from communist countries.  |
| International Cricket Council (ICC)                             | Dubai, UAE                                     | Manu Sahwney                         | To regulate International Cricket.   |
| Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)                          | Rome, Italy                                    | Qu Dongyu                            | It aims to fight hunger, poverty and starvation in the world.  |
| International Court of Justice                                  | The Hague, The Netherland                      | Abdulqawi Yousaf                     | It has 2 main functions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To settle legal disputes in accordance with international law.</li> <li>• To give advice on matters brought to it.</li> </ul> |
| International Olympic Committee                                 | Lausanne, Switzerland                          | Thomas Bach                          | Promote olympics throughout the world and make the world a better place through sports.  |
| The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)    | Zurich, Switzerland                            | Gianni Infantino                     | Responsible for managing and organizing international tournament.  |
| The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) | The Hague, The Netherlands                     | Fernando Arias                       | To make earth free from chemical weapon free.  |
| World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)                                | Avenue du Mont-Blanc, Gland, Vaud, Switzerland | Pavan Sukhdev                        | Wildlife protection  |
| Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)                         | Beijing, China                                 | Vladimir Norov                       | Promote trade, political relations, economy, science and technology among member states.   |



## IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

| Author(s)              | Book(s)  |
|------------------------|--|
| A Aziz                 | Discovery of Pakistan                                  |
| Abdul Hamid            | Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan                |
| Abdul Hassan Isphahani | Jinnah as I know him                                   |
| Abdul Kalam Azad       | India wins Freedom                                     |
| Abu Fazal              | Akbar nama   |
| Adam Smith             | Wealth of Nation                                       |
| Ahmed Hassan Dani      | Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan                                |
| Al Ghazali             | Hujatul Islam  |
| Alan Campbell Johnson  | Mission with Mountbatten                               |
| Alastair Lamb          | Incomplete Partition                                   |
| Al-Farabi              | Ara Madinatul Fazila                                   |
| Allama Iqbal           | Bal-e-Jibril   |
| Allama Iqbal           | Asrar-e-khudi  |
| Allama Iqbal           | Javed Nama   |
| Allama Iqbal           | Zabur-e-Ajam   |
| Allama Iqbal           | Zarb-e-Kaleem  |
| Allama Iqbal           | Payam-e-Mashriq  |
| Allama Iqbal           | The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Shikwa                    |
| Allama Iqbal           | Bang-e-dara  |
| Altaf Hussain Hali     | Mussaddas-i-Hali                                       |
| Altaf Hussain Hali     | Shaer o Shaeri   |
| Altaf Hussain Hali     | Hayat-e-Jawaid (is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan) |
| Altaf Hussain Hali     | Hayat-e-Javed  |
| Altaf Hussain Hali     | Yadgar-i-Galib   |
| Ambedkar               | Thought on Pakistan                                    |
| Amir Khusro            | Laila Majnoo   |
| Angan                  | Khadija Mastoor  |
| Aristotle              | The lyceum   |
| Ayub Khan              | Friends not Masters                                    |
| Azad Muhammad          | Darbar-i-Akbari  |

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|---------------------|---|
| Hussain             | Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan  |
| Bahir Ahmad Dar     | Daughter of the East  |
| Benazir Bhutto      | Road to Freedom   |
| Bertrand Russel     | Conquest of Happiness   |
| Bertrand Russel     | White Papers are policy statements published (on the subject of tremendous public importance) |
| British parliament  | Travel in Arabian Desert  |
| C.M Doughty         | Heroes and Hero-Worship   |
| Carlyle             | Edwina and Nehru  |
| Catherine Clement   | Pathway to Pakistan   |
| Ch Khaiquzzaman     | Emergence of Pakistan   |
| Ch Rahmat Ali       | Origin of species   |
| Charles Darwin      | Great Expectations  |
| Charles Dickens     | Oliver Twist  |
| Charles Dickens     | Pickwick papers   |
| Charles Dickens     | A Tale of Two Cities  |
| Charles Dickens     | Pickwick Papers   |
| Coleridge           | Ancient Mariner   |
| Coleridge           | Kubla Khan (Poem)   |
| Daniel Defoe        | Robinson Crusoe   |
| Dante               | Divine Comedy   |
| Dostoevsky          | The idiot   |
| Dr. Rajendra Parsad | India Divided is a book   |
| Dr. Sachin          | Birth of Pakistan   |
| Dr. Tahir Amir      | Birth of a tragedy  |
| Ernest Hemingway    | A farewell to Arms  |
| Ernest Hemingway    | The Sun also Rises  |
| Edward Fitzgerald   | Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam  |
| Edward Gibbon       | Decline and Fall of Roman Empire  |
| Ernest Hemingway    | Old man and the Sea   |



|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| F M Dostoevsky  | Crime and Punishment                        |
| Faiz Ahmed Faiz | Naqsh-e-Faryadi                             |
| Firdausi        | Shahnama                                    |
| G Allana        | Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation         |
| G Allana        | Mohammad Ali Jinnah                         |
| G B Shaw        | Caesar and Cleopatra                        |
| G B Shaw        | Doctor's Dilemma                            |
| G W Choudhry    | Constitutional Development of Pakistan      |
| G W Shaw        | Joan of Arc                                 |
| George Orwell   | Animal Farm                                 |
| George Orwell   | Nineteen Eighty Four                        |
| Goethe          | Faust                                       |
| H H Dodwell     | The Cambridge History of the British Empire |
| Hafeez Jalandri | Shahnama-i-Islam                            |
| Hector Bolitho  | Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan                 |
| Henry Kissinger | Profiles in Courage                         |
| Henry Kissinger | Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy          |
| Henry Miller    | Tropic of Cancer                            |
| Hitler          | Mein KAMPF                                  |
| Homer           | Odyssey (Greek)                             |
| I H Qureshi     | Struggle for Pakistan                       |
| I H Qureshi     | A short history of Pak                      |
| I H Qureshi     | History of Freedom Movement                 |
| Ibn Battuta     | Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa      |
| Ibn Khaldun     | Muqaddamah                                  |
| Ibn Sina        | Kitab al Shifa                              |
| Ibne Sina       | Al Qanoon fil Tib                           |
| Ilahi Bux       | My Last day with Quaid                      |
| Imam Ghazali    | Ihya-ul-Uloom                               |
| J S Mill        | On liberty                                  |
| Jack London     | Call of the Wild-                           |
| Jagmohan.       | My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir             |
| Jane Austen     | Pride and Prejudice                         |
| Jane Austin     | Sense and Sensibility                       |
| John Gray       | Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus     |
| John Masefield  | Nine Days Wonder                            |

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| John Milton   | Paradise Lost                  |
| John Steinbeck  | East of Eden                   |
| Jonathan Swift  | Gulliver's Travels             |
| K K Aziz  | The Making of Pakistan         |
| K K Aziz  | Party politics in Pakistan     |
| Kalidas   | Raghuvamsa                     |
| Karen Armstrong   | History of God                 |
| Karl Marx   | Das Capitol                    |
| Karl Marx and Eagles  | Communist Manifesto            |
| Katherine Mayo  | Mother India                   |
| Khalid B Saeed  | Politics in Pakistan           |
| Kiran Bedi  | Freedom Behind Bars            |
| Larry Collins   | Freedom at Midnight            |
| Lawrence Ziring   | Pakistan the Formative Phase   |
| Lenin   | The state and revolution       |
| Leo Tolstoy   | War and Peace                  |
| Lewis Carrol  | Alice in Wonderland            |
| Liaquat Ali Khan  | Pakistan: the Heart of Asia    |
| M H Saiyid  | Muhammad Ali Jinnah            |
| Machiavelli   | The Prince                     |
| Mahatma Gandhi  | My Experiments with Truth      |
| Malik Hafeez  | Muslim Nationalism in India    |
| Mao   | On contradictions              |
| Margaret Mitchell   | Gone with the Wind             |
| Mathew Arnold   | Sohrab and Rustam              |
| Miguel De Cervantes   | Don Quixote                    |
| Mohammad Ali Choudhry   | The Emergence of Pakistan      |
| Montesquieu   | The spirit of laws             |
| Musarrat Hussain Zuberi                                       | Voyage through History         |
| Nazir Ahmed   | Mirat ul Uroos                 |
| Nazir Yar Jung  | The Pakistan Issue             |
| Nelson Mandela.   | Higher than Hopes              |
| Noa Ben Artizi  | In the name of Sorrow and Hope |
| Official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government | Grey Books                     |



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| Ilahi Bux       | My Last day with Quaid                      |
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| J S Mill        | On liberty                                  |
| Jack London     | Call of the Wild-                           |
| Jagmohan.       | My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir             |
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| Jane Austin     | Sense and Sensibility                       |
| John Gray       | Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus     |
| John Masefield  | Nine Days Wonder                            |

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| Jonathan Swift  | Gulliver's Travels             |
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| K K Aziz  | Party politics in Pakistan     |
| Kalidas   | Raghuvamsa                     |
| Karen Armstrong   | History of God                 |
| Karl Marx   | Das Capitol                    |
| Karl Marx and Eagles  | Communist Manifesto            |
| Katherine Mayo  | Mother India                   |
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| Kiran Bedi  | Freedom Behind Bars            |
| Larry Collins   | Freedom at Midnight            |
| Lawrence Ziring   | Pakistan the Formative Phase   |
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| Leo Tolstoy   | War and Peace                  |
| Lewis Carrol  | Alice in Wonderland            |
| Liaquat Ali Khan  | Pakistan: the Heart of Asia    |
| M H Saiyid  | Muhammad Ali Jinnah            |
| Machiavelli   | The Prince                     |
| Mahatma Gandhi  | My Experiments with Truth      |
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| Mao   | On contradictions              |
| Margaret Mitchell   | Gone with the Wind             |
| Mathew Arnold   | Sohrab and Rustam              |
| Miguel De Cervantes   | Don Quixote                    |
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|--|--|
| Official publication of the Netherlands                                  | Orange Books                           |
| Official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany | White Books                            |
| Official records of France   | Yellow Books                           |
| Official reports of the British Government                               | Blue Books                             |
| Official reports of the Italian government                               | Green Books                            |
| Oscar Wild   | A woman of no importance               |
| Oscar Wilde  | An Ideal husband                       |
| P Calvoccrassi   | World Politics Since 1945              |
| Parveen Shakir   | Khusboo                                |
| Paul Kennedy   | Preparing for the Twenty First Century |
| Paul Kennedy   | Rise and Fall of the Great Powers      |
| Percival Smith   | India, Pakistan & the West             |
| Philip Woodruff  | Man who ruled India                    |
| Plato  | Republic                               |
| Plato  | The Laws                               |
| Pope John Paul II.   | Crossing the Threshold of Hope         |
| Muammar Gaddafi  | Green Book                             |
| R E M Wheeler  | Five Thousand Years of Pakistan        |
| R.L Stevenson  | Treasure Island                        |
| Rabindranath Tagore  | Gitanjali                              |
| Richard Symonds  | The Making of Pakistan                 |
| Rousseau   | Social Contract                        |
| Rousseau   | Confession                             |
| Rudyard Kipling  | Jungle book                            |
| Ruskin   | Unto This Last                         |
| Samuel Johnson   | Vanity of Human Wishes                 |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Sharifuddin Pirzada     | Evolution of Pakistan                    |
| Sheikh Saadi            | Bostan                                   |
| Sheikh Saadi            | Gulistan                                 |
| Siddique Salik          | Witness to surrender                     |
| Richard Burton          | Arabian Nights                           |
| Sikandar Hayat Khan     | Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation |
| Syed Ahmed Khan         | Tehzeeb al Ikhlāq                        |
| Sri Aurobindo           | Life Divine                              |
| Stanley Wolpert         | Jinnah of Pakistan                       |
| Stanley Wolpert         | Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan                 |
| Stanley Woolpert        | Jinnah of Pakistan                       |
| Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi | Tafhim ul Quran                          |
| Syed Ameer Ali          | The spirit of Islam                      |
| Syed Hasan Raza         | Pakistan Naguzeer Tha                    |
| Thomas Mooore           | Utopia                                   |
| Tomas Carlyle           | French Revolution                        |
| Toni Morrison           | Beloved (novel)                          |
| V D Savarkar            | Indian War of Independence               |
| V P Menon               | Transfer of Power in India               |
| Vincent Smith           | Oxford History of India                  |
| W Churchill             | The World Crisis                         |
| W Shakespeare           | Romeo and Juliet                         |
| W Shakespeare           | Merchant of Venice                       |
| W Shakespeare           | Anthony Cleopatra                        |
| W Shakespeare           | As you like it                           |
| W Shakespeare           | Comedy of Errors                         |
| W Shakespeare           | Twelfth Night                            |
| W Shakespeare           | Much Ado About Nothing                   |
| W Shakespeare           | Hamlet                                   |
| W W Hunter              | The Indian Musalimans                    |
| Whaeed-uz-Zaman         | Towards Pakistan                         |
| Wordsworth              | Revolution and Independence              |
| Zulifkar Ali Bhutto     | Myth of independence                     |
| Zulifkar Ali Bhutto     | Foreign Policy of Pakistan               |



## Foreign Words & Phrases

- Ab initio:** From the very beginning  
**Ab extra:** From the outside  
**Ad hoc:** Arrangement for some special purpose  
**Ad infinitum:** Without limit  
**Ad interim:** In the meantime  
**Ad nauseam:** To a disgusting extent  
**Ad valorem:** According to the value of  
**Agent provocateur:** A spy who works secretly and creates disturbance  
**Alma mater:** The institution where one has been educated  
**Alde de camp (pronounced as 'Cong'):** The personal attendant of a high military officer  
**Alde memorie:** A reminder; a notebook in which things are noted  
**Alter ego:** Fast friends  
**Ante meridiem:** (a.m.) Between midnight and noon  
**Anno Domini:** In the year of our Lord (A.D.)  
**Annus mirabilis:** A year of wonders  
**Apologia:** An apologetic writing  
**Aqua:** Water  
**Bona fide:** Good faith, honesty, sincerity  
**Billet d'amour:** A love-letter  
**Bete noire:** Object of dislike  
**Beau ideal:** Model; finest specimen  
**Bon voyage:** A happy journey  
**Bizarre:** Electric, fantastic; grotesque  
**Bon bon:** Sweetmeat  
**Bourgeoisie:** The middle class  
**Boulevard:** A street shaded with trees  
**Beau monde:** A false rumour or statement  
**Carte blanche:** Full authority  
**Bourgeois:** A member of the middle class; a merchant; concerned with material possessions and social status  
**Cadre:** A list or rank of officers  
**Cortege:** A train of attendants; followers  
**Cafe:** a restaurant  
**Chauffeur:** Motor-car driver  
**Coup d'etat:** Sudden overthrow of an established government  
**Cliché:** A hackneyed (much used) literary expression  
**Charge d'affaires:** Ambassador to a small country  
**De facto:** In fact though not in law  
**De jure:** In law though not in fact  
**De novo:** Afresh; from the very beginning  
**Del gratia:** By the grace of God  
**De profundis:** Cry from the depth of sorrow  
**Debacle:** Sudden route; complete defeat  
**Debut:** First appearance on the stage or society  
**Divide at impera:** A policy of divide and rule  
**Dramatis personae:** Characters in a novel or drama  
**Denouement:** End  
**En bloc or En masse:** In a body; all together  
**En route:** On the way  
**Émigré:** An emigrant (one who goes and lives in another country)  
**Ex officio:** In virtue of one's office  
**Ex parte:** One-sided  
**El dorado:** A country full of gold  
**Exempli gratia:** (e.g.) for example  
**Exit:** Leaves the stage  
**Exeunt:** More than one go off the stage  
**Elite:** Echoice; gentry  
**Esprit de corps:** The spirit of belonging to the same group  
**En tente:** Understanding  
**Errata:** A list of errors  
**Façade:** The front of a building  
**Fait accompli:** Something already done or accomplished  
**Fiance:** one's betrothed (male)  
**Fiancee:** One's betrothed (female)  
**Faux pas:** A mistake  
**Facsimile:** An exact copy  
**Genre:** Particular style or kind especially of works of art or literature  
**Gendarmes:** armed police  
**Honoris causa:** For the sake of honour  
**Hauteu**



## Famous IT Companies and their Founders:

| Company   | Founder(s)  |
|-----------|---|
| Facebook  | Mark Zuckerberg                                   |
| Twitter   | Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, Evan Williams |
| Apple     | Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, Ronald Wayne           |
| Instagram | Facebook, Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger          |
| WhatsApp  | Jan Koum, Brian Acton                             |

|           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Microsoft | Bill Gates, Paul Allen                |
| Alibaba   | Jack Ma                               |
| Amazon    | Jeff Bezos                            |
| Flipkart  | Binny Bansal, Sachin Bansal           |
| Quora     | Adam D'Angelo, Charlie Cheever        |
| Oracle    | Larry Ellison, Bob Miner and Ed Oates |
| Wikipedia | Jimmy Wales, Larry Sanger             |

## Countries possessing nuclear weapons (declared):

1. China
2. India
3. United States
4. Pakistan
5. Russia
6. United Kingdom
7. France
8. North Korea

## Important News Agencies:

Following is a list of various news agencies along with their origin. Examiner can ask questions related to News Agencies in several ways, for example, Question can ask the candidate to identify the origin of a news agency, it can ask for full form of an abbreviation used for a news agency.

| News Agencies                             | Countries       |
|---|-----------------|
| Agence France Presse (AFP)                | France          |
| Agencia Cubana de Noticias (ACN)          | Cuba            |
| Agencia EFE                               | Spain           |
| Agentstvo Politicheskije Novosti (APN)    | Russia          |
| Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) | Italy           |
| Algerie Presse Service (APS)              | Algeria         |
| ARI                                       | Russia          |
| Asia News Network                         | Thailand        |
| Associated Press (AP)                     | USA             |
| Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)        | Pakistan        |
| Aswat al-Iraq (Voices of Iraq)            | Iraq            |
| Bulgarian News Agency (BTA)               | Bulgaria        |
| Burma News International                  | Burma (Myanmar) |
| China News Service (CNS)                  | China           |
| Cyprus News Agency (CNA)                  | Cyprus          |
| Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA)             | Germany         |

|                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| East African                         | Kenya                 |
| Europa Press (EP)                    | Spain                 |
| Gabonews                             | Gabon                 |
| Ghana Review International           | Ghana                 |
| Interfax News Agency                 | Russia                |
| Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)  | Iran                  |
| Macedonian Information Centre        | Macedonia             |
| Media Line                           | Lebanon               |
| National News Agency (NNA)           | Lebanon               |
| Natsionalnaya Sluzhba Novostei (NSN) | Russia                |
| News Central Asia                    | Turkmenistan          |
| News Network International (NNI)     | Pakistan              |
| NewsAhead World News Forecast        | USA                   |
| Palestine News Agency (WAFA)         | Palestinian Territory |
| Petra (Jordan News Agency)           | Jordan                |
| Press Association                    | UK                    |



|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Press Trust of India (PTI)               | India        |
| Reuters                                  | UK           |
| Reuters America                          | USA          |
| RIA Novosti (Russian Information Agency) | Russia       |
| Ritzau                                   | Denmark      |
| Sahara Press Service                     | Morocco      |
| Saudi Press Agency (SPA)                 | Saudi Arabia |

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Ukrainian News Agency                 | Ukraine    |
| United Press International (UPI)      | USA        |
| Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA) | Uzbekistan |
| Xinhua News Agency                    | China      |
| Zambia News Agency (Zana)             | Zambia     |

### List of Presidents of the United States of America:

| Sr.no | President           | Period    | Vice President  | Affiliation                 |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1     | George Washington   | 1789-1797 | John Adams  | None                        |
| 2     | John Adams          | 1797-1801 | Thomas Jefferson  | Federalist                  |
| 3     | Thomas Jefferson    | 1801-1809 | Aaron Burr (1801-05)<br>George Clinton (1805-09)        | Democratic-Republican       |
| 4     | James Madison       | 1809-1817 | George Clinton (1809-12)<br>Elbridge Gerry (1813-14)    | Democratic-Republican       |
| 5     | James Monroe        | 1817-1825 | Daniel D. Tompkins                                      | Democratic-Republican       |
| 6     | John Quincy Adams   | 1825-1829 | John C. Calhoun   | National-Republican         |
| 7     | Andrew Jackson      | 1829-1837 | John C. Calhoun (1829-32)<br>Martin Van Buren (1833-37) | Democrat                    |
| 8     | Martin Van Buren    | 1837-1841 | Richard M. Johnson                                      | Democrat                    |
| 9     | William H. Harrison | 1841      | John Tyler  | Whig                        |
| 10    | John Tyler          | 1841-1845 | vacant  | Whig                        |
| 11    | James K. Polk       | 1845-1849 | George M. Dallas  | Democrat                    |
| 12    | Zachary Taylor      | 1849-1850 | Millard Fillmore  | Whig                        |
| 13    | Millard Fillmore    | 1850-1853 | vacant  | Whig                        |
| 14    | Franklin Pierce     | 1853-1857 | William R.D. King                                       | Democrat                    |
| 15    | James Buchanan      | 1857-1861 | John C. Breckinridge                                    | Democrat                    |
| 16    | Abraham Lincoln     | 1861-1865 | Hannibal Hamlin (1861-65)<br>Andrew Johnson (1865)      | National Union (Republican) |
| 17    | Andrew Johnson      | 1865-1869 | vacant  | National Union (Democrat)   |
| 18    | Ulysses S. Grant    | 1869-1877 | Schuyler Colfax (1869-73)<br>Henry Wilson (1873-75)     | Republican                  |
| 19    | Rutherford B. Hayes | 1877-1881 | William A. Wheeler                                      | Republican                  |
| 20    | James A. Garfield   | 1881      | Chester A. Arthur.                                      | Republican                  |
| 21    | Chester A. Arthur   | 1881-1885 | vacant  | Democrat                    |
| 22    | Grover Cleveland    | 1885-1889 | Thomas A. Hendricks (1885)                              | Republican                  |
| 23    | Benjamin Harrison   | 1889-1893 | Levi P. Morton  | Democrat                    |
| 24    | Grover Cleveland    | 1893-1897 | Adlai E. Stevenson                                      | Republican                  |
| 25    | William McKinley    | 1897-1901 | Garret A. Hobart (1897-99)                              |                             |



|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Press Trust of India (PTI)               | India        |
| Reuters                                  | UK           |
| Reuters America                          | USA          |
| RIA Novosti (Russian Information Agency) | Russia       |
| Ritzau                                   | Denmark      |
| Sahara Press Service                     | Morocco      |
| Saudi Press Agency (SPA)                 | Saudi Arabia |

|                                       |            |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Ukrainian News Agency                 | Ukraine    |
| United Press International (UPI)      | USA        |
| Uzbekistan National News Agency (UzA) | Uzbekistan |
| Xinhua News Agency                    | China      |
| Zambia News Agency (Zana)             | Zambia     |

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| 3     | Thomas Jefferson    | 1801-1809 | Aaron Burr (1801-05)<br>George Clinton (1805-09)        | Democratic-Republican       |
| 4     | James Madison       | 1809-1817 | George Clinton (1809-12)<br>Elbridge Gerry (1813-14)    | Democratic-Republican       |
| 5     | James Monroe        | 1817-1825 | Daniel D. Tompkins                                      | Democratic-Republican       |
| 6     | John Quincy Adams   | 1825-1829 | John C. Calhoun   | National-Republican         |
| 7     | Andrew Jackson      | 1829-1837 | John C. Calhoun (1829-32)<br>Martin Van Buren (1833-37) | Democrat                    |
| 8     | Martin Van Buren    | 1837-1841 | Richard M. Johnson                                      | Democrat                    |
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| 15    | James Buchanan      | 1857-1861 | John C. Breckinridge                                    | Democrat                    |
| 16    | Abraham Lincoln     | 1861-1865 | Hannibal Hamlin (1861-65)<br>Andrew Johnson (1865)      | National Union (Republican) |
| 17    | Andrew Johnson      | 1865-1869 | vacant  | National Union (Democrat)   |
| 18    | Ulysses S. Grant    | 1869-1877 | Schuyler Colfax (1869-73)<br>Henry Wilson (1873-75)     | Republican                  |
| 19    | Rutherford B. Hayes | 1877-1881 | William A. Wheeler                                      | Republican                  |
| 20    | James A. Garfield   | 1881      | Chester A. Arthur                                       | Republican                  |
| 21    | Chester A. Arthur   | 1881-1885 | vacant  | Republican                  |
| 22    | Grover Cleveland    | 1885-1889 | Thomas A. Hendricks (1885)                              | Democrat                    |
| 23    | Benjamin Harrison   | 1889-1893 | Levi P. Morton  | Republican                  |
| 24    | Grover Cleveland    | 1893-1897 | Adlai E. Stevenson                                      | Democrat                    |
| 25    | William McKinley    | 1897-1901 | Garret A. Hobart (1897-99)                              | Republican                  |



|    |                       |           |  |            |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|--|------------|
|    |                       |           | Theodore Roosevelt (1901)  |            |
| 26 | Theodore Roosevelt    | 1901-1909 | vacant (1901-05)<br>Charles W. Fairbanks (1905-09)                               | Republican |
| 27 | William Howard Taft   | 1909-1913 | James S. Sherman (1909-12)   | Republican |
| 28 | Woodrow Wilson        | 1913-1921 | Thomas R. Marshall   | Democrat   |
| 29 | Warren G Harding      | 1921-1923 | Calvin Coolidge  | Republican |
| 30 | Calvin Coolidge       | 1923-1929 | vacant (1923-25)<br>Charles G. Dawes (1925-29)                                   | Republican |
| 31 | Herbert Hoover        | 1929-1933 | Charles Curtis   | Republican |
| 32 | Franklin D. Roosevelt | 1933-1945 | John N. Garner (1933-41)<br>Henry A. Wallace (1941-45)<br>Harry S. Truman (1945) | Democrat   |
| 33 | Harry S. Truman       | 1945-1953 | vacant (1945-49)<br>Alben W. Barkley (1949-53)                                   | Democrat   |
| 34 | Dwight D. Eisenhower  | 1953-1961 | Richard M. Nixon   | Republican |
| 35 | John F Kennedy        | 1961-1963 | Lyndon B. Johnson  | Democrat   |
| 36 | Lyndon B. Johnson     | 1963-1969 | vacant (1963-65)<br>Hubert H. Humphrey (1965-69)                                 | Democrat   |
| 37 | Richard M. Nixon      | 1969-1974 | Spiro T. Agnew (1969-73)<br>Gerald R. Ford (1973-74)(d)                          | Republican |
| 38 | Gerald R. Ford        | 1974-1977 | Nelson A. Rockefeller (d)  | Republican |
| 39 | James Earl Carter     | 1977-1981 | Walter Mondale   | Democrat   |
| 40 | Ronald Reagan         | 1981-1989 | George H.W. Bush   | Republican |
| 41 | George H.W. Bush      | 1989-1993 | J. Danforth Quayle   | Republican |
| 42 | William J. Clinton    | 1993-2001 | Albert Gore Jr.  | Democrat   |
| 43 | George W. Bush        | 2001-2009 | Dick Cheney  | Republican |
| 44 | Barack H. Obama       | 2009-2017 | Joe Biden  | Democrat   |
| 45 | Donald J. Trump       | 2017-     | Mike Pence   | Republican |

### Important Streets and Reasons They are Famous for:

| Street Name                | Reason they are famous   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Wall street, New York      | Stock Exchange and financial centre of the world.                |
| Fifth Avenue, New York     | Also Known as Millionaire Row, famous for big stores like Apple. |
| 10 Downing street, London  | Government Offices and PM house.                                 |
| Champ Elysees, Paris       | Theaters , Stores, Bars and Restaurants                          |
| Harley Street, London      | Doctors.   |
| Silicon Valley, California | Office of Global technology companies (Apple & Facebook)         |



## Parliaments of Different Countries of World:

| Country      | Parliament                                       |
|--------------|--|
| Afghanistan  | Shora  |
| Albania      | People's Assembly                                |
| Algeria      | National People's Assembly                       |
| Andorra      | General Council                                  |
| Angola       | National People's Assembly                       |
| Argentina    | National Congress                                |
| Australia    | Federal Parliament                               |
| Austria      | National Assembly                                |
| Azerbaijan   | Melli Majlis                                     |
| Bahamas      | General Assembly                                 |
| Bahrain      | Consultative Council                             |
| Bangladesh   | Jatia Parliament                                 |
| Belize       | National Assembly                                |
| Bhutan       | Tsogdu   |
| Bolivia      | National Congress                                |
| Botswana     | National Assembly                                |
| Brazil       | National Congress                                |
| Britain      | Parliament (House Of Commons And House Of Lords) |
| Brunei       | National Assembly                                |
| Bulgaria     | Narodno Sabranie                                 |
| Cambodia     | National Assembly                                |
| Canada       | Parliament                                       |
| China        | National People's Assembly                       |
| Colombia     | Congress   |
| Comoros      | Legislative Council And Senate                   |
| Congo        | Rep. Of National Legislative                     |
| Democratic   | Council  |
| Costa Rica   | Legislative Council And Senate                   |
| Croatia      | Sabor  |
| Cuba         | National Assembly Of People's Power              |
| Denmark      | Folketing  |
| East Timor   | Constituent Assembly                             |
| Ecuador      | National Congress                                |
| Egypt        | People's Assembly                                |
| El Salvador  | Legislative Assembly                             |
| Ethiopia     | Federal Council And House Of Representative      |
| Fiji Islands | Senate & House Of Representative                 |
| Finland      | Eduskunta (Parliament)                           |
| France       | National Assembly                                |

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Germany          | Bundestag (Lower House) And Bundesrat (Upper House) |
| Great Britain    | Parliament  |
| Greece           | Chamber Of Deputies                                 |
| Guyana           | National Assembly                                   |
| Hungary          | National Assembly                                   |
| Iceland          | Althing   |
| India            | Sansad  |
| Indonesia        | People's Consultative Assembly                      |
| Iran             | Majlis  |
| Iraq             | National Assembly                                   |
| Ireland          | Oireachtas  |
| Israel           | The Knesset   |
| Italy            | Chamber Of Deputies And Senate                      |
| Japan            | Diet  |
| Jordan           | National Assembly                                   |
| Korea(North)     | Supreme People's Assembly                           |
| Korea(South)     | National Assembly                                   |
| Kuwait           | National Assembly                                   |
| Lebanon          | National Assembly                                   |
| Laos             | People's Supreme Assembly                           |
| Latvia           | Saeima  |
| Lesotho          | National Assembly And Senate                        |
| Libya            | General People's Congress                           |
| Lithuania        | Seimas  |
| Luxembourg       | Chamber Of Deputies                                 |
| Madagascar       | National People's Assembly                          |
| Magnolia         | Khural  |
| Malaysia         | Majilis   |
| Maldives         | Majilis   |
| Mongolia         | Great People's Khural                               |
| Montenegro       | Federal Assembly                                    |
| Mozambique       | People's Assembly                                   |
| Myanmar          | Pyithu Hluttaw                                      |
| Nepal            | Rashtriya Panchayat                                 |
| Netherlands      | States General (Staten-General)                     |
| New Zealand      | Parliament (House Of Representative)                |
| Norway           | Storting  |
| Oman             | Monarchy  |
| Pakistan         | Majlis e Shura                                      |
| Papua New Guinea | National Parliament                                 |



|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Paraguay     | Senate & Chamber Of Deputies |
| Philippines  | The Congress                 |
| Poland       | Sejm                         |
| Romania      | Great National Assembly      |
| Russia       | Duma & Federal Council       |
| Saudi Arabia | Majlis Al Shura              |
| South Africa | Parliament                   |

|            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| Spain      | Cortes                  |
| Taiwan     | Yuan                    |
| Turkey     | Grand National Assembly |
| USA        | Congress                |
| Uzbekistan | Oliy Majlis             |
| Vietnam    | National Assembly       |
| Zambia     | National Assembly       |

## Different Sciences and Fields of Study:

| Sciences       | Fields of Study  |
|----------------|--|
| Acarology      | the study of ticks and mites   |
| Actinobiology  | the study of the effects of radiation on living organisms                                  |
| Actinology     | the study of the effect of light on chemicals.   |
| Aerology       | the study of the atmosphere  |
| Aetiology      | the medical study of the causation of disease  |
| Agnoiology     | the study of things of which we are by nature ignorant, or of things which cannot be known |
| Agrobiology    | the study of plant nutrition and growth in relation to soil conditions                     |
| Campanology    | the study and the art of bell ringing  |
| Cardiology     | the study of the heart   |
| Cytology       | the study of cells   |
| Cereology      | the study of crop circles  |
| Cetology       | the study of cetaceans - whales, dolphins, and porpoise                                    |
| Characterology | the study of character   |
| Bacteriology   | the study of bacteria  |
| Balneology     | the scientific study of baths, bathing and of their application to disease                 |
| Batology       | The study of blackberries  |
| Deltiology     | The study of collection of postcards more often the collecting of picture postcards.       |

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Demography            | The study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations |
| Demonology            | The study of demons   |
| Ecology               | The study of the interrelationships between living organisms and their environment. Sometimes spelled "œcology"                                   |
| Enigmatology          | the study of puzzles  |
| Enology (or Oenology) | the study of wine and winemaking  |
| Entomology            | the study of insects  |
| Enzymology            | the study of enzymes  |
| Epidemiology          | the study of the origin and spread of diseases  |
| Epistemology          | the study of the nature and origins of knowledge  |
| Escapology            | the practice of escaping from restraints or other traps.  |
| Genecology            | the study of genetic differences in relation to the environment   |
| Gerontology           | the study of old age  |
| Hematology            | the study of blood  |
| Horology              | the science of measuring time and making timepieces   |
| Heliology             | the study of sun  |
| Histology             | the study of living tissues   |
| Hippology             | the study of horses   |
| Hypnology             | the study of sleep  |



|                 |                                      |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ichthyology     | the study of fish                    |
| Kymatology      | the study of wave motion             |
| Limnology       | the study of freshwater environments |
| Lepidopterology | the study of butterfly and moths     |
| Mammalogy       | the study of mammals                 |
| Meteorology     | the study of weather                 |
| Myology         | the study of muscles                 |
| Myrmecology     | the study of ants                    |
| Nephology       | the study of clouds                  |
| Nephrology      | the study of kidney and its diseases |
| Neurology       | the study of nerves                  |
| Nosology        | the study of disease classification  |
| Oenology        | the study of wine                    |
| Oology          | the study of eggs                    |
| Oncology        | the study of cancer                  |
| Ontology        | the study of existence               |
| Ornithology     | the study of birds                   |
| Osteology       | the study of bones                   |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Philology    | the study of languages                 |
| Paleontology | the study of fossils of ancient times  |
| Phonology    | the study of vocal sounds              |
| Phytology    | the study of plants                    |
| Phycology    | the study of algae                     |
| Rhinology    | the study of the nose and its diseases |
| Rheology     | the study of flow                      |
| Semiology    | the study of signs                     |
| Seismology   | the study of earthquake                |
| Selenology   | the study of moon                      |
| Speleology   | the study of exploration of caves      |
| Serology     | the study of blood serum               |
| Theology     | the study of religions                 |
| Tocology     | the study of childbirth                |
| Toxicology   | the study of poison                    |
| Trichology   | the study of hair and scalp            |
| Vexillology  | the study of flags                     |
| Xylology     | the study of wood                      |

## Famous Travelers in History:

### 1. Marco Polo

The Venetian merchant traveller whose famous work 'Travels of Marco Polo' recorded his epic travels and introduced the Europeans to the cultures of South Asia! Setting off with his father and uncle at the age of 17, Marco travelled through various kingdoms and wastelands for 24 years before he returned to Venice and documented his travels

### 2. John Cabot

John Cabot or Giovanni Caboto as he's fondly referred to in Italy, is famed for being the first European explorer to claim contact with the North American inhabitants. Supposedly, he landed on the island of Newfoundland in 1497 and led three expeditions to the American mainland, the success of which is still held in question by many exploration researchers.

### 3. Christopher Columbus

Famous for being the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator and colonizer citizen of Genoa. Under the aegis of the monarchy of Spain, this man completed four long and arduous voyages across the world. In his last voyage on the seas and in a bid to discover India and the Japanese, he strayed away and landed in what is present day America. Although not the first one to land in America, his voyage had a lasting European influence on the continent. Ambitious and determined, this explorer's four voyages are a testament to his will and spirit that has inspired travellers all across.

### 4. Ibn Battuta

Generally considered to be the greatest travellers of all times, Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan explorer who is famous for his travel



account called 'Rihala'. Battuta travelled through the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and finally China for over forty years. It's said that after he returned to Morocco more than a quarter of a century later, he had lost half his family. His comprehensive accounts of the places visited have guided historians as well as future travellers alike.

### 5. Amerigo Vespucci

This explorer discovered the new world of America along with Brazil and established them as large landmasses which had nothing to do with Asia. His four voyages spread across 5 years make him a legendary traveller that you should know of.

### 6. Xuanzang(Hsuan Tsang)

Chinese monk, scholar, and a famed translator, Xuanzang is famous in South Asian history as the traveller who brought the great Indian and Chinese cultures in contact with each other. His claim to fame is the 17 year overland journey from China to the many kingdoms of the Indian subcontinent he took. This journey is supposedly the inspiration behind the novel "Journeys to the West", written by Wu Chengen. Like all great souls, it's rumoured that Xuanzang had a dream that convinced him to visit India. Following his heart, he covered an overland journey which made him one of the most famous travellers of history.

### 7. Ferdinand Magellan

This bold traveller and intrepid explorer from Portugal was behind the East Indies expeditions which finally inspired the first total circumnavigation of the globe. His voyages, which took him across the mighty Pacific paved way for further expeditions. The famous 'Straits of Magellan' is named after this voyager.

### 8. Bartolomeu Dias

A Portuguese explorer, Dias was the first among all the explorers of his age to undertake the

arduous voyage across the African continent and the first to touch the Southernmost tip. Although he wanted to sail to India, his crew revolted and he had to sail back, incidentally discovering the Cape of Good Hope!

### 9. Jacques Cartier

Cartier was a very respected mariner who undertook the first European voyage to the far undiscovered land, what we now know as Canada! He was the first European to map the Canadian landmass while also brought along the French language, which to this day remains Canada's second language.

### 10. Herodotus

Popularly known as the 'Father of History', this Greek historian, Heroditus, was one of the most travelled people of his age. His accounts give insights as he travels through Asia Minor, Greece, Rome and Egypt.

### 11. Vasco De Gama

A Portuguese traveller and explorer, Vasco De Gama was the first to reach the Indian shores, linking the Indian subcontinent with Europe by the sea route. A daunting voyage, his discovery of the sea route meant that the Europeans didn't have to cross the Arabian Peninsula or the treacherous Mediterranean in order to spread out their empires. Gama opened up the 'Spice Route' when he landed in Calicut and established first contact with the golden Indian shore lands.

### 12. Captain James Cook

Captain Cook was an explorer, navigator, cartographer and a captain in the Royal Navy. His voyages led to the discovery of the East coast of Australia and Hawaii. As a sailor who saw action in the seven years' war, Cook sailed thousands of miles across largely uncharted territory of the globe and mapped islands from New Zealand to Hawaii.



## Stock Exchanges in World

| Stock Exchange                     | Country        |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| New York Stock Exchange            | USA            |
| NASDAQ                             | USA            |
| Tokyo Stock Exchange               | Japan          |
| Shanghai Stock Exchange            | China          |
| Hong Kong Stock Exchange           | Hong Kong      |
| London Stock Exchange              | Britain        |
| Euronext                           | European Union |
| Shenzhen Stock Exchange            | China          |
| Toronto Stock Exchange             | Canada         |
| Deutsche Boerse                    | Germany        |
| Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX)      | Pakistan       |
| Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE/SENSEX) | India          |

### International Boundary lines:

| Sr. | Name of the Boundary Line | Details  |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 1   | Marginal Line             | 320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border    |
| 2   | Line of Actual Control    | India & China on the Northern Border                         |
| 3   | Line of Control           | India and Pakistan   |
| 4   | Durand Line               | Afghanistan and Pakistan                                     |
| 5   | Radcliffe Line            | India and Pakistan (its includes Bangladesh Line)            |
| 6   | Blue Line                 | Israel & Lebanon   |
| 7   | Purple Line               | Israel and Syria   |
| 8   | Green Line                | Israel and its neighbours (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) |
| 9   | Mason-Dixon Line          | Maryland and Pennsylvania/Delaware in Colonial America       |
| 10  | Curzon Line               | Poland & Russia  |

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | Military Demarcation Line (MDL) or Armistice Line | North Korea and South Korea                           |
| 12 | McMahon Line                                      | India & China   |
| 13 | Maginot Line                                      | France & Germany                                      |
| 14 | Mannerheim Line                                   | Russia & Finland                                      |
| 15 | Oder Neisse Line                                  | Germany & Poland (aftermath of World War II)          |
| 16 | Hindenburg Line                                   | Poland & Germany (at the time of the First World War) |
| 17 | Siegfried Line East                               | France & Germany (at the time of Second World War)    |
| 18 | 16 Parallel North                                 | Angola and Namibia                                    |
| 19 | 17th Parallel Line                                | North & South Vietnam                                 |
| 20 | 20 Parallel                                       | Libya & Sudan   |



|    | North             |                             |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21 | 22 Parallel North | Egypt & Sudan               |
| 22 | 25 Parallel North | Mauritania & Mali           |
| 23 | 26 Parallel North | Western Sahara & Mauritania |
| 24 | 31 Parallel       | Iraq & Iran                 |

|    | North                  |   |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 25 | 38 Parallel North Line | North & South Korea                     |
| 26 | 24 Parallel North Line | Pakistan and India at the Rann of kutch |

### Old and New Names of Countries:

| Old               | New             | Old               | New      |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| Abyssinia         | Ethiopia        | Kampuchea         | Cambodia |
| British Guiana    | Guyana          | Malaya            | Malaysia |
| Burma             | Myanmar         | Mesopotamia       | Iraq     |
| Ceylon            | Sri Lanka       | Nippon            | Japan    |
| Congo             | Zaire           | Northern Rhodesia | Zambia   |
| Dahomey           | Benin           | Persia            | Iran     |
| Dutch East Indies | Indonesia       | Siam              | Thailand |
| Formosa           | Taiwan          | South West Africa | Namibia  |
| Gold Coast        | Ghana           | Southern Rhodesia | Zimbabwe |
| Holland           | The Netherlands | The New Hebrides  | Vanuatu  |
| Zanzibar          | Tanzania        |                   |          |

### World Cities with Old Names:

| Old Name of City/State/Country | New Name of City/State/Country |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Angora                         | Ankara                         |
| Bangalore                      | Bengaluru                      |
| Batavia                        | Jakarta                        |
| Bechuanaland                   | Botswana                       |
| Bombay                         | Mumbai                         |
| Calcutta                       | Kolkata                        |
| Cape Canaveral                 | Cape Kennedy                   |
| Central Province               | Madhya Pradesh                 |
| Ceylon                         | Sri Lanka                      |
| Christina                      | Oslo                           |
| Lyallpur                       | Faisalabad                     |

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Constantinople  | Istanbul         |
| Dacca           | Dhaka            |
| Dahomey         | Benin            |
| Madras          | Chennai          |
| Persia          | Iran             |
| Peking          | Beijing          |
| Petrograd       | Leningrad        |
| Poona           | Pune             |
| Rangoon         | Yangon           |
| Saigon          | Ho Chi Minh City |
| Salisbury       | Harare           |
| Sandwich Island | Hawaiian Islands |
| Simla           | Shimla           |



### Armies of some Countries in the World:

List below includes those army names which are commonly asked in exam.

| Country     | Army                            |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Afghan National Army            |
| Albania     | Albanian Land Force             |
| Algeria     | Algerian People's National Army |
| Belgium     | Belgian Land Component          |
| Colombia    | Colombian National Army         |
| Gabon       | Gabon Army                      |
| Gambia      | Gambian National Army           |
| Japan       | Japan Ground Self-Defense       |

|              | Force                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jordan       | Royal Jordanian Army              |
| Kazakhstan   | Kazakh Ground Forces              |
| North Korea  | Korean People's Army Ground Force |
| South Korea  | Republic of Korea Army            |
| Turkey       | Turkish Land Forces               |
| Turkmenistan | Turkmen Ground Forces             |
| Uganda       | Uganda Army                       |

### Famous Paintings:

| Painting                | Painter           |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Mona Lisa               | Leonardo Da Vinci |
| The Scream              | Edvard Munch      |
| Creation of Adam        | Michelangelo      |
| Sunflowers              | Vincent Van Gogh  |
| Ceci N'est pas une Pipe | Rene Magritte     |

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Poppies in a Field      | Claude Monet      |
| The Last Supper         | Leonardo Da Vinci |
| Dove of Peace           | Picasso           |
| Le Moulin de la Galette | Auguste Renoir    |

### Intelligence Agencies:

1. Mossad of Israel
2. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan
3. Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) of UK
4. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of US
5. Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of Germany
6. Research and Analysis Wing of India
7. Directorate-General for External Security of France
8. Canadian Security Intelligence Service CSIS
9. Australian Secret Intelligence Service
10. Ministry of State Security China



## List of Famous Autobiographies

| Author Name           | Book Name   |
|-----------------------|---|
| A P J Abdul Kalam     | Wings of Fire   |
| Adolf Hitler          | Mein Kamp   |
| Aerosmith             | Walk This Way   |
| Albert Einstein       | Autobiographical Notes  |
| Anne Frank            | The Diary of a Young Girl   |
| Arnold Schwarzenegger | Total Recall: My Unbelievably True Life Story                       |
| Bill Clinton          | My Life   |
| Babur                 | Baburnama   |
| Barack Obama          | Dreams from My Father   |
| Benito Mussolini      | My Autobiography: With the Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism |
| Benjamin Franklin     | The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin                              |
| Bertrand Russell      | The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell                               |
| Charles Darwin        | The Recollections of the Development of My Mind and Character       |
| Charles Dickens       | Autobiographical Fragment   |
| Charlie Chaplin       | My Autobiography  |
| Dalai Lama            | Freedom in Exile  |
| Hillary Rodham        | Living History  |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Clinton             |   |
| Jawaharlal Nehru    | Towards Freedom                         |
| Jean-Paul Sartre    | The Words                               |
| Leo Tolstoy         | My Confession                           |
| Margaret Thatcher   | Margaret Thatcher: The Autobiography    |
| Marilyn Monroe      | My Story                                |
| Mahatma Gandhi      | The Story of My Experiments with Truth  |
| Michael Jackson     | Moonwalk                                |
| Muhammad Ali        | The Greatest: My Own Story              |
| Nelson Mandela      | A Long Walk to Freedom                  |
| Ayyub Khan          | Friends Not Masters                     |
| Oscar Wilde         | De Profundis                            |
| Benazir Bhutto      | Daughter of Destiny                     |
| Ronald Reagan       | The Reagan Diaries                      |
| Sigmund Freud       | An Autobiographical Study               |
| Thomas Jefferson    | Autobiography 1743-1790                 |
| Usain Bolt          | Faster than Lightning: My Autobiography |
| Qudrat Ullah Shahab | Shahabnama                              |
| Winston Churchill   | Memoirs of the Second World War         |
| Winston Churchill   | My Early Life: 1874-1904                |

## Refugee Camps in the world:

1. Kutupalong in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
2. Bidl Bidi In Northwestern Uganda
3. Dadaab Refugee Complex, Kenya
4. Kakuma in Northwestern Kenya
5. Nyarugusu in Kigoma, Tanzania
6. Jabalia, North of Gaza City on the Gaza Strip
7. Zaatari in Northern Jordan
8. Yida in South Sudan
9. Katumba in Tanzania
10. Pugnido in Western Ethiopia



### Important Days (2019) and their Themes:

| Date                     | Day                               | Theme 2019   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| February 2               | World Wetlands Day                | Wetlands and Climate Change  |
| February 4               | World Cancer Day                  | I am and I will  |
| February 13              | World Radio Day                   | Dialogue, Tolerance and Peace  |
| February 20              | World Day of Social Justice       | If You Want Peace & Development, Work for Social Justice                               |
| February 21              | International Mother Language Day | Indigenous languages matter for development, peacebuilding, and reconciliation         |
| March 1                  | World Civil Defence Day           | Children's safety, our responsibility  |
| March 1                  | Zero Discrimination Day           | Act to Change Laws that Discriminate   |
| March 3                  | World Wildlife Day                | Life below water: for people and the planet  |
| March 3                  | World Hearing Day                 | Check your hearing   |
| March 8                  | International Women's Day         | Think Equal, Build Smart, Innovate for Change (campaign theme is: #Balance For Better) |
| Second Thursday of March | World Kidney Day                  | Kidney Health for Everyone Everywhere  |
| March 15                 | World Consumer Rights Day         | Trusted Smart Products   |
| March 18                 | Global Recycling Day              | Recycling into the Future  |
| March 20                 | International                     | Happier Together   |

|          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
|          | Day of Happiness                          |  |
| March 21 | International Day of Forests              | Forests and Education  |
| March 24 | World Tuberculosis Day                    | It's time  |
| March 23 | World Meteorological Day                  | The Sun, the Earth and the Weather   |
| April 4  | International Mine Awareness Day          | United Nations Promotes SDGs – Safe Ground – Safe Home                                     |
| April 7  | World Health Day                          | Universal health coverage (UHC): Everyone, Everywhere                                      |
| April 10 | World Homoeopathy Day                     | Linking Education and Clinical Practice with Research: Advancing Scientific Collaborations |
| April 18 | International Day for Monuments and Sites | Rural Landscapes   |
| April 22 | International Mother Earth Day            | Protect Our Species  |
| April 23 | World Book Day                            | Share a Story  |
| April 25 | World Malaria Day                         | Zero Malaria Starts With Me  |
| April 26 | World Intellectual Property Day           | Reach for Gold: IP and Sports  |
| May 1    | International Workers' Day                | Sustainable Pension for all:   |



|                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
|                        |   | The Role of Social Partners                         |
| First Tuesday of May   | World Asthma Day                                    | STOP for Asthma                                     |
| May 8                  | World Red Cross Day                                 | #Love   |
| Second Saturday of May | World Migratory Bird Day                            | Protect Birds: Be the Solution to Plastic Pollution |
| May 12                 | International Nurses Day                            | Nurses – A Voice to Lead – Health for All           |
| May 17                 | World Telecommunication and Information Society Day | Bridging the Standardization Gap                    |
| May 22                 | International Day for Biological Diversity          | Our Biodiversity, Our Food, Our Health              |
| May 31                 | World No-Tobacco Day                                | tobacco and lung health                             |
| June 5                 | World Environment                                   | Air Pollution                                       |

|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
|           | Day  |   |
| June 7    | World Food Safety Day  | Food safety, everyone's business                  |
| June 8    | World Oceans Day   | Gender and the Ocean                              |
| June 12   | World Day Against Child Labour                               | Children shouldn't work in fields, but on dreams! |
| June 20   | World Refugee Day  | Step With Refugees                                |
| June 21   | International Day of Yoga                                    | Climate Action                                    |
| June 26   | International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking | Health for Justice, Justice for Health            |
| July 28th | World Hepatitis Day  | Invest in eliminating hepatitis                   |



## More International Days

Source: United Nations website

**JANUARY**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| 4 January  | World Braille Day  |
| 24 January | International Day of Education   |
| 27 January | International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust |

**FEBRUARY**

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 4 February  | World Cancer Day   |
| 6 FEBRUARY  | International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation |
| 10 February | World Pulses Day   |
| 11 February | International Day of Women and Girls in Science                  |
| 13 February | World Radio Day  |
| 20 February | World Day of Social Justice                                      |
| 21 February | International Mother Language Day                                |

**MARCH**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1 March  | Zero Discrimination Day  |
| 3 March  | World Wildlife Day   |
| 8 March  | International Women's Day                                      |
| 20 MARCH | International Day of Happiness                                 |
| 20 March | French Language Day (French)                                   |
| 21 March | International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| 21 March | World Poetry Day   |
| 21 March | International Day of Nowruz                                    |
| 21 March | World Down Syndrome Day  |
| 21 March | International Day of Forests                                   |
| 22 March | World Water Day  |
| 23 March | World Meteorological Day                                       |
| 24 March | World Tuberculosis Day   |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 24 March | International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims |
| 25 March | International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade                         |
| 25 March | International Day of Solidarity with Detained and Missing Staff Members  |

**APRIL**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| 2 April  | World Autism Awareness Day   |
| 4 April  | International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action               |
| 6 April  | International Day of Sport for Development and Peace                             |
| 7 April  | International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda |
| 7 April  | World Health Day [WHO]   |
| 12 April | International Day of Human Space Flight  |
| 20 April | Chinese Language Day (Chinese)   |
| 21 April | World Creativity and Innovation Day  |
| 22 April | International Mother Earth Day   |
| 23 April | World Book and Copyright Day   |
| 23 April | English Language Day   |
| 23 April | Spanish Language Day (Spanish)   |
| 24 April | International Day of   |



|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
|                                 | Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace   |
| 25 April<br>(starting in 2020)  | International Delegate's Day  |
| 25 April                        | World Malaria Day [WHO]   |
| 25 April                        | International Girls in ICT Day [ITU]  |
| 26 April                        | International Chernobyl Disaster Remembrance Day  |
| 26 April                        | World Intellectual Property Day [WIPO]  |
| 28 April                        | World Day for Safety and Health at Work   |
| 30 APRIL                        | International Jazz Day  |
| <b>MAY</b>                      |   |
| 2 May                           | World Tuna Day  |
| 3 May                           | World Press Freedom Day   |
| 8-9 May                         | Time of Remembrance and Reconciliation for Those Who Lost Their Lives During the Second World War |
| 11 May (second Saturday of May) | World Migratory Bird Day [UNEP]   |
| 15 May                          | International Day of Families   |
| 16 May                          | International Day of Living Together in Peace   |
| 16 May                          | International Day of Light [UNESCO]   |
| 17 May                          | World Telecommunication and Information Society Day   |
| 17 May                          | "Vesak", the Day of the Full Moon   |
| 20 May                          | World Bee Day   |
| 21 May                          | World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development                                     |
| 22 May                          | International Day for Biological Diversity  |
| 23 May                          | International Day to End Obstetric Fistula  |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 29 May      | International Day of UN Peacekeepers  |
| 31 May      | World No-Tobacco Day [WHO]  |
| <b>JUNE</b> |   |
| 1 June      | Global Day of Parents   |
| 3 June      | World Bicycle Day   |
| 4 June      | International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression                        |
| 5 June      | World Environment Day   |
| 5 June      | International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing |
| 6 June      | Russian Language Day (Russian)  |
| 7 June      | World Food Safety Day   |
| 8 June      | World Oceans Day  |
| 12 June     | World Day Against Child Labour  |
| 13 JUNE     | International Albinism Awareness Day  |
| 14 June     | World Blood Donor Day [WHO]   |
| 15 June     | World Elder Abuse Awareness Day   |
| 16 June     | International Day of Family Remittances   |
| 17 June     | World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought                                     |
| 18 June     | Sustainable Gastronomy Day  |
| 19 June     | International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict                |
| 20 June     | World Refugee Day   |
| 21 June     | International Day of Yoga   |
| 21 June     | International Day of the Celebration of the Solstice                                |
| 23 June     | United Nations Public Service Day   |
| 23 June     | International Widows' Day   |



|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 25 June                         | Day of the Seafarer (IMO)   |
| 26 June                         | International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking                                |
| 26 June                         | United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture                           |
| 27 June                         | Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day  |
| 29 June                         | International Day of the Tropics  |
| 30 June                         | International Asteroid Day  |
| 30 June                         | International Day of Parliamentarism  |
| <b>JULY</b>                     |   |
| 6 July (first Saturday in July) | International Day of Cooperatives   |
| 11 July                         | World Population Day  |
| 15 July                         | World Youth Skills Day  |
| 18 July                         | Nelson Mandela International Day  |
| 28 July                         | World Hepatitis Day [WHO]   |
| 30 July                         | International Day of Friendship   |
| 30 July                         | World Day against Trafficking in Persons  |
| <b>AUGUST</b>                   |   |
| 9 August                        | International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples   |
| 12 August                       | International Youth Day   |
| 19 August                       | World Humanitarian Day  |
| 21 August                       | International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism                    |
| 22 August                       | International Day Commemorating the Victims of Acts of Violence Based on Religion or Belief |
| 23 August                       | International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | Trade and Its Abolition [UNESCO]                               |
| 29 August                                 | International Day against Nuclear Tests*                       |
| 30 August                                 | International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances    |
| <b>SEPTEMBER</b>                          |  |
| 5 September                               | International Day of Charity                                   |
| 8 September                               | International Literacy Day                                     |
| 10 September                              | World Suicide Prevention Day [WHO]                             |
| 12 September                              | United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation                 |
| 15 September                              | International Day of Democracy                                 |
| 16 September                              | International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer      |
| 21 September                              | International Day of Peace                                     |
| 23 September                              | International Day of Sign Languages                            |
| 26 September                              | International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons |
| 26 September (last Thursday of September) | World Maritime Day   |
| 27 September                              | World Tourism Day  |
| 28 SEPTEMBER                              | International Day for Universal Access to Information [UNESCO] |
| 28 September                              | World Rabies Day [WHO]   |
| 30 September                              | International Translation Day                                  |
| <b>OCTOBER</b>                            |  |
| 1 October                                 | International Day of Older Persons                             |
| 2 October                                 | International Day of Non-Violence                              |
| 5 October                                 | World Teachers' Day  |



|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | [UNESCO]   |
| 7 October (first Monday in October)              | World Habitat Day  |
| 9 October  | World Post Day   |
| 10 October                                       | World Mental Health Day [WHO]  |
| 11 October                                       | International Day of the Girl Child  |
| 12 October (second Saturday of October)          | World Migratory Bird Day [UNEP]  |
| 13 October                                       | International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction  |
| 15 October                                       | International Day of Rural Women   |
| 16 October                                       | World Food Day [FAO]   |
| 17 October                                       | International Day for the Eradication of Poverty   |
| 20 October (every five years, beginning in 2010) | World Statistics Day   |
| 24 October                                       | United Nations Day   |
| 24 October                                       | World Development Information Day  |
| 27 October                                       | World Day for Audiovisual Heritage   |
| 31 October                                       | World Cities Day   |
| <b>NOVEMBER</b>                                  |  |
| 2 November                                       | International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists                               |
| 5 November                                       | World Tsunami Awareness Day  |
| 6 November                                       | International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict |
| 10 November                                      | World Science Day for Peace  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | and Development   |
| 14 November                              | World Diabetes Day  |
| 16 November                              | International Day for Tolerance                                 |
| 17 November (third Sunday in November)   | World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims               |
| 19 November                              | World Toilet Day  |
| 20 November                              | Africa Industrialization Day                                    |
| 20 November                              | Universal Children's Day  |
| 21 November                              | World Television Day  |
| 21 November (third Thursday in November) | World Philosophy Day  |
| 25 November                              | International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women |
| 29 November                              | International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People     |
| 30 November                              | Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare          |

**DECEMBER**

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1 December | World AIDS Day   |
| 2 December | International Day for the Abolition of Slavery   |
| 3 December | International Day of Persons with Disabilities   |
| 5 December | International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development  |
| 5 December | World Soil Day   |
| 7 December | International Civil Aviation Day   |
| 9 December | International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of this Crime |
| 9 December | International Anti-  |



|             |                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
|             | Corruption Day                  |
| 10 December | Human Rights Day                |
| 11 December | International Mountain Day      |
| 12 December | International Day of Neutrality |
| 12 December | International Universal         |

|             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
|             | Health Coverage Day                |
| 18 December | International Migrants Day         |
| 18 December | Arabic Language Day (Arabic)       |
| 20 December | International Human Solidarity Day |

### INTERNATIONAL DECADES

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1976-1985 | United Nations Decade for Women  |
| 1994-2004 | Decade of the World's Indigenous People  |
| 1997-2006 | UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty   |
| 2001-2010 | International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, recognized by the UN |
| 2003-2012 | United Nations Literacy Decade   |
| 2005-2014 | United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development   |
| 2005-2015 | International decade for action 'Water For Life'   |
| 2008-2017 | Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty  |
| 2010-2020 | United Nations Decade for deserts and fight against desertification  |
| 2011-2020 | Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.   |
| 2013-2022 | International Decade for the   |

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
|           | Rapprochement of Cultures   |
| 2014-2024 | United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All                 |
| 2015-2024 | International Decade for People of African Descent                  |
| 2018-2027 | Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty          |
| 2018-2028 | International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" |
| 2019-2028 | Nelson Mandela decade of peace                                      |
| 2019-2028 | United Nations Decade of Family Farming                             |
| 2021-2030 | International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development   |
| 2021-2030 | International Decade on ecosystem restoration                       |



## List of world Famous Squares:

| Square Name       | Country              |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Red Square        | Russia (Moscow)      |
| Tiananmen Square  | China (Beijing)      |
| St Peter's Square | Vatican City         |
| Zocalo            | Mexico (Mexico City) |
| Times Square      | USA (New York)       |
| Tahrir Square     | Egypt (Cairo)        |
| Taksim Square     | Turkey (Istanbul)    |

|                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Marjeh Square    | Syria (Damascus)        |
| Shah Square      | Iran (Isfahan)          |
| Lan Kwai Fong    | Hong Kong               |
| Dam Square       | Netherlands (Amsterdam) |
| Trafalgar Square | UK (London)             |

## List of World famous Towers:

| Tower Name    | Location               |
|---------------|------------------------|
| Eiffel Tower  | France, Paris          |
| Burj Khalifa  | UAE, Dubai             |
| Pisa Tower    | Italy, Pisa            |
| Big Ben       | London, England        |
| CN Tower      | Canada, Toronto        |
| Qutb Minar    | India, Delhi           |
| Three Pagodas | China, Dali            |
| Petronas      | Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur |

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Empire State Building  | USA, New York        |
| The Shard              | England, London      |
| Space Needle           | USA, Washington      |
| Canton Tower           | China, Guangzhou     |
| Minaret of Jam         | Afghanistan, Shahrak |
| One World Trade Centre | USA, New York        |

## List of World famous architectures/wonders of the world:

| Architect/ Wonder of the World | Location               |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Taj Mahal                      | Agra, India            |
| Machu Picchu                   | Machupicchu, Peru      |
| Christ the Redeemer            | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| Petra                          | Jordan                 |
| Great Wall of China            | Huaiyou, China         |
| Great Pyramid of Giza          | Giza, Egypt            |

|                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Stonehenge                 | Wiltshire, England |
| Lion of Babylon            | Iraq               |
| Colosseum                  | Rome, Italy        |
| Lighthouse of Alexandria   | Alexandria, Egypt  |
| Statue of Zeus             | Olympia, Greece    |
| Hanging Gardens Of Babylon | Hillah, Iraq       |
| Temple of Artemis          | Turkey             |



## Countries / Cities by Population

### Top 8 Countries by Population: China

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. India      | 2. USA     |
| 3. Indonesia  | 4. Brazil  |
| 5. Pakistan   | 6. Nigeria |
| 7. Bangladesh |            |

### Top 8 Cities by population:

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Tokyo       | 2. Delhi   |
| 3. Shanghai    | 4. Mumbai  |
| 5. São Paulo   | 6. Beijing |
| 7. Mexico City | 8. Osaka   |

Source: worldatlas.com

### Military Operations in Near Past:

| Operation Name             | Country in which operation is conducted |
|----------------------------|---|
| Operation Enduring Freedom | Afghanistan                             |
| Freedom Sentinel           | Afghanistan                             |
| Resolute Support           | Afghanistan                             |
| Chammal                    | Syria                                   |
| Timber Sycamore            | Syria                                   |
| Olive Branch               | Syria                                   |
| Operation Shader           | Syria                                   |
| Iraqi Freedom              | Iraq                                    |
| Inherent Resolute          | Iraq & Syria                            |
| Neptune Spear              | Pakistan                                |

### Names of Operations conducted by Terrorists:

- **Bojinka 1995:** This is the name given to a plot by Al-Qaeda to bomb eleven aircraft over Asia, however the plot was aborted.
- **Jibril/Operation C 2001:** It is the name given to aborted Jamia Islamiyah plan to bomb the US, Australians and British targets in Singapore.



## CITIES ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS

## African cities on the banks of rivers

| City        | River       | Country      | City      | River         | Country     |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Addis Ababa | Awash       | Ethiopia     | Gondokoro | Nile          | South Sudan |
| Cairo       | Nile        | Egypt        | Khartoum  | Nile          | Sudan       |
| Cape Town   | Black River | South Africa | Nairobi   | Nairobi river | Kenya       |
| Casablanca  | Oum Er-Rbia | Morocco      | Rabat     | Bou Regreg    | Morocco     |
| Durban      | Umgeni      | South Africa | Luxor     | Nile          | Egypt       |
| Giza        | Nile        | Egypt        |           |               |             |

## Facts related to World Lakes/Rivers:

- Lake Superior (Canada) is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest salt lake. It is also the world's largest lake by surface area and volume if we exclude its characteristic of salt water.
- Kariba Lake (Zambia, Zimbabwe) is the world's largest artificial lake.
- The Dead Sea is the lowest lake in the world.
- Titicaca (Peru) is the world's highest lake 12,500 feet above the sea level.
- Volga is Europe's longest river.
- Nile is Africa's longest river.
- Yangtze is Asia's longest river.

## South/North American cities on the banks of rivers:

| City         | River              | Country   | City           | River               | Country |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| Boston       | Charles            | USA       | Los Angeles    | Los Angeles river   | USA     |
| Buenos Aires | Salado             | Argentina | Macapa         | Ottawa river        | Canada  |
| Chicago      | Mississippi        | USA       | New York       | Hudson              | USA     |
| Dallas       | Trinity            | USA       | Philadelphia   | Delaware            | USA     |
| Denver       | South Platte river | USA       | Rio de Janeiro | Guandu              | Brazil  |
| Houston      | Oaks               | USA       | San Francisco  | San Francisco river | USA     |
| Iquitos      | Amazon             | Peru      | Toronto        | Humber, Rouge       | Canada  |
| Leticia      | Amazon             | Columbia  | Washington     | Potomac             | USA     |



### European cities on the banks of rivers:

| City      | River  | Country    | City      | River   | Country     |
|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| Amsterdam | Amstel | Netherland | Hamburg   | Elbe    | Germany     |
| Belgrade  | Danube | Yugoslavia | Leningrad | Neva    | Russia      |
| Berlin    | Spree  | Germany    | Lisbon    | Tagus   | Portugal    |
| Bonn      | Rhine  | Germany    | Moscow    | Moskva  | Russia      |
| Bristol   | Avon   | UK         | Paris     | Seine   | France      |
| Budapest  | Danube | Hungary    | Rome      | Tiber   | Italy       |
| Cologne   | Rhine  | Germany    | Rotterdam | Nieuwe  | Netherlands |
| Dublin    | Liffey | Ireland    | Vienna    | Danube  | Austria     |
| Glasgow   | Clyde  | Scotland   | Warsaw    | Vistula | Poland      |

### Asian/Oceanic cities on the banks of rivers:

| City      | River             | Country     | City         | River    | Country    |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| Adelaide  | Torrens           | Australia   | Kathmandu    | Bagmati  | Nepal      |
| Baghdad   | Tigris            | Iraq        | Kuala Lumpur | Klang    | Malaysia   |
| Bali      | Ayung             | Indonesia   | Melbourne    | Yarra    | Australia  |
| Bangkok   | Menam             | Thailan     | Mosul        | Tigris   | Iraq       |
| Beijing   | Yonding,<br>Juma  | China       | Osaka        | Kyu-yodo | Japan      |
| Beirut    | Beirut<br>River   | Lebanon     | Rangoon      | Irwadi   | Burma      |
| Brisbane  | Brisbane<br>River | Australia   | Singapore    | Huangpu  | Singapore  |
| Damascus  | Barada            | Syria       | Taipei       | Tamsui   | Taiwan     |
| Delhi     | Yamuna            | India       | Tashkent     | Chirchiq | Uzbekistan |
| Dongguan  | Pearl             | China       | Tehran       | Karaj    | Iran       |
| Guangzhou | Canton            | China       | Tokyo        | Sumida   | Japan      |
| Hong Kong | Pearl             | China       | Ulan Bator   | Tuur     | Mongolia   |
| Jakarta   | Ciliwung          | Indonesia   | Wuhan        | Yangtze  | China      |
| Kabul     | Kabul river       | Afghanistan | Yokohama     | Ooka     | Japan      |
| Karachi   | Indus             | Pakistan    |              |          |            |



## List of a few World Popular Leaders and Political Parties (commonly asked in exams)

### Sadam Hussein

Sadam Hussein was the President of Iraq from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003. He was an eminent player in 1968 coup (also known as 17 July Revolution). He was accused of possessing Weapons of Mass Destruction by the western powers (US and UK mainly) in 2003 as a result a coalition led by the US invaded Iraq. Sadam was captured on 13 December 2003 and later convicted of crimes against humanity on 5 November 2006 by Iraqi Courts. He was hanged on 30 December 2006.

### Muhammad Morsi

Muhamad Morsi was Egypt President from 30 June 2012 to 3 July 2013, he led the Freedom and Justice Party in Egypt and was an affiliate of Muslim Brotherhood. He was ousted by General Fattah el- Sisi after the June protest. Morsi came into power after the resignation of the then Egypt President Hosni Mubarak who resigned after the popular Egyptian Revolution 2011. Morsi was the first democratically elected President of Egypt.

Morsi was convicted of unlawful detention in April 2015. He died on 17 June 2019 by collapsing during a court hearing on espionage charges.

### Bashar Al Assad

Bashaar has been President of Syria since 17 July 2000. He has been accused of war crimes during Syrian civil war as well as for possessing and using chemical weapons as accused by US.

### Nelson Mandella

Nelson Mandela served as the first black President of South Africa from 1994-1999. He served as the head of the African National Congress from 1991-1997. He died on 5 December 2013 due to respiratory infection. He led the Anti-Apartheid Movement. He served 27 years in prison, arrested and imprisoned in 1962. He was prisoned in Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison but for most of the time he stayed in Robben Island.

## COOMMONLY ASKED POLITICAL PARTIES

| Commonly asked Political Party | Head of Party   | Country   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Hammas                         | Ismail Haniyeh  | Palestine |
| Justice and Development Party  | Tayyip Erdogan  | Turkey    |
| Republicans                    | Ronna McDaniel  | USA       |
| Fatah                          | Farouk Kadoumi  | Palestine |
| Conservative Party             | Boris Johnson   | UK        |
| Labour Party                   | Jeremy Corbyn   | UK        |
| Kurdistan Democratic Party     | Masoud Barzani  | Iraq      |
| Islamic Dawa Party             | Nouri al-Maliki | Iraq      |
| Liberal Democratic Party       | Shinzo Abe      | Japan     |



## Highest Military Awards of Countries

| Highest Military Award     | Country    | Highest Military Award       | Country    |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Medal of Honor             | USA        | Order of Rama                | Thailand   |
| Legion d'honneur           | France     | The Cross of Honor for Valor | Germany    |
| Hero of Russian federation | Russia     | Order of Bravery             | Bulgaria   |
| Victoria Cross             | UK         | Bir Srestho                  | Bangladesh |
| Order of August First      | China      | The Cross of Liberty         | Estonia    |
| The Valour Cross           | Denmark    | Mannerheim Cross of Liberty  | Finland    |
| Param Vir chakra           | India      | Order of Military Merit      | Brazil     |
| Military William Order     | Netherland | Nishan-e-Haider              | Pakistan   |

## Short list of facts related flags and National Emblems:

| Country     | Emblem                     | Country          | Emblem                     |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Australia   | Kangaroo                   | Japan            | Chrysanthemum              |
| Bangladesh  | Water Lily                 | Lebanon          | Cedar Tree                 |
| Barbados    | Head of a Trident          | Luxembourg       | Lion with Crown            |
| Belgium     | Lion                       | Mongolia         | The Soyombo                |
| Canada      | White Lily                 | Netherlands      | Lion                       |
| Chile       | Candor and Huemul          | New Zealand      | Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern |
| Denmark     | Beach                      | Norway           | Lion                       |
| Dominica    | Sisserou Parrot            | Pakistan         | Crescent                   |
| France      | Lily                       | Papua New Guinea | Bird of paradise           |
| Germany     | Cornflower                 | Senegal          | Baobab Tree                |
| Guyana      | Canje Pheasant             | Sierra Leone     | Lion                       |
| Hong Kong   | Bauhinia (Orchid Tree)     | Spain            | Eagle                      |
| India       | The Lion Capital of Ashoka | Sri Lanka        | Lion                       |
| Iran        | Rose                       | Sudan            | Secretary Bird             |
| Ireland     | Shamrock                   | Syria            | Eagle                      |
| Israel      | Candelabrum                | Turkey           | Crescent & Star            |
| Italy       | White Lily                 | U.K.             | Rose                       |
| Ivory Coast | Elephant                   | U.S.A.           | Golden Rod                 |



## IMPORTANT WARS AND REVOLUTIONS

### REVOLUTIONS:

- **Russian Revolution:**

Russian revolution includes two revolutions, February Revolution 1917 and October Revolution 1917. Feb Revolution led to the fall of the then Emperor Nicholas II and establishment of provisional government. October revolution led by Vladimir Lenin resulted in overthrowing of provisional government and establishment of communist state. Slogan: All Power to Russians.

- **American Revolution (1765-1783):**

The reason for this revolution was American colonies denial to submit to Great Britain King and Parliament authority. Revolution ended in drafting of the US constitution and later independence of USA. Slogan: No taxation without representation

- **French revolution (1789-1799):**

Roots of this revolution is usually related with economic inequality. In the aftermath of this revolution Monarch was replaced with democratic republic. Slogan: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

- **Xinhai Revolution (1911):**

Xinhai Revolution led to the fall of the last imperial dynasty, the Qing Dynasty. Dissatisfaction among the masses due to archaic policies Qing Dynasty led to this revolution. This revolution lasted for 4 months and imperial rule was replaced with Provisional Government of the Republic of China. Motto: Take one province by force and inspire the other province to rise up.

- **Cuban Revolution (26 July 1953-1 January 1959):**

Cuban revolution led to the overthrow of Batista led authoritarian regime. Revolution lasted from 26 July 1953-1 January 1959. Cuban population was

under heavy economic stress. It was at that time when Fidel Castro, his brother Raul Castro and Che Guevara (from Argentina) began sporadic attacks against the government and eventually seized control of the country on 1st January 1959. Slogan: Patria o Muerte (Homeland or death)

- **Iranian Revolution (January 1978-February 1979):**

Iranian revolution was led by agitated Iranians who were against the US backed regime of Mohamed Reza Shah Pahlavi. Revolution resulted in overthrow of Pahlavi rule and it was replaced with an Islamic state led by Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Slogan: Death to America

- **Chinese Communist Revolution 1949:**

Mao Zedong (leader of Chinese Communist Party) on 1st October 1949 proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It marked the end of civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and the National Party, which initiated soon after WWII. The formation of PRC led to an end of long governmental crisis in China which started with the Chinese Revolution in 1911. However, as mainland China fell to the communists in 1949, the US suspended all diplomatic relations with the PRC for several decades.

- **14 July Revolution/1958 coup d'etat (14 July 1958):**

Revolution led to the overthrow of the Hashemite Monarch established by King Faisal in 1921. Following the revolution Abd al Karim Basit became the Prime Minister of Iraq who was later killed in 1963 during Ramadan Revolution



**WARS:**

- Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
- Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)
- French invasion of Spain (1823)
- Russo-Persian War (1826-1828)
- Russo-Turkish War (1828-1829)
- Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence (1848-1849)
- First Schleswig War (1848-1851)
- Wars of Italian Independence (1848-1866)
- First Italian Independence War (1848-1849)
- The War of 1859 (1859)--Also known as the Second Italian War of Independence
- Third Italian War of Independence (1866)
- Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878)
- Serbo-Bulgarian War (1885)
- Greco-Turkish War (1897)
- **Crimean War** (1854-1856): France, Britain and Sardinia joined hands to defend Ottoman Empire from Soviet invasion. Most events of this war took place in Crimea.
- **Second Schleswig War** (1864): Austria and Prussia colluded against Denmark to take Schleswig and make it a part of Germany.
- **Austro-Prussian War** (1866): In this short conflict Prussia, forced Austria out of German affairs.
- **Franco-Prussian War** (1870-1871): It was the last of the German Unification Wars, this war led to the formation of the German Empire (The Second Reich), and resulted directly to First World War.
- World War 1 (28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918)
- **Treaty of Versailles**: Treaty of Versailles officially marked the end of WW1. It is one of the greatest peace treaties in history.

Treaty was signed on 28 June 1919. Its aim was to punish Germany by the Allied powers. League of Nation was also created as an outcome of this treaty.

- **Treaty of Sevres**: It was signed on 10 August 1920 and it led to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire.
- World War 2 (1 September 1939 - 2 September 1945)

**Indus and Gandhara Civilization**

- Harappa was the capital of Indu Valley Civilization. Harappa is situated on the banks of the River Ravi.
- Gandhara Civilization is situated in Peshawar basin. Taxila was its capital.
- Gandhara people were settled on the banks of River Kabul.

**Magna Carta**

- Magna Carta also known as "Great Charter". It was a charter of rights agreed by King John (England) on 15 June 1215. It was initially drafted by Archbishop of Canterbury to reach consensus between the King and group of rebels "Baron". It granted certain human rights such as protection of church rights, protection from illegal detention to barons. However, neither side stood by the terms the agreement resulting in dismantling of the charter and paving the way for First Barons War. After King John's death the Charter was reissued by his son Henry III in 1216. It is also known as "The Bible of English Constitution".

**Renaissance**

Renaissance refers to the period of rebirth or revival of learning in Europe starting from the 14th century.

- The Statue of Liberty was gifted to US by France on its independence on 28 October 1886. Statue was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.



China has built the world's largest air purifier tower to fight pollution in Xian, Shaanxi province. Its height is above 100 meters.

### Miscellaneous Information

Matthew Webb was the first person to swim across British Channel in 1875 in less than 22 hours. Arati Saha (Kolkata, India) was the first Asian woman to swim across British Channel on 29th September 1940. Bojan Das was first Asian to swim across British Channel.

Watergate Scandal 1972 led to the downfall of the then US President Richard Nixon.

Sri Lanka had the world's first female Prime Minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1960-65). Benazir Bhutto was first female Prime Minister in Muslim World (1988-90). Margaret Thatcher was the first British female Prime Minister (1979-90).

CTBT (1996), NPT (1969), SALT I & II (1972 and 1979) are nuclear disarmament treaties. Treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapon was passed on 7 July 2017 in United Nation with 122 votes in favor and 1 vote against.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals set by United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. It is built on the principle

"leaving no one blind". They emphasize on removing poverty and inequality. The 17 goals are as follows:

1. GOAL 1: No Poverty
  1. GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
  2. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
  3. GOAL 4: Quality Education
  4. GOAL 5: Gender Equality
  5. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
  6. GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
  7. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
  8. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
  9. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
  10. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
  11. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
  12. GOAL 13: Climate Action
  13. GOAL 14: Life Below Water
  14. GOAL 15: Life on Land
  15. GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
  16. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal
- Greenwich Mean Time is situated in England.
  - The Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia was signed on 18 March 2014



# WORLD HISTORY

## MAJOR WARS IN HISTORY

| Name                         | Date                                | Won By   | Against  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| American War of Independence | 1775-1783                           | Thirteen colonies  | Britain  |
| Austrian Succession war      | 1740-1748                           | Austria, Hungary Britain, Holland  | Poland, Prussia, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain                   |
| Boer War                     | 1899-1902                           | Britain  | Boer Republics   |
| Chinese-Japanese War         | 1894-1895<br>1931-1933<br>1937-1945 | Japan<br>Japan<br>China  | China<br>China<br>Japan                                    |
| Civil War, American          | 1861-1865                           | 11, Northern States  | 11, Southern States  |
| Civil War, English           | 1642-1651                           | Parliament   | Charles-I  |
| Civil War, Spanish           | 1936-1939                           | Junta de Defensa Nacional  | Republican government                                      |
| Crimean War,                 | 1853-1856                           | Britain, France Sardinia, Turkey   | France   |
| France, Prussian War         | 1870-1871                           | Prussia and German States  | France   |
| Gulf War                     | 1991                                | Allied Forces Under US   | Iraq   |
| Hundred Years War            | 1333-1453                           | France   | England  |
| Korean War                   | 1950-1953                           | South Korea and UN Forces  | North Korea and Chinese                                    |
| Napoleonic Wars              | 1792-1815                           | Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia etc.   | France   |
| Peloponnesian War            | 431-404 BC                          | Peloponnesian League   | Delian League  |
| Punic Wars                   | 254-146 BC                          | Rome   | Carthage   |
| Russo-Japanese War           | 1904-1905                           | Japan  | Russia   |
| Seven Years War              | 1756-1763                           | Britain, Prussia Hanover   | Austria, France Russia, Sweden                             |
| Spanish-American War         | 1898                                | U.S.   | Spain  |
| Spanish Succession War       | 1701-1714                           | England, Prussia Austria, Netherland   | Cologne, Mantna, Savoy                                     |
| Thirty years war etc.        | 1618-1648                           | France, Sweden   | The holy Roman Empire & Spain                              |
| Vietnam War                  | 1957-1975                           | North Vietnam  | South Vietnam and U.S.                                     |
| War of 1812                  | 1812-1815                           | U.S.   | Britain  |
| War of Roses                 | 1456-1485                           | House of Lancaster   | House of York  |
| World War I                  | 1914-1918                           | Belgium-Britain  | Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottoman empire        |
| World War II                 | 1939-1945                           | Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Newzealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, S.Africa, U.S., Yugoslavia | Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania |



## AGES IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, MYTHOLOGY

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| ATOMIC AGE      | Period since the explosion of the first atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.   |
| AUGUSTAN AGE    | It refers to the reign of the Emperor Augustus 27 BC to 14 BC in Latin literature,<br>(2) English literature the early 18th century,<br>(3) In French literature in 1600. |
| BRONZE AGE      | Period when people used bronze tools; period from 3000 to 100 BC.   |
| DARK AGES       | Period from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until 1000s.   |
| ELIZABETHAN AGE | Period of the feudal system in Europe from 700s to 1400s.   |
| GOLDEN AGE      | The best period of a country or literature is called Golden Age.  |
| ICE AGE         | Period beginning from 1000,000 years ago in which a series of ice caps covered most of the northern part of the earth.  |
| Iron AGE        | Period when people first used iron tools and weapons, It began at about. 1200 BC and lasted 100 years.  |
| MACHINE AGE     | Name given to the period of industrialization in Britain began in 1750.   |
| MIDDLE AGE      | Period between ancient times and the modern period often given as between the fall of Roman Empire in AD 476 to the fall of Constantinople in AD 1453.                    |
| AGE OF REASON   | The 18th century when philosophy was gaining ground in Europe.  |
| STONE AGE       | Period before Bronze Age in which men used tools and weapons made of stone. It began about 1000,000 years ago.  |
| VICTORIAN AGE   | Period when Queen Victoria reigned i.e. 1837 -1901. It was an age of technological progress and public morality.  |

## CROPPING SEASONS

**Kharif** - The Kharif crop is the autumn harvest (also known as the summer or monsoon crop) in India and Pakistan. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains in July, during the south-west monsoon season. The term Kharif means "autumn" in Arabic. It is harvested in autumn.

### Major Kharif crops

Millets (Bajra and Jowar)--Paddy (Rice)—Maize--Moong (Pulses)—Groundnut--Red Chillies—Cotton—Soybean—Sugarcane--Turmeric

**Rabi** - Rabi crop is the spring harvest (also known as the "winter crop") in India and Pakistan. The term Rabi means "spring" in Arabic, when the crop is harvested.

### Major Rabi Crops

Wheat—Barley—Mustard—Peas—Oats—Bajra—Kadli

## SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

| Sr. # | Airline            | Headquarters  |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1.    | Cathay Pacific     | Hong Kong     |
| 2.    | EVA Airlines       | Taiwan        |
| 3.    | Southwest Airlines | United States |



|     |                  |                |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 4.  | United Airlines  | United States  |
| 5.  | Ryanair          | Ireland        |
| 6.  | Hainan Airlines  | China          |
| 7.  | Garuda Airlines  | Indonesia      |
| 8.  | easyJet          | United Kingdom |
| 9.  | Turkish Airlines | Turkey         |
| 10. | Lufthansa        | Germany        |
| 11. | Qantas           | Australia      |
| 12. | KLM              | Neathersland   |

### SOME INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

| Sr. No | Airport  | Location                           | Country              |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport | Atlanta, Georgia                   | United States        |
| 2.     | Beijing Capital International Airport            | Chaoyang-Shunyi, Beijing           | China                |
| 3.     | Dubai International Airport                      | Garhoud, Dubai                     | United Arab Emirates |
| 4.     | Los Angeles International Airport                | Los Angeles, California            | United States        |
| 5.     | Tokyo Haneda International Airport               | Ōta, Tokyo                         | Japan                |
| 6.     | O'Hare International Airport                     | Chicago, Illinois                  | United States        |
| 7.     | Heathrow Airport                                 | Hillingdon, London                 | United Kingdom       |
| 8.     | Hong Kong International Airport                  | Chek Lap Kok, Hong Kong            | China                |
| 9.     | Shanghai Pudong International Airport            | Pudong, Shanghai                   | China                |
| 10.    | Charles de Gaulle Airport                        | Roissy-en-France, Île-de-France    | France               |
| 11.    | Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport          | Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas           | United States        |
| 12.    | Amsterdam Airport Schiphol                       | Haarlemmermeer, North Holland      | The Netherlands      |
| 13.    | Frankfurt Airport                                | Frankfurt, Hesse                   | Germany              |
| 14.    | Istanbul Atatürk Airport                         | Yeşilköy, Istanbul                 | Turkey               |
| 15.    | Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport           | Baiyun-Huadu, Guangzhou, Guangdong | China                |
| 16.    | John F. Kennedy International Airport            | Queens, New York City, New York    | United States        |
| 17.    | Singapore Changi Airport                         | Changi, Singapore                  | Singapore            |
| 18.    | Denver International Airport                     | Denver, Colorado                   | United States        |
| 19.    | Seoul Incheon International Airport              | Incheon                            | Republic of Korea    |
| 20.    | Suvarnabhumi Airport                             | Bang Phli, Samut Prakan            | Thailand             |



## NOBEL PRIZE

Nobel Prize is a set of 6 prestigious awards, awarded annually. Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist Alfred Nobel established five Nobel Prizes in 1895 (Chemistry, Peace, Literature, Physiology, Physics). These awards were first awarded in 1901. It was in 1968 when Sweden's Central Bank established Economic Nobel Prize in memory of Alfred Nobel. The award ceremony for 5 prizes is hosted annually in Stockholm, Sweden to award prizes while Nobel Peace Prize ceremony is held in Oslo, Norway.

### PAKISTANI NOBEL LAUREATES:

- Abdus Salam was the first Pakistani to be awarded with a Nobel Prize. He received a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1975. He was awarded jointly with Sheldon Lee Glashow for contribution to the Theory of Unified Weak and Electromagnetic Interaction.
- Malala Yousafzai received a Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 jointly with Kailash Satyarthi (Indian) for struggle against suppression of children and advocating for the right to education for all children.
- Rabinder Nath Tagore was the first person from Sub-Continent to receive a Nobel Prize in Literature (1913).

### Parliamentary Terminologies:

- A shadow cabinet comprise of opposition members led by Leader of the Opposition. This cabinet scrutinizes the policies and actions of the government.
- A hung parliament is when no single party has a majority in parliament.
- A forward block in politics mean a break away block from the political party.
- A zero hour in parliament is the hour that begins immediately after Question hour. During zero hour members can raise any matter of utmost importance without prior notice.
- Caucus is a group composed of Senators and Members of Parliament from the same political party or faction.
- A standing committee is a permanent committee that reviews and corresponds on public policy and legislation matters.
- Hansard is the official record of debates conducted in both houses of parliament.
- Quorum is the minimum number of Senators or Member of Parliament which should be present in parliament to conduct the session.

### Famous Dances around the World

| Dance Name     | Country  |
|----------------|--|
| Haka           | New Zealand war dance  |
| Ote'a          | Tahiti traditional dance   |
| Bharata Natyam | Classical Indian dance   |
| Zaouli         | Ivory Coast, no women are allowed when this dance is performed. It is a cultural dance |
| Aigus          | Kenya and Tanzania. Traditional African dance. It is a competitive jumping dance       |
| Hopak          | Ukraine, Dance of Victory  |
| Viennese Waltz | Classic ballroom dance   |
| Dragon Dance   | China, traditional dance performed during festivals                                    |
| Flamenco       | Spain, performed on the beat of guitar   |
| Samba          | Brazil, popular dance of Rio Carnival  |
| Kathak         | India  |
| Bhangra        | Pakistan/India   |
| Jhumar         | Pakistan   |
| Khattak Dance  | Pakistan   |



**States of UAE:**

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A. Dubai          | E. Sharjah       |
| B. Abu Dhabi      | F. Umm al Quwain |
| C. Ras al Khaimah | G. Ajman         |
| D. Fujairah       |                  |

**Some Important Facts:**

- First Islamic flag was given to Hazrat Hamza which was white in colour.
- Tallest flagpole in the world is situated in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (560 feet tall).
- World's oldest flag which is used in its actual design is that of Denmark. The design was adopted in 1625. It is known as Dannebrog.
- Soviet Union flag was a two-sided flag.
- Bhutan's flag has a dragon on it.
- The Crescent on Pakistan flag represents Islam and the five pointed star represent five pillars of Islam.
- UK flag is called Union Jack. It is said so because it comprises of crosses of three countries (England, Scotland, Ireland under one sovereign state).
- The US flag has 50 stars which are representation of the 50 states of the USA. Nickname for US flag is Old Glory. The US flag also has 13 stripes which represent 13 colonial states which declared independence from Great Britain and became part of the USA.
- Canadian flag bares Maple leaf on it.
- Chinese flag is of red colour. It consists of 4 small and 1 large star. Red is the manifestation of communist revolution, 1 big golden star represent communism whereas 4 small stars manifest four social classes.
- Cambodian flag has a temple on it.
- Red stripes in the Filipino flag is flown in times of war and blue stripe up in times of peace.
- Allah hu Akbar is repeated 22 times on Iranian flag.

**Nobel Prize Winners of 2018**

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| George Smith            | Chemistry              |
| Gregory Winter          |                        |
| Frances Arnold          |                        |
| Gerard Mourou           |                        |
| Donna Strickland        | Physics                |
| Arthur Ashkin           |                        |
| Denis Mukwege Mukengere | Peace Prize            |
| Nadia Murad             |                        |
| Paul Romer              | Economic Science       |
| William Nordhaus        |                        |
| James P. Allison        | Physiology or Medicine |
| Tasuku Honjo            |                        |



# GEOGRAPHY

## WORLD GEOGRAPHY

### Highest Waterfalls:

| Waterfall            | Height | Country       |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|
| Angel Falls          | 979 m  | Venezuela     |
| Tugela Falls         | 948 m  | South Africa  |
| Tres Hermanas Falls  | 914 m  | Peru          |
| Olo'upena Falls      | 900 m  | United States |
| Yumbilla Falls       | 896 m  | Peru          |
| Vinnufossen          | 860 m  | Norway        |
| Balåifossen          | 850 m  | Norway        |
| Pu'uka'oku Falls     | 840 m  | United States |
| James Bruce Falls    | 840 m  | Canada        |
| Browne Falls         | 836 m  | New Zealand   |
| Strupenfossen        | 820 m  | Norway        |
| Ramnefjellsfossen    | 818 m  | Norway        |
| Waihilau Falls       | 792 m  | United States |
| Colonial Creek Falls | 788 m  | United States |
| Mongefossen          | 773 m  | Norway        |

### Rivers of the World:

Source for lengths: World Atlas

| Rank | River                  | Length (miles) | Length (km) |
|------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1    | Nile                   | 4,160          | 6693        |
| 2    | Amazon                 | 4,000          | 6436        |
| 3    | Yangtze                | 3,964          | 6378        |
| 4    | Mississippi-Missouri   | 3,710          | 5970        |
| 5    | Yenisey-Angara-Selenga | 3,442          | 5539        |
| 6    | Yellow                 | 3,398          | 5464        |
| 7    | Ob-Irtysh              | 3,362          | 5410        |
| 8    | Río de la Plata-Paraná | 3,030          | 4876        |
| 9    | Congo                  | 2,900          | 4700        |
| 10   | Amur-Argu-Kherlen      | 2,763          | 4444        |

**Important Note:** According to the latest research amazon is considered the world's longest river. But in your exam, the examiners still might consider the Nile as the longest.



### Top seven mountain ranges in the world (by length):

| Range Name                | Continent     | Approx. Length        |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Andes                     | South America | 7,000 km (4350 miles) |
| Southern Great Escarpment | Africa        | 5,000 km (3100 miles) |
| Rocky Mountains           | North America | 4800 km (3,000 miles) |
| Transantarctic            | Antarctica    | 3,542 km (2200 miles) |
| Great Dividing Ridge      | Australia     | 3,500 km (2200 miles) |
| Urals                     | Asia/Europe   | 2,500 km (1600 km)    |
| Himalayas                 | Asia          | 2400 km (1500 miles)  |

### Three main types of rocks:

**Igneous Rocks:** They are formed deep inside the earth upon the cooling of the magma. They often have large crystals. Common types of igneous rocks are andesite, granite, dacite, diorite, peridotite, gabbros, tuff, volcanic bomb.

**Sedimentary Rocks:** They are porous rocks formed by solidification of sediments. They can be formed from organic remains (like limestone) or from solidification of other rocks. Common types of sedimentary rocks are conglomerate, sandstone, mudrocks, Limestone.

**Metamorphic Rocks:** They are formed by change of igneous and sedimentary rocks. They can be formed both below and above the surface of the earth. Thermal metamorphism occurs when rocks are close to magma, as a result, they partially melt and change their physical properties. Dynamic metamorphism occurs when are deep below the surface and subject to massive pressure. Common metamorphic rocks are, amphibolite, schist, marble, quartzite, slate, hornfels, phyllite

## Ocean Terminology/ Water Bodies Terminologies

### Lagoon:

A shallow body of water, like a pond or lake separated from the main body of water.

### High Tide:

The maximum elevation reached by each rising tide.

### Hurricane:

An intense tropical cyclone with winds that move counterclockwise around a low-pressure system. Maximum sustained winds of 74 miles per hour or greater.

### Marsh:

An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.

### Mean High Water:

The average height of the high waters recorded at a given place over a 19-year period.

### Marsh:



An area of soft, wet or periodically inundated land, generally treeless and usually characterized by grasses and other low growth.

**Mean High Water:**

The average height of the high waters recorded at a given place over a 19-year period.

**Estuary:**

The part of a river that is affected by tides. The region near a river mouth in which the freshwater of the river mixes with the saltwater of the sea.

**Estuarine:**

Pertaining to an estuary.

**Bay:**

A recess, coastal body of water set off from the main body but have a direct connection with that body i.e lake, ocean. It is not large as a gulf but larger than a cove.

**Delta:**

A river delta is a landform that forms at the mouth of a river, where the river flows into an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, or reservoir.

## Some Gulfs of the world

**1. Gulf of Mexico:**

It is the largest gulf in the world. It is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Florida and connected to the island of Cuba by Yucatan Channel.

**2. Gulf of Oman:**

Gulf of Oman, which connects the Arabian Sea with the Strait of Hormuz, which then runs to the Persian Gulf.

**3. Gulf of Aden:**

Gulf of Aden is located in the Arabian Sea between Yemen and Somalia.

**4. Persian Gulf:**

It is located in Western Asia between Iran and the Arabian Peninsula.

**5. Gulf of Bothnia:**

Gulf of Bothnia is part of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland.

**6. Gulf of Riga:**

Gulf of Riga is a bay of the Baltic Sea between Latvia and Estonia.

**7. Gulf of Alaska:**

The Gulf of Alaska is an arm of the Pacific Ocean.

**8. Gulf of California:**

It is the smallest gulf in the world.



### Top 10 Mountains of the world:

| Rank | Mountain                 | Range     | Height (m) | Country        |
|------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1.   | Everest                  | Himalayas | 8848       | Nepal/Tibet    |
| 2.   | K2 (Mount Godwin Austen) | Karakoram | 8611       | Pakistan/China |
| 3.   | Kangchenjunga            | Himalayas | 8586       | India/Nepal    |
| 4.   | Lhotse                   | Himalayas | 8516       | Nepal/Tibet    |
| 5.   | Makalu                   | Himalayas | 8485       | Nepal/Tibet    |
| 6.   | Cho Oyu                  | Himalayas | 8188       | Nepal/Tibet    |
| 7.   | Dhaulagiri               | Himalayas | 8167       | Nepal          |
| 8.   | Manaslu                  | Himalayas | 8163       | Nepal          |
| 9.   | Nanga Parbat             | Himalayas | 8126       | Pakistan       |
| 10.  | Annapurna                | Himalayas | 8091       | Nepal          |

### Countries on Equator:

|                                  |                       |           |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ecuador                          | Colombia              | Uganda    | Kenya     |
| Brazil                           | Sao Tome & Principe   | Somalia   | Maldives  |
| Gabon                            | Republic of the Congo | Indonesia | Kiribati. |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo |                       |           |           |

### World Largest Islands:

| Sr. | Island                                      | Area (km) <sup>2</sup> |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1.  | Greenland                                   | 2,130,800              |
| 2.  | New Guinea, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea | 785,753                |
| 3.  | Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei     | 743,330                |
| 4.  | Madagascar, Republic of Madagascar          | 587,041                |
| 5.  | Baffin Island, Canada                       | 507,451                |
| 6.  | Sumatra, Indonesia                          | 473,481                |
| 7.  | Honshu, Japan                               | 225,800                |
| 8.  | Victoria Island, Canada                     | 217,291                |
| 9.  | Great Britain, United Kingdom               | 209,331                |
| 10. | Ellesmere Island, Canada                    | 196,236                |



## Water bodies (seas and oceans) facts:

- **Pacific Ocean** is the deepest ocean in the world.
- **Mariana Trench** is the deepest point on Earth located in the Pacific Ocean.
- **The Mid-Atlantic Ridge** is the longest mountain range located in the Atlantic Ocean
- **Ring of Fire** is situated on the Pacific Ocean region, it is a ring of volcanoes.
- **North Pacific Ocean** is considered to be the world's most polluted Ocean.
- **The Red Sea** is known as the Red Sea because of a type of algae called

*Trichodesmium erythraeum*, is found in the sea.

- **The Dead Sea** is called Dead because of its high salinity content which makes it impossible for macroscopic aquatic life to survive. It is also the saltiest sea in the world.
- **Black Sea** is known as Black because it was deemed to be inhospitable before Greek colonization as it was subject to severe storms which made it difficult to navigate it as well as the storms make it look black.

## Facts related to continents (largest, smallest, continent with no desert, nicknames of continents, etc.)

There are seven continents in the world. Africa, Antarctica, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Australia/Oceania.

- **Asia** is the largest continent by size and population.
- **Australia** is the smallest continent by size and population. Asia has most countries.
- **Antarctica** has no country.
- **Europe** has the largest number of landlocked countries while Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world.
- **Europe** has the lowest birth rate.
- **Africa** is the world's most multilingual continent.
- **Antarctica** has the greatest concentration of volcanoes
- **Australia** is the continent without glacier

- **Antarctica** is also known as the White Continent.
- **Antarctica** is also known as The Forgotten Continent.
- **Antarctica** is also known as The Continent of Science
- **Africa** is also known as the Dark Continent.
- **Africa** is also known as the Cradle of Mankind
- **Australia** is also known as the Island Continent
- **South America** is also known as the Bird Continent.
- **Asia** is also known as the Home of Man.



- Asia is also known as the Cradle of Human Civilization.
- Antarctica is the continent with no time zone.
- South America has the world's longest mountain ranges (Andes).
- Asia has the highest point on Earth (Mount Everest).

### Facts related to deserts in terms of their size, structure, location, etc.

There are 4 main types of deserts:

1. **Sub-Tropical deserts** are hot and dry throughout the year.
  2. **Cold Desert** has long dry summers and little rainfall in winters.
  3. **Polar Deserts** tend to be cold throughout the year.
  4. **Coastal deserts** have warm summers and cold winters.
- **Antarctic desert** is the World's largest Polar desert.
  - **The Sahara Desert** is the World's largest **Non-Polar Desert**, it is also the world's third-largest desert.
  - **Arctic Desert** is World's second-largest Polar desert

### Major Deserts of the World

| Name             | Type of Desert | Surface Area                | Location  |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Antarctic        | Polar          | 5.5 million mi <sup>2</sup> | Antarctica  |
| Arctic           | Polar          | 5.4 million mi <sup>2</sup> | Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia |
| Sahara           | Subtropical    | 3.3 million mi <sup>2</sup> | Northern Africa   |
| Arabian          | Subtropical    | 900,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Arabian Peninsula   |
| Gobi             | Cold Winter    | 500,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | China and Mongolia  |
| Kalahari         | Subtropical    | 360,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | South Africa, Botswana, Namibia                                     |
| Patagonian       | Cold Winter    | 200,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Argentina & Chile   |
| Syrian           | Subtropical    | 200,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Syria, Iraq, Jordan   |
| Great Basin      | Cold Winter    | 190,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | United States   |
| Chihuahuan       | Subtropical    | 175,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Mexico  |
| Kara-Kum         | Cold Winter    | 135,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Turkmenistan  |
| Great Victoria   | Subtropical    | 134,600 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Australia   |
| Colorado Plateau | Cold Winter    | 130,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | United States   |
| Sonoran          | Subtropical    | 120,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | United States, Mexico   |
| Kyzyl-Kum        | Cold Winter    | 115,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan                                |
| Great Sandy      | Subtropical    | 110,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | Australia   |
| Taklamakan       | Cold Winter    | 105,000 mi <sup>2</sup>     | China   |



|               |              |                        |                 |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Thar          | Subtropical  | 77,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Pakistan/India  |
| Dasht-e-Margo | Subtropical  | 58,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Afghanistan     |
| Registan      | Subtropical  | 56,400 mi <sup>2</sup> | Afghanistan     |
| Simpson       | Subtropical  | 55,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Australia       |
| Atacama       | Cool Coastal | 54,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Chile & Peru    |
| Mojave        | Subtropical  | 54,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | United States   |
| Namib         | Cool Coastal | 31,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Angola, Namibia |
| Dasht-e-Kavir | Subtropical  | 30,000 mi <sup>2</sup> | Iran            |
| Dasht-e-Loot  | Subtropical  | 20,100 mi <sup>2</sup> | Iran            |

### World Popular Seaports

| Sr. | Port                | Country     |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 1   | Shanghai            | China       |
| 4   | Ningbo-Zhoushan     | China       |
| 6   | Busan               | South Korea |
| 12  | Port Klang          | Malaysia    |
| 13  | Antwerp             | Belgium     |
| 16  | Dalian              | China       |
| 18  | Tanjung Pelepas     | Malaysia    |
| 20  | Long Beach          | USA         |
| 21  | Laem Chabang        | Thailand    |
| 22  | Tanjung Priok       | Indonesia   |
| 27  | Bremen/Bremerhaven  | Germany     |
| 30  | Piraeus             | Greece      |
| 31  | Algeciras           | Spain       |
| 34  | Mundra              | India       |
| 35  | Savannah, U.S.A     | USA         |
| 37  | Santos, Brazil      | Brazil      |
| 39  | Colon, Panama       | Panama      |
| 40  | Felixstowe, U.K.    | UK          |
| 41  | Seattle & Tacoma    | USA         |
| 43  | Tanger Med, Morocco | Morocco     |
| 46  | Salalah, Oman       | Oman        |
| 47  | Alexandria          | Egypt       |
| 48  | Marsaxlokk, Malta   | Malta       |
| 50  | Cai Mep, Vietnam    | Vietnam     |



**Names of Straits their location and what two countries/water bodies they connect:**

| Name of Strait   | Connects   | Location  |
|------------------|--|---|
| Malacca Strait   | Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) with the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean)                        | Runs between Malaysia and Sumatra Islands of Indonesia                        |
| Palk Strait      | Palk Bay with the Bay of Bengal  | Situated between Tamil Nadu state of India and Northern province of Sri Lanka |
| Sunda Strait     | The Java Sea with the Indian Ocean   | Situated between Indonesian Island of Java and Sumatra                        |
| Yucatan          | Gulf of Mexico with Caribbean  | Between Mexico and Cuba   |
| Messina Strait   | The Tyrrhenian Sea to the North with the Ionian Sea to the South within the Mediterranean. | Between Italy and Sicily  |
| Bab-el-Mandeb    | Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden  | Located between Yemen and Djibouti (Horn of Africa)                           |
| Cook Strait      | Tasman Sea with South Pacific Ocean  | Located in New Zealand. It separates the north and south New Zealand Islands. |
| Torres Strait    | Arafura Sea with Gulf of Papua   | Between Papua New Guinea and Australia  |
| Bass Strait      | Tasman Sea with South Sea  | Australia   |
| Bering Strait    | Bering Sea with Chukchi Sea. It separates Russia from Alaska.                              | Situated between Russia and Alaska  |
| Bosphorus Strait | Black Sea and Marmara. It forms a continental boundary between Asia and Europe             | Northwest Turkey  |
| Hormuz Strait    | Gulf of Persia with Gulf of Oman and Arabian Sea   | Oman-Iran   |
| Hudson Strait    | Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean and Labrador Sea  | Canada. It separates Baffin Island from Nunavik.                              |
| Gibraltar Strait | Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean  | Located between Spain And Morocco   |
| Tartary Strait   | Japan Sea with Okhotsk Sea   | Russia  |
| Formosa Strait   | The South China Sea with the East China Sea  | Situated between China And Taiwan   |
| Dover Strait     | It separates Great Britain from continental Europe   | Between the North Sea and the English Channel                                 |

- World's longest strait is Strait of Malacca
- World's busiest strait is Strait of Dover
- World's shortest strait is Bosphorus



## Disputed Islands

| Island Name                    | Disputed between                                      |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Senkaku (Japan)/Diaoyu (China) | Japan, China, and Taiwan                              |
| Hans Island                    | Canada and Denmark                                    |
| Paracel Island                 | China, Taiwan, and Vietnam                            |
| Scarborough Shoal              | China, Taiwan, and the Philippines                    |
| Spratly Island                 | Vietnam, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, and the Philippines |
| Chagos Island                  | UK and Mauritius                                      |
| Calero Island                  | Nicaragua and Costa                                   |

|  | Rica                  |
|--|-----------------------|
| Solitary Island (Korea)/ Bamboo Island (Japan) | South Korea and Japan |
| Kuril Island                                   | Japan and Russia      |
| Falkland Island                                | UK and Argentina      |
| Imia (Greece)/Kardak (Turkey)                  | Greece and Turkey     |
| Navassa Island                                 | US and Haiti          |
| Perejil Island                                 | Spain and Morocco     |
| Machias Seal and North Rock                    | US and Canada         |
| Swains Island                                  | US and New Zealand    |
| Abu Musa                                       | Iran and the UAE      |

## List of Nicknames of Famous Places:

- Queen of Arabian Sea: Kochi, India
- Land of the Kangaroo: Australia
- Land of the Golden Fleece: Australia
- Roof of World: Pamirs, Central Asia
- Yellow River: Huang Ho (China)
- Quaker City: Philadelphia, USA
- World's Loneliest Island: Tristan Da Cunha (Mid Atlantic)
- Sorrow of China: River Huang Ho (Yellow River)
- Sugar bowl of the World: Cuba
- White Man's Grave: Guinea Coast
- Spice Garden of India: Kerala

## Country size by Area:

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Russia | 2. Canada    |
| 3. USA    | 4. China     |
| 5. Brazil | 6. Australia |

## Countries by Muslim population:

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Indonesia | 2. Pakistan   |
| 3. India     | 4. Bangladesh |
| 5. Nigeria   | 6. Egypt      |
| 7. Iran      | 8. Turkey     |
| 9. Algeria   | 10. Sudan     |

The smallest Islamic country is Maldives.

## GEOGRAPHY FACTS:

### Country Size by Population:

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. China   | 2. India      |
| 3. USA     | 4. Indonesia  |
| 5. Brazil  | 6. Pakistan   |
| 7. Nigeria | 8. Bangladesh |
| 9. Russia  | 10. Mexico    |

### Some Important Facts:

- Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country.
- Nauru is the only country without Capital
- Arabian Peninsula is the world's largest Peninsula.
- The summer solstice is the longest day of the year occurs on 21 June. The winter



solstice is the shortest day of the year occurs on 21 December.

- An equinox means when there is equal day and night time. March equinox (March 21 however the date can vary) occurs in the Northern hemisphere whereas September/Autumnal equinox (22 September) occurs in the southern hemisphere.
- The rotation of Earth causes day and night whereas revolution of Earth causes seasons.
- Northern and Southern hemispheres are separated by plane of Equator.
- Seismograph is an instrument which is used for recording earthquake wave which measure earthquake waves on the Richter scale.
- Greenland is the world's largest Island.
- Oasis is the spot in a desert where water is found.
- The Continental Drift Theory that explains how continents shift place was proposed by Alfred Wagner in 1912.
- According to The Plate Tectonic Theory, the Earth comprises of 7 major plates.
- Wind always blows from areas of high pressure to low pressure.
- Metamorphic rock composition and texture can be changed by heat or pressure on Earth.
- The approximate age of the Sun is 4.6 billion years.
- The approximate age of the Moon is 4.53 billion years.
- Approximate age of Earth is 4.54 billion years
- Karman line is the name of the layer that separates the Outer space from Earth's atmosphere. It is almost 100 km high.

**Layers of atmosphere are as follows:**

1. The troposphere is the lowest part of the atmospheric layer. It stretches up to 17-18 km and it is in this layer we live. Lowest part of the Troposphere is called the boundary layer. The top of the troposphere is called Tropopause. Commercial airplanes fly in this layer.
2. The Stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere. The ozone layer is present in this layer. It extends upwards from tropopause about 50km.
3. The Mesosphere is above the Stratosphere. Temperature in this layer decreases with height.
4. The thermosphere lies above the mesopause and is a region in which temperatures again increase with height.

**Earth has 4 main layers:**

1. The Crust (Oceanic and Continental crust)
2. The Mantle is the thickest layer of Earth. Magma is present in this layer.
3. Outer core is liquid
4. Inner core is solid

## LARGEST OCEANS

| Sr. | Name               | Area (sq. km) |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|
| 1   | The Pacific Ocean  | 168,723,000   |
| 2   | The Atlantic Ocean | 85,133,000    |
| 3   | The Indian Ocean   | 70,560,000    |
| 4   | The Southern Ocean | 21,960,000    |
| 5   | The Arctic Ocean   | 15,558,000    |

- Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean meet at the Cape of Good Hope.
- The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean meet at Cape Horn.
- The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean meet at the Gulf of Alaska.



- The Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean meet at Cape Leeuwin.
- Chile has the longest shore along the Pacific Ocean.

## LARGEST LAKES

| Name & Location                 | Area sq km |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Caspian Sea, Iran/Russia        | 3,71,000   |
| Superior, USA/Canada            | 82,100     |
| Victoria, Uganda/Kenya/Tanzania | 68,870     |
| Huron, USA/Canada               | 59,600     |
| Michigan, USA                   | 58,000     |

- Lake Superior (Canada) is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area.
- Caspian Sea is the world's largest salt lake. It is also the world's largest lake by surface area and volume if we exclude its characteristic of saltwater.
- Kariba Lake (Zambia, Zimbabwe) is the world's largest artificial lake.
- The Dead Sea is the lowest lake in the world.
- Titicaca (Peru) is the world's highest lake 12,500 feet above the sea level

## WORLD'S LARGEST DAMS

| Name         | Country       | Type    |
|--------------|---------------|---------|
| Three Gorges | China         | Gravity |
| Tarbela[1]   | Pakistan      | Earth   |
| Fort Peck    | United States | Earth   |

Source: world shipping council

- According to Forbes World's busiest seaport is Shanghai Port, China.
- World's biggest seaport by size is Shanghai Seaport

|                   |               |       |
|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| Oahe              | United States | Earth |
| Oroville          | United States | Earth |
| San Luis          | United States | Earth |
| Mangla            | Pakistan      | Earth |
| Garrison          | United States | Earth |
| W.A.C Bennett Dam | Canada        | Earth |
| Gardiner Dam      | Canada        | Earth |
| Aswan             | Egypt         | Earth |

[1] World's largest earth-filled dam.

## Quick Facts (Dams):

- Mosul Dam (Iraq) is considered as the world's most dangerous dam.
- Three Gorges (China) is the largest dam.
- Grand Coulee Dam (USA) is the world's largest concrete dam.
- Tarbela Dam (Pakistan) is the World's largest earth-filled dam.
- Nurek Dam (China) is the highest dam in the world.

## WORLD'S LARGEST PENINSULAS

| Name        | Area in sq. miles | Name              | Area in sq. miles |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Arabia      | 1,250,006         | Deccan            | 800,004           |
| Alaska      | 579,153           | Labrador          | 540,543           |
| Scandinavia | 289,577           | Iberian Peninsula | 224,771           |



# MATHEMATICS

## Numbers and their Properties

You are already familiar with numbers. Out of a variety of numbers in elementary and advanced mathematics, only a few are tested on the Test.

### Integers

All positive and negative whole numbers including zero are integers.

#### Examples:

-349, -4, -1, 0, 1, 4, 77, 183

Therefore, some integers are positive, some are negative, and the integer 0 is neither positive nor negative.

The difference between two consecutive integers is 1. If  $x$  is an integer then the next consecutive integer is  $x + 1$ .

#### Sample Question:

The sum of three consecutive integers is 18. What is the smallest of the numbers?

#### Solution:

$x$  is the smallest integer, then next two consecutive integers are  $x + 1$  and  $x + 2$ . The sum of these three numbers is

$$x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 18$$

$$3x + 3 = 18$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

### Properties of Integers

- Sum or difference of integers is also an integer.
- Product (multiplication) of integers is also an integer.
- Division of one integer by another integer not necessarily yields an integer. If you divide 6 by 3, the result is 2. Which is an integer, but if 5 is divided by 6, the answer is  $5/6$ , which is not an integer.

### Odd Integers

Any number that cannot be divided by 2 is called an odd integer; therefore  $\{ \dots, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, \dots \}$  represents the set of all odd integers.



**Examples:**

3, 5, 7, 11, 33, 45 etc.

**Properties of Odd Integers**

- The difference between two consecutive odd numbers is 2.
- If  $x$  is an odd number then next odd number is  $x + 2$ . Next to  $x + 2$  is  $x + 4$ .
- The sum of two odd integers is an even integer.
- Product of two odd integers is an odd integer.
- Division of an odd integer by another odd integer may not be an integer ( $5 \div 3$  is not an integer).

**Even Integers**

Any number that can be divided by 2 or Integers that are multiples of 2 are called even integers, namely

$\{ \dots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots \}$ .

**Example:**

2, 4, 6, 80, 96, 110 etc

**Properties of Even Integers**

- The difference between two even numbers is 2.
- If  $x$  is an even number then next even number is  $x + 2$ . Next to  $x + 2$  is  $x + 4$ .
- The sum of even integers is an even integer.
- Product of two even integers is an even integer.
- Division of an even integer by another even integer may not be an even integer ( $6 \div 2$  is not an even integer).

**Sample Question:**

The sum of three even integers is 36. Find the smallest of the three.

**Solution:**

$x$  is the smallest integer, then next consecutive even integers are  $x + 2$  and  $x + 4$ . According to given condition, their sum is:

$$x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = 36$$

$$3x + 6 = 36$$

$$3x = 30$$

$$x = 10$$

**Prime Numbers**

The number that can be divided by itself and by 1 only; there is no other factor of the number.

**Examples:**

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 etc.



- 2 is the only even Prime number.
- 1 is not a prime number.

### Properties of Prime Numbers

- Product of two prime numbers can never be a prime number.  $3 \times 7 = 21$  which is not a prime number as it is divisible by 3 and 7.
- Sum (Addition) of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number.  $2 + 3 = 5$ , and 2, 3, and 5 all are prime numbers.  $2 + 7 = 9$ , and 2 and 7 are prime numbers but their sum 9 is not a prime number.
- Difference of two prime numbers may or may not be a prime number. Difference of 5 and 3 is 2, which is a prime number. The difference of 9 and 5 is 4, which is not a prime number.

### Real Numbers

All numbers including integers and fractions (decimals) are real. In pure mathematics, real numbers have more detailed definition, but for GAT preparation, you can rely the definition given here:

#### **Note:**

All numbers given on the test are Real unless otherwise stated.

### Properties of Real Numbers

- Infinite many numbers lies between any two real numbers. (0.011, 0.012, 0.013, ..... all lie between 0.01 and 0.02).
- Any real number divided by zero, results in an undetermined result.
- All numbers greater than zero are positive numbers.
- All numbers less than zero are negative numbers.
- Zero is neither positive nor negative.

### Absolute Value of a Number

The absolute value of a number is the number with only positive value. The symbol for absolute value is two enclosing vertical segments. The absolute value of -9 and +9 are written as  $|-9|$  and  $|+9|$  and both are equal to 9.

### How to Recognize Multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 12.

- Number is multiple of 2 if: Last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 3 if : Sum of digits is a multiple of 3.
- Number is multiple of 4 if: Last two digits are a multiple of 4.
- Number is multiple of 5 if: Last digit is 5 or 0.
- Number is multiple of 6 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last digit is even.
- Number is multiple of 9 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 9.
- Number is multiple of 10 if: Last digit is 0.
- Number is multiple of 12 if: Sum of digits is a multiple of 3 and last two digits are a multiple of four.



## FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

A number lying between zero and 1 or between zero and -1 is a fraction or decimal. In other words, we deal numbers that have absolute value less than one as fraction or decimal.

### Fractions

A fraction is just another way of expressing division. The expression  $\frac{12}{17}$  is exactly the same thing as 12 divided by 17.  $\frac{a}{b}$  is nothing more than a divided by b.

In the fraction  $\frac{x}{y}$ , x is known as Numerator, and y is known as the denominator.

The other important way to think of a fraction is as:

$$\frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}}$$

The fraction  $\frac{7}{10}$  can be thought as 7 parts out of a total of ten parts of an item (Number value).

### Positive Fractions

A number lying between zero and 1 is a positive fraction.

### Negative Fractions

A number lying between zero and -1 is a negative fraction.

### Sample Question:

What part of an hour elapses between 3:25 PM to 3:37 PM.

### Solution:

#### Part:

Time elapses between 3:25 to 3:37 is 12 minutes

#### Whole:

One hour = 60 minutes

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} : \\ & = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

#### Answer:

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$



**Proper Fractions**

If the Numerator is less than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as proper fraction.

**Improper Fractions**

If the Numerator is greater than Denominator in a fraction, the fraction is called as improper fraction.

**Mixed Fractions:**

Mixed fraction is a combination of a whole number and a fraction. Like in  $7\frac{2}{5}$ , 7 is whole number and  $\frac{2}{5}$  is the fraction.

**Common Factor**

Common factor of two or more numbers is a number that divides these numbers.

**Example:**

Common factor of 6 and 8 is 2, as 2 divides both 6 and 8.

**How to Find**

Break down both numbers to their prime factors to see what they have in common. Then multiply the shared prime factors to find all common factors.

**Example:**

What factors greater than 1 do 135 and 225 have in common?

First find the prime factors of 135 and 225.

$135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$ , and  $225 = 3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$ . The number share  $3 \times 3 \times 5$  in common. Thus, aside from 3 and 5, the remaining common factors can be found by multiplying 3, 3, and 5 in every possible combination:  $3 \times 3 = 9$ ,  $3 \times 5 = 15$ , and  $3 \times 3 \times 5 = 45$ .

**Common Multiple**

Common multiple of two or more numbers is a number that is divided by these numbers.

**Example:**

Common multiple of 4 and 5 is 20, as both 4 and 5 divide 20 completely.

**How to Find**

The product of the numbers is the easiest common multiple to find. If the two numbers have any factors in common, you can divide them out of the product to get a lower common multiple.

**Example:**

What is the least common multiple of 28 and 42?

The product  $28 \times 42 = 1,176$  is a common multiple, but not the least.  $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$ , and  $42 = 2 \times 3 \times 7$ . They share a 2 and a 7, so divide the product by 2 and then by 7.  $1,176 \div 2 = 588$ .  $588 \div 7 = 84$ . The least common multiple is 84.



## Adding and Subtracting Fractions

### Same Denominator

To add two or more fractions that have the same denominator, simply add up the numerators and put the sum over the common denominator.

**Example:**

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{(1+5)}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Subtraction works exactly in the same way

$$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \frac{(6-2)}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

### Different Denominators

Before you add or subtract two or more fractions with different denominators, you must give all of them the same denominator. To do this, multiply each fraction by a number that will give it a denominator in common with the others.

**Example:**

If you wanted to change  $\frac{1}{2}$  into sixths, you could do the following:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$$

We haven't actually changed the value of the fraction, because we multiplied it by 1. The new fraction reduces to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . If we wanted to add

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$$

### Multiplying Fractions

To multiply fractions, just multiply the numerators and put the product over the product of the denominators.

**Example:**

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$$

### Reducing Fractions

When you add or multiply fractions, you often end up with a big fraction that is hard to work with. You can usually reduce such a fraction.

To reduce a fraction, find a factor of the numerator that is also a factor of the denominator, it saves time to find the biggest factor they have in common, but this isn't critical. You may just have to repeat



the process a few times. When you find a common factor, cancel it. For example,  $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4}$  Get used to reducing all fractions (if they can be reduced) before you do any work with them. It saves a lot of time and prevents errors in calculation.

### Dividing Fractions

To divide one fraction by another, just invert the second (from left to right) fraction and multiply:

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} \text{ is the same thing as } \frac{7}{2}$$

### Fractions: Mixed To Improper

The Test sometimes gives you numbers that are mixtures of integers and fractions, for example,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . It's easier to work with these numbers if you convert them into mixed fractions.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  would be converted like this:

Multiply 2 with 3 and add 1, this gives you the numerator of the resulting mixed fraction. The resulting mixed fraction is  $\frac{7}{2}$ .

### Comparing Fractions

In the course of a problem, you may have to compare two or more fractions and determine which is larger.

#### Example:

Compare  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$ , which one is the greatest fraction

First take two fractions  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$  multiply numerator of the first with the denominator of the other ( $3 \times 8 = 24$ ), similarly multiply numerator of the second with the denominator of the first ( $7 \times 4 = 28$ ). Since 28 is greater than 24 so  $\frac{7}{8}$  is greater than  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Now take  $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{9}{11}$  to compare. Multiply numerator of the first with denominator of the second ( $7 \times 11 = 77$ ), similarly multiply numerator of the second to the denominator of the first ( $9 \times 8 = 72$ ). Since 77 is greater than 72, so  $\frac{7}{8}$  is the greatest of the three given fractions.

To compare  $\frac{8}{15}$  and  $\frac{7}{9}$ , multiply 8 with 9 and 15 with 7, Since the product of 15 and 7 (105) is greater than the product of 8 and 9 (72), so  $\frac{7}{9}$  is greater than  $\frac{8}{15}$ .

#### Tip

If the difference between numerator and denominator of one fraction is the same as the difference between the numerator and denominator of the other fraction, then the fraction with greater numerator is greater. In case of  $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}$ , the difference between 3 and 4 is same as difference between 7 and 8. Since 7 is greater than 3, so  $\frac{7}{8}$  is greater fraction.



$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \quad 105 \\ \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{7}{9} \end{array}$$

## Decimals

Decimals are real numbers having decimal point. Decimals are another form of fractions. When decimals are added or subtracted, the decimal points must be placed one under the other.

Every integer has its point after it (45 is the same as 45. and Rs. 45 is the same as Rs. 45.00).

### Example:

4.9 + .73 + 7. Line up the decimal points.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.9 \\ .73 \\ 7. \\ \hline 12.63 \end{array}$$

To add them, add as usual and place the decimal point in the line of the decimal points of the numbers to be added.

### Example:

Which is the largest, .073, .5, .586, .08, or .59? Place the numbers under one another, lining up the decimal points. Fill in zeroes so that all of the decimals have the same number of places.

$$\begin{array}{r} .073 \\ .500 \\ .586 \\ .080 \\ .590 \end{array}$$

.590 is the largest three-place decimal. Answer: .59.

## Multiplication

When you multiply decimals, the points do not have to be under one another. The product (answer) must contain as many numbers after its point as the total of the decimal places in the two numbers being multiplied. For example, find the product of 0.28 and 0.3.

28 times 3 is 84, but where should the point be placed? .28 has two numbers after its point and .3 has one number after its point, making a total of three decimal places. Count three places to the left from the end of 84. Since 84 have two places, a zero must be placed in front of 8. Answer: 0.084.

## Decimal Places in Numbers

Unit: Placement of a number one place on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at unit place.

Ten: Placement of number two places on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 5 is at Ten place.



**Hundred:** Placement of number three places on the left of the decimal point. In 257.389, 7 is at hundred place.

**Tenth:** Placement of a number one decimal place on the right of decimal point. In 257.389, 3 is at tenth place

**Hundredth:** Placement of a number two decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 8 is at hundredth place.

**Thousandth:** Placement of a number three decimal places on the right of the decimal point. In 257.389, 9 is at thousandth place.

### Rounding Off Real Numbers

Nothing more than converting a number to a number of desired lengths (number of digits) is rounding off.

#### To round off decimals

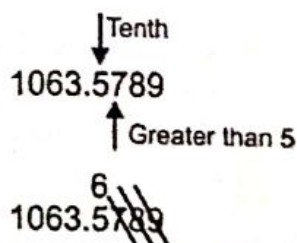
- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look at the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the rounding digit but drop all digits to the right of it.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to five, add one to the rounding digit and drop all digits to the right of it.

#### To round off whole numbers

- Find the place value you want (the "rounding digit") and look to the digit just to the right of it.
- If that digit is less than 5, do not change the "rounding digit" but change all digits to the right of the "rounding digit" to zero.
- If that digit is greater than or equal to 5, add one to the rounding digit and change all digits to the right of the rounding digit to zero.
- If the digit to the right of the place is equal to or greater than 5, round the number up by adding 1 to the place, and then eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

**Example:** Round 1063.5789 to the nearest tenth.

**Answer:**  $1063.5789 = 1063.6$





If the digit to the right of the place is less than 5, round the number down by eliminating all the digits to the right of the place.

**Example:**

Round 10,57.3239 to the nearest hundredth.

Answer:  $10,57.3239 = 10,57.32$

**Consecutive Number Counting**

The number of integers from A to B inclusive is  $B - A + 1$ .

**Example:**

How many integers are there from 73 through 419, inclusive?

$$419 - 73 + 1 = 347$$

HINT: Don't forget to add 1.

**Sum of Consecutive Numbers**

$$\text{Sum} = (\text{average}) \times (\text{number of terms})$$

**Example**

What is the sum of the integers from 10 through 50, inclusive?

$$\text{Average} = (10 + 50) \div 2 = 30;$$

$$\text{Number of terms} = 50 - 10 + 1 = 41$$

$$\text{Sum} = 30 \times 41 = 1,230$$

**Basic Arithmetic Operations**

The basic operation of numbers and somewhat fewer variables involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division is arithmetic is covered on the GAT.

You should know the following arithmetic terms:

**Basic Understandings**

- The result of addition is a sum or total.
- The result of subtraction is a difference.
- The result of multiplication is a product.
- The result of division is a quotient.
- In the expression  $5^2$ , the 2 is called an exponent.



## EXPONENTS

Many numbers are the product of the same factor multiplied over and over again. For example,  $32 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ . Another way to write this would be  $32 = 2^5$ , or "thirty-two equals two to the fifth power." The little number, or *exponent*, denotes the number of times that 2 is to be used as a factor. In the same way,  $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$ , or 1,000, or "ten to the third power," or "ten cubed." In this example, the 10 is called the base and the 3 is called the exponent. (You won't need to know these terms on the GAT, but you will need to know them to follow my explanations).

### Multiplication

When you multiply two numbers with the same base, you simply add the exponents.

#### Example:

$$2^3 \times 2^5 = 2^{3+5} = 2^8$$

### Division

When you divide two numbers with the same base, you simply subtract the exponents. For example,

$$\frac{2^5}{2^3} = 2^{5-3} = 2^2$$

### The Distributive Law

If you're multiplying the sum of two numbers by a third number, you can multiply each number in your sum individually. This comes in handy when you have to multiply the sum of two variables.

If a problem gives you information in "factored form"  $-a(b+c)-$  then you should distribute the first variable before you do anything else. If you are given information that has already been distributed  $-ab+ac-$  then you should factor out the common term, putting the information back in factored form.

#### Example

$$6(53) + 6(47) = 6(53+47) = 6(100) = 600$$

#### Multiplication First

$$6(53) + 6(47) = 318 + 282 = 600$$

You get the same answer each way, so why get involved with ugly arithmetic? If you use the distributive law, you don't even need to use your calculator.

### Raising a Power to a Power

When you raise a power to a power, you multiply the exponents. For example,  $(2^3)^4 = 2^3 \times 4 = 2^{12}$

### Exponent to a Fraction

If you square or cube a number greater than 1, it becomes larger. For example,  $2^3 = 8$



If you square or cube a positive fraction smaller than one, it becomes smaller.

For example,  $= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

A negative number raised to an even power becomes positive. For example,  $(-2)^2 = 4$ .

A negative number raised to an odd power remains negative.

For example,  $(-2)^3 = -8$

$$A^3 \times A^5 = A^8$$

$$A^5 \div A^2 = A^3$$

$A^5 \times B^2$  cannot be solved further, as the bases are different.

$A^3 + A^5$  cannot be solved further as these are different terms.

$A^3 + A^3 + 2A^3$  same terms are added.

$$5A^3 - A^3 = 4A^3$$

### Finding Square Root

Finding Square root is the reverse process of finding square of a quantity.

$$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2 \times 2} = 2, \quad \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{x \times x} = x$$

You should not be worried about finding the square roots without calculator, as you are not required to go up to fractions, rather the calculation remains in square root partially.

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3} = 2\sqrt{3}, \quad \sqrt{80} = \sqrt{4 \times 4 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

### Treatment of Signs

#### Addition and Subtraction Rules

If you add two quantities that have the same signs, simply add them and retain the sign.

$$2 + 7 = 9 \text{ and } -2 + (-7) = -9$$

If you add two quantities of different signs, simply add them and the result will bear the sign of the quantity of greater absolute value.

$$2 - 7 = 2 + (-7) = -5$$

$$7 - 2 = 7 + (-2) = 5$$

$$3A + 4A = 7A$$

$$3A - 4A = -A$$

$$7a^2 + 2a^2 = 9a^2$$



$3a^2 - 2a$  can't be added since they are not like terms.

$3x + 5$  can't be added since they are not like terms.

$2A + 3B$  can't be added since they are not like terms.

If three or more quantities are to be added, add like positives, then like negatives, then combine like terms by subtracting absolute values.

$$-8 + 7 - 13 + 12 = +19 - 21 = -2$$

$$6c - 5d - 4 - 8c + 7d - 6 = -2c + 2d - 10$$

### Multiplication Rules

If two quantities having the same sign are multiplied, the answer is positive (+). If two quantities having the different signs are multiplied, the answer is negative (-). Two parentheses with no sign between them indicates multiplication, Also, no sign between a quantity and a parenthesis indicates multiplication, as does a raised dot between two quantities.

$$(+6)(+5) = 30$$

$$(-9)(-3) = +27$$

$$-7(8) = -56$$

$$4 \cdot -4 = -16$$

You can only add or subtract like terms. However, all terms, whether alike or different, can be multiplied. When like letters are multiplied, add exponents.

$$3(-2Y) = -6Y$$

$$(7G)(-3K) = -21GK$$

$$A^3 \times A^4 = A^7$$

### Division Rules

The rules are similar to those for multiplication. If you divide two quantities having the same sign, the answer will be positive. Dividing two quantities having different signs will give negative answer.

$$\frac{-6}{-2} = +3, \frac{-15}{+3} = -5, \frac{+16}{+2} = +8, \frac{+18}{-3} = -6$$

When dividing like letters, subtract their exponents. When any quantity is divided by itself (with the exception of zero divided by zero), the answer will be 1. A letter such as Y has an exponent of 1.

$$\frac{Y^4}{Y^3} = Y, \frac{Y}{Y} = 1, \frac{8Y^8}{2Y^2} = 4Y^6$$

When a quantity is divided into another quantity that contains two or more terms divide each of term by the first quantity.



$$\frac{6P-10}{-2} = -3P+5, \quad \frac{12Y+6}{6} = 2Y+1$$

$$\frac{5x-7}{-3} = -\frac{5}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}, \quad \frac{5b^2+10b}{5b} = b+2$$

### Which operation do I do first?

In a problem that involves different operations, the operations must be performed in a particular order, and occasionally test makers like to see whether you know what that order is. Here's an easy way to remember the order of operations:

### Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Salma

This stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction. Do operations enclosed in parentheses first: then take care of exponents: then you multiply, divide, add, and subtract.

## SOLVED EXERCISE

**Directions:** You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Arrange in descending order:  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{4}{9}$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$

#### Explanation:

Make the comparisons of two fractions each.

27    32    28    18    21    16

$$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{9}, \quad \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{7}, \quad \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{7}$$

$\frac{4}{9}$  is greater than  $\frac{3}{8}$ , and  $\frac{4}{9}$  is greater than  $\frac{2}{7}$ , so  $\frac{4}{9}$  is the largest fraction.  $\frac{3}{8}$  is greater than  $\frac{2}{7}$ , so the answer is  $\frac{4}{9}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$

2.  $40 + \frac{80}{.4}$  = what number?

#### Explanation:

First simplify the fraction:



$$\frac{80}{.4} = \frac{80}{.4} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{800}{4} = 200$$

Then add:  $40 + 200 = 240$ .

3. If a bushel of apples weighs from 48 to 54 pounds and a bushel of melons weighs from 80 to 90 pounds, what is the smallest ratio between the weight of a bushel of apples and a bushel of melons?

**Explanation:**

"Smallest ratio" means smallest fraction, which will contain the smallest numerator but the largest denominator ( $\frac{1}{10}$  is smaller than  $\frac{1}{3}$ ). The answer is  $\frac{48}{90}$ , or  $\frac{8}{15}$ .

4. Simplify this fraction

$$\frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{5\frac{1}{3} + 6\frac{1}{3}}$$

**Explanation:**

Add the fractions in the denominator and rewrite the expression

$$3\frac{1}{3} \div 11\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{3} \div \frac{35}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{3}{35} = \frac{2}{7}$$

5. If  $r$  is greater than 0 and  $b = \frac{1}{r}$ , does  $b$  increase or decrease as  $r$  increases?

**Explanation:**

If the numerators are the same, the smaller fraction has the larger denominator. Therefore, if  $r$  increases and the numerator remains 1, the fractions get smaller and  $b$  decreases.

6. Reduce  $\frac{12c^2}{15c}$

**Explanation:**

Reduce 12 and 15 by canceling both by 3. Treat  $\frac{c^2}{c} = c^{2-1}$ . The answer is  $\frac{4}{5}c$ .

7. Add  $\frac{m}{2} + \frac{m}{3}$

**Explanation:**

Find L.C.D., which is 6. Convert each fraction to sixths and add:



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{m}{2} + \frac{m}{3} &= \frac{m}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} + \frac{m}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} \\ &= \frac{3m}{6} + \frac{2m}{6} = \frac{5m}{6}\end{aligned}$$

8. Subtract  $\frac{2}{5x^2}$  from  $\frac{3}{4x}$

**Explanation:**

In a subtraction example, the quantity after the word "from" goes first:

$$\frac{3}{4x} - \frac{2}{5x^2} \text{ L.C.D. is } 20x^2. \quad \frac{15x - 8x}{20x^2} \quad 15x - 8x = 7x. \text{ So the answer is } \frac{7}{20x}$$

9. A woman owned  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a store and sold  $\frac{1}{5}$  of her share. What part of the store did she still own?

**Explanation:**

" $\frac{1}{5}$  of her share" means  $\frac{1}{5}$  times her share. Since  $\frac{1}{5}$  of  $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{15}$  was sold. If you subtract  $\frac{2}{15}$  from  $\frac{2}{3}$ , you'll know that what part of the store she still owned:

10. Change .68 to a fraction.

**Explanation:**

$$.68 = \frac{68}{100} = \frac{17}{25}$$

11. Change  $\frac{3}{16}$  to a decimal correct to the nearest thousandth.

**Explanation:**

If your answer is to be rounded to the nearest thousandth, carry the division to one place past the thousandths (the ten-thousandths place):

$$\frac{3}{16} = 16 \overline{) 3.0000} \begin{array}{r} .1875 \end{array}$$

Since the extra place is a 5, we round up. The answer is .188.



$$12. \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = (?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$$

**Explanation:**

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = (?)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{36} = x \text{ times } \frac{4}{9}$$

Since the missing quantity is multiplied by  $\frac{4}{9}$ , do the "opposite" on the other side and

$$\text{divide by } \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{36} \div \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{36} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{5}{16}$$

13. If  $5x = 28$ , what does  $3x$  equal?

**Explanation:**

$$5x = 28 \Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} = \frac{28}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{28}{5}$$

To find  $3x$ , multiply both sides of the equation  $x = \frac{28}{5}$  by 3.

$$(3) x = \frac{28}{5}(3) \Rightarrow 3x = \frac{84}{5} \Rightarrow x = \frac{84}{5} \text{ or } 16\frac{4}{5}$$

14. If  $r = 3b$ , what does  $\frac{3}{4}r$  equal?

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Just multiply both sides by } \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}r = \frac{9b}{4}$$



## RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS

The quantitative relationship among two or more quantities is a ratio. For example the 3:4 represents that one (whole) quantity is divided in seven ( $3 + 4$ ) equal parts, three parts on left and four parts on right.

To use the ratio for solving problem, you must convert it to mathematical form, three out of seven, and four out of seven.  $3 : 4 \rightarrow \frac{3}{7}$  and  $\frac{4}{7}$

### Example:

Mr. Kalim and Mr. Shahbaz Khan entered into a business partnership. They agreed the ratio of 3:5 for the distribution of profit. They commenced the business and earned profit of Rs. 24000. Find the share of Mr. Kalim.

### Solution:

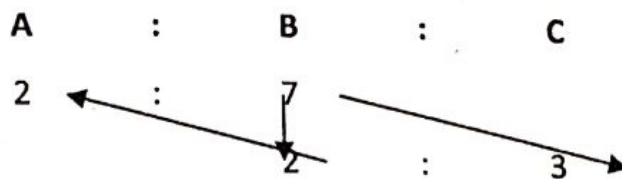
Convert Karim's share ratio to fraction  $\rightarrow \frac{3}{8}$

Multiply Karim's fraction to the total profit  $\rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \times 24000 = 9000$

Answer is Rs. 9000

### Multiple Ratios

The ratio between A and B is 2 : 7 and the ratio between B to C is 2 : 3. Find the ratio A : B : C.



Apply Reverse N method

|    |   |    |   |    |
|----|---|----|---|----|
| A  | : | B  | : | C  |
| 2  | : | 7  | : | 3  |
|    |   | 2  |   |    |
| 14 |   | 14 |   | 21 |



## Compare Logically

A ratio is the comparison of two things.

What is the ratio of the value of a kilometer to that of a mile? This can be shown fractionally  $\frac{5}{8}$  or by using a colon (5:8). You can put any two things in a fraction numerically. It's logical to use only comparable things. What is the ratio of 8 inches to 1 yard? You answer  $\frac{8}{1}$ , but does it make sense? Is 8 inches 8 times as large as 1 yard? Of course not! Common sense will make you change 1 yard to 36 inches. Now the ratio becomes  $\frac{8}{36}$  or  $\frac{2}{9}$ . Compare only like things.

### Example:

What is the ratio of 30 minutes to 2 hours?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{30}{120} \quad (2 \text{ hours} = 120 \text{ minutes}) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

## Proportions

To solve the proportion questions you must know the relation between the quantities.

### Direct Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity also increases.

### Example:

If a car can travel 80 miles in 3 hours, how long will it take to travel 100 miles?

When something varies directly with something else, if you increase one of the things involved, the other will also increase. In the example given, if you increase the miles from 80 to 100, common sense tells us that the number of hours will also increase. The more miles you drive, the longer it should take. Therefore, let's make a proportion using a ratio of the miles and a ratio of the hours. The first number of miles mentioned is 80, so use the ratio (miles over miles).

As the first number of hours mentioned is 3, so use the ratio (hours over hours). X represents the second amount of hours since that's the unknown. Put the two ratios together to form the proportion.

Cross-multiply and solve:  $\frac{80}{100} = \frac{3}{x}$

$$80x = 300 \Rightarrow x = \frac{30}{8} = 3\frac{3}{8} \text{ hours}$$

### Example:

If number of men working on a project increases, the work done by the men also increases.

### Inverse Relation

If one quantity increases, the other quantity decreases.



**Example:**

If 8 people take 6 hours to build a fence, how long would it take 10 people to build the same fence (assuming they work at the same rate as those in the first group)?

Common sense tells you that if you use more people, it will take less time to finish the job. To write the proportion needed to solve the example, first write the first ratio:

$$\frac{8 \text{ People}}{10 \text{ People}}$$

Since it is not a direct proportion, invert the second ratio ( $\frac{6}{x}$  becomes  $\frac{x}{6}$ ), the proportion is

$$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{x}{6} \Rightarrow 10x = 48 \Rightarrow x = 4\frac{4}{5} \text{ hours}$$

**Example**

If number of men working on a project increases, the number of working days decreases.

**Conditions for Applying Relations**

- While applying relation of two quantities consider all other quantities constant
- Don't consider given data (number values)

**Example**

In a courier company, 50 men require 10 hours to prepare 1200 boxes for shipment. Once, the company received an order of 3200 boxes to process. The company assigned 40 men team to process this order. How many hours the team will need to complete the task?

**Solution**

Place arrows based on the relation of quantity with unknown quantity (Hours). Men and Hours have inverse relation, so the arrowhead is down ward. Hours and Boxes have direct relation, so the arrowhead for Boxes is upward.

| Men  | Hours | Boxes  |
|------|-------|--------|
| 50 ↓ | 10 ↑  | 1200 ↑ |
| 40 ↓ | x ↑   | 3200 ↑ |

Now the equation becomes:

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{50}{40} \times \frac{3200}{1200}$$

Now solve for x.

**Ratios and Proportions – Inheritance**

When a Muslim dies there are four duties which need to be performed. These are:

1. Payment of funeral expenses.
2. Payment of his/her debts.



3. Execution of his/her will.

4. Distribution of remaining estate amongst the heirs according to Sharia.

It is assumed that the preliminary issues have been resolved and we shall confine ourselves principally to discussing the fourth and last duty. The task is to firstly, determine which of the relatives of the deceased are entitled to inherit and secondly, to determine the quantum share entitlement of each of the heirs concerned.

The Inheritance questions on the GAT are merely the application of Ratio and proportions. The wealth of a deceased person is divided in fixed Ratios among all heirs of the deceased. Complete Islamic Inheritance system is beyond the scope of this book. Our main focus is to the ratios for division of wealth of a deceased among the children of the person.

| If a person dies leaving         | Division of Real and Personal Property                  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Wife and no relations            | 1/4 to wife, 3/4 to the Bait-ul-mal                     |
| Wife and son (sons)              | 1/8 to wife, rest to son (sons equally)                 |
| Wife, son and daughter           | 1/8 to wife, 7/12 to son, 7/24 to daughter              |
| Wife, two sons and two daughters | 1/8 to wife, 7/24 to each son and 7/48 to each daughter |
| Wife and one daughter            | 1/8 to wife, 1/2 to daughter and 3/8 to Bait-ul-mal     |
| Wife and daughters               | 1/8 to wife, 2/3 to daughters and 5/24 to Bait-ul mal   |

### Example:

Kamran died and left wealth of worth Rs. 96,000,000 to be divided among his heirs – one wife, two sons, and two daughters. What will be the share of one daughter?

### Solution:

In this particular case, the share of each daughter = Rs. 96000000  $\times \frac{7}{48}$  = Rs. 14000000



**Solved Exercise**

**Directions:** You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Find the ratio of 18 inches to 2 yards.

A.  $\frac{3}{4}$

B.  $\frac{1}{4}$

C.  $\frac{1}{5}$

D.  $\frac{2}{5}$

**Explanation:**

First convert yards to inches that is 2 yards =  $2 \times 3 \times 12 = 72$  inches. Now the ratio is 18 to 72 = 1 to 4 =

$\frac{1}{4}$ . The right answer is B.

2. If a train travels  $\frac{5}{6}$  mile in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  minutes, how many miles will it travel in 1 hour?

A. 20 miles

B. 50 miles

C. 40 miles

D. 30 miles

**Explanation :**

The train travels  $\frac{5}{6} \div 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \div \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$  miles in one minute. The distance traveled in 60 minutes (1 hour) =  $\frac{2}{3} \times 60 = 40$  miles. The right answer is C.

**Note :**

12 inches = 1 foot and 3 feet = 1 yard

3. Find the value of x if  $3 : b = x : c$ .

A.  $\frac{3b}{c}$

B.  $\frac{c}{3b}$

C.  $\frac{2c}{3b}$

D.  $\frac{3c}{b}$

**Explanation:**

$$3c = bx \text{ and } x = \frac{3c}{b}$$

The right answer is D.



C.  $\frac{2c}{3b}$

D.  $\frac{3c}{b}$

**Explanation:**

$$3c = bx \text{ and } x = \frac{3c}{b}$$

The right answer is D.

4. How many miles are there between two cities if the distance is represented by a 2.4-inch line on a map having a scale of 1 inch to 8 miles?
- A. 19.2  
C. 8.5
- B. 12.8  
D. 38

**Explanation:**

The question is to find  $x$  from  $1 : 8 = 2.4 : x$ .  $1 \times x = 8 \times 2.4$  hence  $x = 19.2$ . The right answer is A.

5. How many cents will  $r$  books cost if  $t$  books cost  $m$  dollars?

A.  $\frac{100mr}{t}$

B.  $\frac{mr}{100t}$

C.  $\frac{100t}{mr}$

D.  $\frac{m}{100t}$

**Explanation:**

$$\text{solve } \frac{x}{r} = \frac{100m}{t}$$

**Note:**

1 dollar = 100 cents.

6. If apples cost 3 for 37 cents, find the cost of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  dozen apples.

A. 111 cents  
C. 259 cents

B. 159 cents  
D. 211 cents

**Explanation:**

$1\frac{3}{4}$  dozens apples =  $\frac{7}{4} \times 12 = 21$  apples. Now apply the ratios method  $\frac{37}{3} = \frac{x}{21}$

$x = \frac{21 \times 37}{3}$  or  $x = 7 \times 37 = 259$  cents. The right answer is C.



**Explanation:**

$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$  the second ratio is reversed, as the relation is inverse.  $x = \frac{10 \times 4}{5} = 8$ . The right answer is D.

8. A car that gets 15 miles per gallon of gasoline can travel 250 miles on a full tank. If the same car got 20 miles per gallon, how many miles could it travel on a full tank?
- A. 300  
B. 750  
C.  $250\frac{3}{4}$   
D.  $333\frac{1}{3}$

**Explanation:**

$$\frac{x}{250} = \frac{20}{15}$$

The right answer is D.

9. A candy recipe calls for 5 parts milk, 4 parts cocoa, 4 parts syrup, 2 parts sugar, and 1 part butter. If you use 8 ounces of milk, how many ounces of candy mixture can you make?
- A.  $25\frac{3}{5}$   
B.  $5\frac{3}{5}$   
C. 20  
D. 128

**Explanation:**

Solve each ingredient with milk independently. For example, 5 parts of milk need 4 parts of cocoa. How many parts of cocoa is needed for 8 ounces of milk. The right answer is A.

10. If it takes 10 minutes to walk  $\frac{3}{7}$  mile, how many minutes will it take to walk the rest of the mile?
- A.  $2\frac{1}{3}$   
B.  $13\frac{1}{3}$   
C.  $4\frac{2}{7}$   
D. 30

**Explanation:**

You are to answer the question "If it take 10 minutes to walk  $\frac{3}{7}$  mile, how many minutes it will take to walk  $\frac{4}{7}$  mile". The right answer is B.

**Tip**

When doing calculations with percents, change percents to fractions or decimals.

**Tip**

It is advisable to convert a mixed number to an improper fraction during calculations.



## PERCENTAGE

A percentage is a part of 100. If one of your test score was 85 out of total 100, its mean your score was 85%.

The word 'percent' means 'per hundred' or 'out of 100', and % is the percent sign. Percent is a way of representing a part of something in terms of hundredths (i.e.,  $1/100$ ).

For example,  $100\% = 100$  hundredths  $= 100 \times$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 1 \text{ and } 75\% = 75 \text{ hundredths} = 75 \times \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

Percent can be expressed as a fraction (with a denominator of 100) or a decimal.

For example,  $29\% = \frac{29}{100} = 0.29$

Percents are often used to compare fractions with equal denominators of 100. To convert a percent to a fraction, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100.

For example,  $80\% = 80/100 = \frac{4}{5}$  and  $125\% = 125/100 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ .

As a more complicated example, consider the following:

To convert a fraction to a percent, multiply the number by 100 and insert the percent sign.

For example,  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{100} \% = 60\%$  and  $\frac{1}{16} = \frac{100}{16} \% = \frac{25}{4} \% = 6\frac{1}{4} \% = 6.25\%$

To convert a percent to a decimal, drop the percent sign and divide the number by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the left, inserting zeros to the left if necessary).

For example,  $13\% = 0.13$  and  $2\% = 0.02$

To convert a decimal to a percent, multiply the decimal by 100 (i.e., move the decimal point two places to the right) and insert the percent sign.

### Example

$0.2576 = 25.76\%$  and  $0.002 = 0.2\%$

To find a certain percent of a number, multiply the number by the percent expressed as a fraction or decimal.

For example to find 45% of 900, two possible ways are as follows.

Changing percent to fraction gives  $45\% = \frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20}$ . So,  $\frac{9}{20} \times 900 = 405$ .

Alternatively, changing percent to decimal gives  $45\% = \frac{45}{100} = 0.45$ . So,  $0.45 \times 900 = 405$ .



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The following fraction and decimal equivalents of percents are worth noting:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| $1\% = 1/100 = 0.01$ | $60\% = 3/5 = 0.6$   |
| $2\% = 1/50 = 0.02$  | $80\% = 4/5 = 0.8$   |
| $4\% = 1/25 = 0.04$  | $25\% = 1/4 = 0.25$  |
| $5\% = 1/20 = 0.05$  | $50\% = 1/2 = 0.5$   |
| $10\% = 1/10 = 0.1$  | $75\% = 3/4 = 0.75$  |
| $20\% = 1/5 = 0.2$   | $120\% = 6/5 = 1.2$  |
| $40\% = 2/5 = 0.4$   | $125\% = 5/4 = 1.25$ |

### Percent Change

Percent change (increase or decrease) from an original value to a new value frequently occurs.

To find the percent change, first find the amount of the change, then divide this amount by the original value, and finally express this quotient as a percent.

#### Example

If the price of an item changes from \$32 to \$40, the amount of the increase is  $\$(40 - 32) = \$8$  and the percent increase is  $\frac{8}{32} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$ .

On the other hand, if the price of the item changes from \$40 to \$32, the amount of the decrease is  $\$(40 - 32) = \$8$  and the percent decrease is  $\frac{8}{40} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 = 20\%$ .

Interestingly, the percent increase from 32 to 40 is different from the percent decrease from 40 to 32.



## Application of Percentage

Many topics on the test are based directly on the concepts of percentage like

- Business Mathematics
- Financial Mathematics
- Consumer Mathematics
- Zakat
- Ushar

### **Business Mathematics**

Business mathematics part of the test includes the questions from the topics containing underlying concepts of basic business.

### **Consumer Mathematics - Profit and loss problems**

Profit and loss problems involves various terms like cost price, selling price, marked price etc. Basically, it is a difference between selling price and cost price. Cost price is the price paid to purchase an article or a product or we can say it is a cost incurred in manufacturing an article. Selling price is the price at which a product is sold.

### **Various profit and loss formulas used in profit and loss:**

Generally, profit is calculated as: Profit or gain = Selling Price (S.P) - Cost Price (C.P)

Similarly, loss is calculated as: Loss = Cost Price - Selling Price

$$\text{Profit percentage} = \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100 \quad (\text{The profit on the basis of Cost Price})$$

Note: If you are asked to find the profit on the basis of Selling Price, then the formula changes to

$$\text{Profit percentage} = \frac{SP - CP}{SP} \times 100 \quad (\text{The profit on the basis of Selling Price})$$

### **Example:**

A bookseller expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If on a certain day, his sale was of Rs. 39200, what was his profit?

### **Solution:**

$$\text{Profit} = SP - CP$$

$$\text{Given Profit} = 22.5\% \text{ of } CP$$

$$\text{So, } 22.5\% \text{ of } CP = SP - CP$$

$$CP = SP - 22.5\% \text{ of } CP$$

$$CP + 22.5\% \text{ of } CP = SP$$

$$122.5\% \text{ of } CP = SP$$



$$\frac{122.5}{100} \times CP = SP$$

$$CP = \frac{100}{122.5} \times SP$$

$$C.P. = \left( \frac{100}{122.5} \times 39200 \right) = \left( \frac{1000}{1225} \times 39200 \right) = 32000$$

$$\text{Profit} = (39200 - 32000) = \text{Rs. } 7200.$$

### Example:

Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

### Solution:

$$CP \text{ of each toy} = 375/12 = 31.25$$

$$\text{Gain per toy} = 33 - 31.25 = 1.75$$

$$\text{Profit Percentage} = (1.75/31.25) \times 100 = 5.6\%$$

### Example:

Shabir sold his dining table set at a loss of 20%. If he had sold it for \$ 800 more, he would have received a profit of 5%. Find the cost price.

### Solution:

Let the cost price be \$ 100

So when C.P = 100, loss of 20% means

$$S.P = 100 - 20 = 80$$

$$\text{Profit of 5\% means } S.P = 100 + 5 = 105$$

$$\text{The difference of two S.P} = 105 - 80 = 25$$

If the difference is 25, C.P = \$100

$$\text{If the difference is } \$ 800, C.P = (100 / 25) \times 800$$

$$C.P = \$ 3200$$

## Consumer Mathematics - Stock and Shares

### Basic Terminology:

#### Stock Capital:

The total amount of money needed to run the company is called the stock capital.

#### Shares or Stock:

The whole capital is divided into small units, called shares or stock.



For each investment, the company issues a 'share-certificate', showing the value of each share and the number of shares held by a person.

The person who subscribes in shares or stock is called a shareholder or stock holder.

**Dividend:**

The annual profit distributed among shareholders is called dividend. Dividend is paid annually as per share or as a percentage.

**Face Value:**

The value of a share or stock printed on the share-certificate is called its Face Value or Nominal Value or Par Value.

**Market Value:**

The stock of different companies are sold and bought in the open market through brokers at stock-exchanges. A share or stock is said to be:

- At premium or Above par, if its market value is more than its face value.
- At par, if its market value is the same as its face value.
- At discount or Below par, if its market value is less than its face value.

Thus, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at premium of 16, then market value of the stock = Rs.  $(100 + 16)$  = Rs. 116.

Likewise, if a Rs. 100 stock is quoted at a discount of 7, then market value of the stock = Rs.  $(100 - 7)$  = 93.

**Example:**

A 6% stock yields 8%. The market value of the stock is:

**Solution:**

For an income of Rs. 8, investment = Rs. 100.

For an income of Rs. 6, investment = Rs.  $\left(\frac{100}{8} \times 6\right)$  = Rs. 75.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 75.

**Financial Mathematics - Simple Interest**

Basic terminology:

**Principal:**

The money borrowed or lent out for a certain period is called the principal or the sum.

**Interest:**

Extra money paid for using other's money is called interest.



**Simple Interest (S.I.):**

If the interest on a sum borrowed for certain period is reckoned uniformly, then it is called simple interest.

Let Principal = P, Rate =  $r\%$  per annum (p.a.) and Time = T years. Then

$$\text{Simple Interest} = \left( \frac{P \times r \times T}{100} \right)$$

**Example:**

Gul Khan borrowed Rs. 50000 from the sardar of the region. The agreed rate of interest per year was 15%. Gul Khan returned the borrowed amount at the end of 5 years. How much amount he paid to the sardar as interest for this period?

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} I &= Prt \\ &= 50000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times 5 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 37500 \end{aligned}$$

**Example:**

A sum fetched a total simple interest of Rs. 4016.25 at the rate of 9 p.c.p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Principal} &= \text{Rs. } \frac{100 \times 4016.25}{9 \times 5} \\ &= \text{Rs. } \left( \frac{401625}{45} \right) \\ &= \text{Rs. } 8925. \end{aligned}$$

**Financial Mathematics - Compound Interest**

Compound interest is interest paid on previously earned interest. Suppose, instead of paying 10% interest when the money is given back, you have your friend pay you 10% on the money he still has every year. If he doesn't pay you back for two years, then you will get 10% on \$100 the first year, which is \$110 and you will get 10% on \$110, which is \$121 at the end of the second year. Instead of getting \$20, you will get \$21. Another example might help explain this concept.

**Example:**

Suppose a bank offers an interest rate of 6% per annum (yearly) on a savings account that is compounded quarterly (four times a year). A person deposits \$4,000 in the bank. How much money will be in his account at the end of one year?



**Solution:**

Since the interest is compounded quarterly, we can use the formula for basic interest,  $I = Prt$ , four times. The principal amount  $P$  is \$4,000, the interest rate  $r$  is 6% ( $r = 0.06$ ), and  $t = \frac{1}{4}$  of a year. (Recall that  $t$  is measured in years.)

So, the amount of interest earned on the savings account is:

$$I = Prt = (\$4,000)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60$$

Now, as we start the second quarter, the principal is no longer \$4,000. Since we have accumulated interest, the new principal is  $\$4,000 + \$60 = \$4,060$ . Using that new principal, the interest gained in the second quarter is:

$$I = (\$4,060)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$60.90$$

The interest paid at the end of the third quarter on the principal of  $\$4,060 + \$60.90 = \$4,120.90$  is:

$$I = (\$4,120.90)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$61.8135 = \$61.81$$

The final amount of interest paid, at the end of the fourth quarter, will be equal to:

$$I = (\$4,182.71)(0.06)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \$62.74065 = \$62.74$$

Adding that interest amount to the principal going into that period (\$4,182.71), we get the balance in the account after one year. It will be  $\$4,182.71 + \$62.74 = \$4,245.45$ .

**Compound Interest Formulae**

Let Principal =  $P$ , Rate =  $r\%$  per annum, Time =  $n$  years.

When interest is compound Annually:

$$\text{Amount} = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

When interest is compounded Half-yearly:



$$\text{Amount} = P \left[ 1 + \frac{(r/2)}{100} \right]^{2n}$$

When interest is compounded Quarterly:

$$\text{Amount} = P \left[ 1 + \frac{(r/4)}{100} \right]^{4n}$$

When interest is compounded Annually but time is in fraction, say  $3\frac{2}{5}$  years.

$$\text{Amount} = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^3 \times \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{2}{5}r}{100} \right)$$

When Rates are different for different years, say  $r_1\%$ ,  $r_2\%$ ,  $r_3\%$  for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> year respectively.

$$\text{Then, Amount} = P \left( 1 + \frac{r_1}{100} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{r_2}{100} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{r_3}{100} \right).$$

Present worth of Rs.  $x$  due  $n$  years hence is given by:

$$\text{Present Worth} = \frac{x}{\left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n}$$

### Example:

What will be the compound interest on a sum of Rs. 25,000 after 3 years at the rate of 12% p.a.?

### Solution:

$$25000 \times (1.12)^3 = \text{Rs. } 35123.20$$

### Zakat

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It has been mentioned, along with daily Prayers (Salaat / Namaz), over seventy times in the Quran.

Just as Salaat is the most important act of worship which has to be performed bodily, so is Zakat the main act of worship which has to be performed monetarily. Those who fulfill this duty have been promised abundant reward in this world and hereafter. Whoever evades Zakat has been sternly warned in the Qur'an and Hadith of the consequences.

The payment of Zakat is compulsory on the excess wealth or effects which is equal to or exceeds the value of Nisaab, and which is possessed for a full Islamic year. If such wealth decreases during the course of the year and increases again to the value of Nisaab before the end of the year, the Zakat then must be calculated on the full amount that is possessed at the end of the year.

Zakat is obligatory upon a person if :

- He or she is an adult, sane, free and Muslim.



- He/she must possess wealth in excess of specified minimum (Nisaab) excluding his or her personal needs (clothing, household furniture, utensils, cars etc. are termed article of personal needs).
- It should be possessed for a complete lunar year.
- It should be of productive nature from which one can derive profit or benefit such as merchandise for business, gold, silver, livestock etc.

**Types of wealth on which zakat is imposed:**

- Gold and silver, in any form.
- Cash, bank notes, stocks, bonds etc.
- Merchandise for business, equal to the value of Nisaab.
- Livestock.
- On income derived from rental business.

**Calculation of zakat:**

- To calculate Zakat on jewelry etc. one must first determine the gold or silver content and then calculate the Zakat according to current market price.
- If the Gold possessed is less than 87.48 grams or if silver possessed is less than 612.36 grams, but the value of both combined is equal to or exceeds the Nisaab of either Gold or Silver, the Zakat will be due.
- In the event of an article not being of pure gold or pure silver, but containing a mixture of other metals and the gold or silver content is more than the other metal, it will be regarded as gold or silver and Zakat will be due. But in the case where other metal/s is of greater quantity than either gold or silver, Zakat will not be due on this article.
- For stocks (shares held in a company), Zakat is calculated based upon the current market value. As machinery, land, fixtures and fittings, furniture, buildings etc. are exempt from Zakat, one is allowed to subtract these from the total asset. This could be obtained from annual reports. For example, if one has shares worth \$1000 and machinery, land etc., are worth 5% of the total asset, then deduct \$50 for these assets; afterwards deduct the liabilities of the company proportionately to the percentage of shares held. Zakat must be calculated on the balance.

**Types of wealth on which zakat is not imposed:**

- On any metals other than gold or silver.
- Fixtures and fittings of a shop, car, trucks or any delivery vehicle etc., which is used in running business.
- Diamonds, pearls, other precious or semi-precious stones which are for personal use.
- There is no Zakat on personal residence, household furniture, pots and pan, personal clothing, whether they are in use or not.
- There is no Zakat on a person whose liabilities exceed or equal his assets.



## Rate of Zakat

**Zakat is due at the rate of 2.5%.**

The question of Zakat involves the concepts of percentage.

### Example:

A person has one house of worth 5,000,000 (not in personal use), 20 tolas of pure gold, and bank deposit of Rs. 400,000. How much the person has to pay as zakat if the current rate of gold is Rs. 45000 per tola?

### Solution:

Calculate total asset value

| Asset | Qty × Rate  | Value                 |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------|
| House | 1 × 5000000 | 5000000               |
| Gold  | 20 × 45000  | 900000                |
| Cash  | 1 × 400000  | 400000                |
|       |             | Total Value = 6300000 |

$$\text{Zakat} = 6300000 \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 157500$$

## Ushr

Ushr is the obligatory charge (*Zakat*) on farm produce which is one-tenth for one kind of land and one-twentieth for others.

### Rate of Ushr

- If the farm or garden is watered naturally by rain or spring water, or river or stream water, tenth part of the produce is obligatory.
- If the farm or garden is irrigated by artificial means like the well, tube well, canals, etc. twentieth part is obligatory.

### Regulations Concerning Ushr

- Ushr has to be taken out from the total produce and after that other charges of agriculture in the way of ploughing, watering, supervision, etc. will be met.
- The produce becomes subject to Ushr as soon as the crop becomes fit for use in any form, e.g. the grain, maize, mango etc. become saleable even before they are ripe; Ushr therefore has to be calculated before the crop is put to private use in any way.
- If a person sells away a crop or garden before the fruit is ripe, Ushr will be the responsibility of the buyer, but if it is sold after the fruit has become ripe, Ushr will be paid by the seller.
- Payment of Ushr is the responsibility of the cultivator of the land whether he has taken it on lease or borrowed it for a short period.
- If two persons are jointly cultivating a piece of land, both will have to share the Ushr whether the expenses of seed, etc. have been borne by one or both.



- There is no condition of Nisab for Ushr to be obligatory. Ushr is obligatory irrespective of the quantity of produce, unless it is in negligible quantity, e.g., 2 kilos or so.
- There is no condition of the passage of a year either; each crop is subject to Ushr, whether it is harvested once a year or twice a year.
- Ushr is payable on the produce of lands owned by minors and insane persons.
- Waaf lands are also subject to Ushr which will be paid away by the cultivator.
- If a piece of land is irrigated naturally as well as by artificial means, this fact will be taken into account while calculating Ushr. If the land has been irrigated naturally more often, Ushr will be one-tenth, otherwise one-twentieth.
- Ushr may be paid out in kind or in cash of equivalent value.
- Lands in possession of the Muslims living in non-Muslim states are subject to Ushr.
- Ushr is not annulled by the payment of land revenue.
- The heads of expenditure of Ushr are the same as of Zakat.

### The Hidden Treasure

This may be minerals or some other treasure hidden in the earth. Regulations concerning it are briefly as follows:

According to Hadith, one-fifth of a treasure, which is unearthed, belongs to the Public Treasury (Bait-ul-Mal).

In case of minerals like iron, silver, gold, tin or sulfur, etc. one fifth will be handed in to the Public Treasury and four-fifths will be retained by the mine owner.

There is no share of the Bait-ul-Mal in those things which do not melt in the fire, e.g. diamonds, gems, etc. Similarly minerals in liquid state like petroleum, mercury, etc. are exempt from Ushr duty.

### Example:

A farmer cultivated a piece of land and spent Rs. 30,000 for fertilizers and pesticides. An extra expense was of water from tube well which cost Rs. 2000. The crop sold for Rs. 120,000. How much amount the farmer has to pay as Ushr?

### Solution:

$$\text{Net gain from the crop} = 120000 - 30000 - 2000 = 88000$$

$$\text{Ushr} = 88000 \times \frac{5}{100} = 4400$$

$$\text{Ushr} = \text{Rs. } 4400$$



## SOLVED EXERCISE

**Directions:** You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Convert  $1\frac{2}{5}\%$  to a fraction.

**Explanation:**

Since percent is part of 100,  $1\frac{2}{5}\%$  becomes  $\frac{1\frac{2}{5}}{100}$ , which is written

$$1\frac{2}{5} \div 100 \rightarrow \frac{7}{5} \div \frac{100}{1} \rightarrow \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{7}{500}$$

2.  $\frac{7}{3}$  is what percent?

**Explanation:**

Write an equation. "What percent" means what part of hundred. Thus,  $\frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{100}$ . Cross-multiply and solve:

$$3x = 700 \rightarrow \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{700}{3} \rightarrow x = \frac{700}{3}\% \rightarrow 233\frac{1}{3}\%$$

3.  $83\frac{1}{3}\%$  is how many sixteenths?

**Explanation:**

Save time and remember that  $83\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{5}{6}$ . You could write  $\frac{83\frac{1}{3}}{100}$  and simplify, but the time saved by memorizing the equivalents is significant. To continue,

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{x}{16} \rightarrow 6x = 5 \cdot 16 \rightarrow 6x = 80 \rightarrow \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{80}{6} \rightarrow x = \frac{40}{3} \text{ or } 13\frac{1}{3}$$



4. Change .076 to a percent.

**Explanation:**

A quick way is to slide the decimal point two places to the right (to change a decimal to a percent):

.076 = 7.6%. However, the answer may appear in fraction form, so .6 must be converted to  $\frac{6}{10}$  or  $\frac{3}{5}$

. The answer is  $7\frac{3}{5}\%$ .

5. Change  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  to a decimal.

**Explanation:**

Change  $\frac{1}{2}$  to a decimal:  $2\overline{)1.0} = .5$

So  $8\frac{1}{2}\% = 8.5\%$ . Next, slide the decimal point two places to the left (to change a percent to a decimal)

and drop the % sign:  $8.5\% = .085$ .

6.  $4b$  is what percent of  $30a$ ?

**Explanation:**

Write an equation, but be careful of the extra letters:

$$4b = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 30a \rightarrow \frac{4b}{1} = \frac{30ax}{100} \rightarrow 30ax \cdot 1 = 4b \cdot 100 \rightarrow 30ax = 400b \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{30ax}{30a} = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow x = \frac{400b}{30a} \rightarrow x = \frac{40b}{3a}$$

7.  $7b$  is  $y\%$  of what number?

**Explanation:**

Let  $x$  be the missing number.

$$7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot x \rightarrow 7b = \frac{y}{100} \cdot \frac{x}{1} \rightarrow \frac{7b}{1} = \frac{xy}{100} \rightarrow xy = 700b \rightarrow \frac{xy}{y} = \frac{700b}{y}$$



$$\rightarrow x = \frac{700b}{y}$$

8. Find the missing number:  $\frac{?}{.24} = 12\%$

**Explanation:**

Put a letter where the question mark is, change the percent to a fraction, and solve:

$$\frac{x}{.24} = \frac{12}{100} \rightarrow \frac{x}{.24} \cdot \frac{100}{100} \rightarrow \frac{100x}{24} \rightarrow \frac{100x}{24} = \frac{12}{100} \text{ Reduce to: } \frac{25x}{6} = \frac{3}{25}$$

Cross-multiply and finish:

$$25x \cdot 25 = 6 \cdot 3 \rightarrow 625x = 18 \rightarrow \frac{625x}{625} = \frac{18}{625} \rightarrow x = \frac{18}{625}$$

9.  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 22 is what percent of 4?

**Explanation:**

Write an equation, and it's easy:

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot 22 = \frac{x}{100} \cdot 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{22}{1} = \frac{x}{100} \cdot \frac{4}{1} \rightarrow \frac{22}{8} = \frac{4x}{100} \rightarrow \frac{11}{4} = \frac{x}{25} \rightarrow 4x = 275$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{275}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{275}{4} \text{ or } 68\frac{3}{4}$$

10. Shakir paid \$7.50 to repair a toaster rather than buy a new one for \$30. What percent of the cost of the new toaster did he save?

**Explanation:**

Use the question to write an equation: "What percent of the cost did he save?"

$$\frac{x}{100} \cdot \$30 = \$22.50$$

(To find out what he saved, subtract \$7.50 from \$30.) Simplify and solve:  $x = 75\%$



11. On selling 17 balls at Rs. 720, there is a loss equal to the cost price of 5 balls. The cost price of a ball is:

**Explanation:**

$$(C.P. \text{ of } 17 \text{ balls}) - (S.P. \text{ of } 17 \text{ balls}) = (C.P. \text{ of } 5 \text{ balls})$$

$$C.P. \text{ of } 12 \text{ balls} = S.P. \text{ of } 17 \text{ balls} = \text{Rs. } 720.$$

$$C.P. \text{ of } 1 \text{ ball} = \text{Rs. } \left( \frac{720}{12} \right) = \text{Rs. } 60.$$

12. What will be the ratio of simple interest earned by certain amount at the same rate of interest for 6 years and that for 9 years?

**Explanation:**

Let the principal be P and rate of interest be R%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required ratio} &= \frac{\left( \frac{P \times R \times 6}{100} \right)}{\left( \frac{P \times R \times 9}{100} \right)} \\ &= \frac{6PR}{9PR} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3. \end{aligned}$$

13. The compound interest on Rs. 30,000 at 7% per annum is Rs. 4347. The period (in years) is:

**Explanation:**

$$\text{Amount} = \text{Rs. } (30000 + 4347) = \text{Rs. } 34347.$$

Let the time be  $n$  years.

$$\text{Then, } 30000 \left( \frac{1+7}{100} \right)^n = 34347$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1+7}{100} \right)^n &= \frac{34347}{30000} = \frac{11449}{10000} = \left( \frac{107}{100} \right)^2 \\ n &= 2 \text{ years.} \end{aligned}$$

14. By investing Rs. 1620 in 8% stock, Naveed Maemon earns Rs. 135. The stock is then quoted at:

**Explanation:**

To earn Rs. 135, investment = Rs. 1620.

To earn Rs. 8, investment = Rs.  $\left(\frac{1620}{135} \times 8\right)$  = Rs. 96.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 96.

15. A 12% stock yielding 10% is quoted at:

**Explanation:**

To earn Rs. 10, money invested = Rs. 100.

To earn Rs. 12, money invested = Rs.  $\left(\frac{100}{10} \times 12\right)$  = Rs. 120.

Market value of Rs. 100 stock = Rs. 120.

16. A man paid zakat of Rs. 1200 for the current year. What was his wealth in Rupees for which he paid the Zakat?

**Explanation:**

1200 is 2.5% of the wealth for which he paid Zakat.

$$X \times \frac{2.5}{100} = 1200$$

$$X = \text{Rs. } 48000$$



## Average

The term average can technically refer to a variety of mathematical ideas, but on the test, it refers to the arithmetic mean. It is found by adding the numbers given and then dividing this sum by the number of items being averaged. Hence the basic equation for average questions is:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of Entities}}{\text{Number of Entities}} \rightarrow \frac{s}{n} = A$$

Just in simple words, on the GAT, the average (also called arithmetic mean) of a set of 5 numbers is simply the sum of all the numbers divided by 5. In other words, if you want to find the average of three numbers add them up and divide by 3.

### Alert

If a problem calls for simply the average or the mean, it is referring to the arithmetic mean.

### Example:

Find the arithmetic means of 2, 8, 5, 8, 6, and 12.

### Solution:

The sum of numbers =  $2 + 8 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 12 = 42$

There are 6 numbers, hence  $n = 6$

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{2+8+5+9+6+12}{6}$$

$$= \frac{42}{6} = 7$$

**Answer:** The arithmetic mean is 7

### Single Unit Quantities

GAT does not always write average questions with clear solutions. The easy questions base normally on single unit quantities like Currency, temperature, height, weight (Kgs).

If the question on the GAT gives you the monthly incomes (in any currency) of five persons, you can find the average simply by adding the income of all five persons and then dividing it by 5.

**Sum of entities** = (Number of entities)  $\times$  Average. The average of two numbers is 5, the sum of the numbers is  $5 \times 2 = 10$ .

Average is also called as mean or arithmetic mean. It gives the central value of data.

### Averages (Mixed Unit Quantities)

The quantities described by at least two other quantities cannot be averaged by using basic equation of arithmetic mean rather, to feel comfortable in time management, you'll have to use CAT table method explained by following examples.

### Some Common Double Unit Entities

- $\text{Price} = \frac{\text{Value}}{\text{Quantity}}$
- $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Value Sum of All Entities}}{\text{Total Number of Entities}}$
- $\text{Concentration} = \frac{\text{Solute}}{\text{Solvent}}$
- $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

### To Find Average Price

$$\text{Average Price} = \frac{\text{Total Value}}{\text{Total Quantity}}$$

#### Example:

A man buys 5 Kg of Mangoes at the price of Rs. 80 per Kg. Next time, he purchases 10 Kg of mangoes at the price of Rs. 90 per Kg. Find the average price per Kg of the two transactions.

#### Solution:

Use CAT table method for mixed unit quantities.

|               |    |     |      |
|---------------|----|-----|------|
| Transaction 1 | 5  | 60  | 300  |
| Transaction 2 | 10 | 120 | 1200 |
| Totals        | 15 | x   | 1500 |

$$15x = 1500, x = 100 \text{ (Average price for 15 Kg mangoes)}$$

### Average of Averages

First, apply basic equation of average to find the sum of each average given, then add all sums and divide it by sum of all ns (numbers).

#### Example:

A boy scored 55 in average of five tests. He scored 65 in average of first two tests. What is his average score in last three tests?

#### Solution:

Since, this is the case of double unit entities so apply CAT table method.

|                |   |    |     |
|----------------|---|----|-----|
| First average  | 5 | 55 | 275 |
| Second Average | 2 | 65 | 130 |
| Difference     | 3 | x  | 145 |

$$3x = 145 \quad x = \frac{145}{3} = 48.33$$



**Median**

If a group of numbers is arranged in order, the middle number is called the median. If there is no single middle number (this occurs when there is an even number of items), the median is found by taking the arithmetic mean of the two middle numbers.

**Example:** The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 is 10.

**Example:** The median of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 is the arithmetic mean of 10 and 12.

$$\frac{10+12}{2} = \frac{22}{2} = 11$$

**Average of Evenly Spaced Number**

The average of evenly spaced numbers is simply the average of the smallest number and the largest number. The average of all the integers from 13 to 77, for example, is the same as the average of 13 and 77:

$$\frac{13+77}{2} = \frac{90}{2} = 45$$

**Mode**

The mode of a group of numbers is the number that appears most often. In other words, mod is of the highest frequency entity in a set of data.

**Examples:** The mode of 10, 5, 7, 9, 12, 5, 10, 5 and 9 is 5.

**Weighted Average**

If some numbers among terms to be averaged occur more than once, the numbers must be given the appropriate weight. For example, if a student received four grades of 80 and 1 of 90, his average would not be the average of 80 and 90, but rather the average of 80, 80, 80, 80, and 90.

Set up a table listing the quantities, their respective weights, and their respective values.

- Multiply the value of each quantity by its respective weight.
- Add up these products.
- Add up the weights.
- Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the weights.

**Example:**

Assume that the weights for the following subjects are: English 3, Physics 2, Mathematics 2, Chemistry 2, and Urdu 1. What would be the average of a student whose marks are: English 80, Physics 85, Mathematics 84, Chemistry 82, and Urdu 90?

**Solution:**

Apply CAT table method for weighted entities:

| Subject     | Weight | Marks |                     |
|-------------|--------|-------|---------------------|
| English     | 3      | 80    | $3 \times 80 = 240$ |
| Physics     | 2      | 85    | $2 \times 85 = 170$ |
| Mathematics | 2      | 84    | $2 \times 84 = 168$ |
| Chemistry   | 2      | 82    | $2 \times 82 = 164$ |
| Urdu        | 1      | 90    | $1 \times 90 = 90$  |
| Totals      | 10     | x     | 832                 |

$$10x = 832 \quad x = \frac{832}{10} = 83.2$$

Answer: Average = 83.2

**Note:**

On the test, you might go directly to a list of the weighted amounts, here totaling 832, and divide by the number of weights; or you might set up a single equation.

**Example:**

Mr. Najam drove for 6 hours at an average rate of 50 miles per hour and for 2 hours at an average rate of 60 miles per hour. Find his average rate for the entire trip.

**Solution:**

$$\frac{6(50) + 2(60)}{8} = \frac{300 + 120}{8} = \frac{420}{8} = 52\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Answer: } 52\frac{1}{2}$$

## SOLVED EXERCISE

**Directions:** You are given following questions from the topic, with four choices A through D. Select the choice that will answer the question best.

The answers and explanations of the questions have been given at the bottom of each question.

1. Mr. Kashif got an average of 50 in 6 tests. What should he get in the next test to attain the average of 60?

A. 120  
C. 100

B. 60  
D. 70

**Explanation:**

Total marks in 6 tests =  $50 \times 6 = 300$ . Total marks required in 7 tests (including next test) =  $60 \times 7 = 420$ . The marks in 7<sup>th</sup> test = Total marks in 7 tests - Total marks in 6 tests =  $420 - 300 = 120$

Answer (A)



2. The average income of a family of 6 members is Rs. 5000. The income of two of them is Rs. 12000. What is income of the remaining 3 persons?
- A. Rs. 12000  
B. Rs. 90000  
C. Rs. 5000  
D. Rs. 18000

**Explanation:**

**Total income of the family =  $6 \times 5000 = 30000$**

Income of the three persons =  $30000 - 12000 = 18000$ . Answer (D)

3. A clerk filed 73 forms on Monday, 85 forms on Tuesday, 54 on Wednesday, 92 on Thursday, and 66 on Friday. What was the average number of forms filed per day?
- A. 50                                      B. 95  
C. 84                                      D. 74

**Explanation:**

$$\frac{73+85+54+92+66}{5} = 74$$

**Answer (D)**

4. Find the arithmetic mean of 25.2, 13.5, 18.5, and 34.8
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A. 13 | B. 23 |
| C. 27 | D. 5  |

**Explanation:**

$$\frac{25.2+13.5+18.5+34.8}{4} = 23$$

**Answer (B)**

5. The average of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  and 40 is 10. What is the average of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ .
- A. 10  
B. 0  
C. 2  
D. 15

**Explanation:**

You are given  $\frac{x+y+z+40}{4} = 10$  and you are to find  $\frac{x+y+z}{3}$ .

Solve the given  $x + y + z = 0$  and hence  $\frac{x+y+z}{3} = 0$ . Answer (B)

6. A and B can do a job in 6 days. If A do the job alone he takes 10 days. What will be the time required by B to complete the job alone?
- A. 8    B. 6

C. 15

D. 3

**Explanation:**

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

7. The average height of a class of 14 boys is 5.3 feet. A new boy is admitted to the class. The new average of height now becomes 5.25. What is the height of the new boy?

A. 4.55

B. 5.0

C. 6.0

D. 3.5

**Explanation:**

$(15 \times 5.25) - (14 \times 5.3) = 4.55$  sum of heights of 15 boys – sum of heights of 14 boys = height of 15<sup>th</sup> boy. Answer (A)

8. A man bought 20 used laptops at \$200 each, 9 at \$300 each, and 6 at \$100 each. Find the average price per laptops.

A. \$250.55

B. \$208.57

C. \$400.50

D. \$380

**Explanation:**

Using CAT Table Method:

|    |     |      |
|----|-----|------|
| 20 | 200 | 4000 |
| 9  | 300 | 2700 |
| 6  | 100 | 600  |
| 35 | x   | 7300 |

$$35x = 7300, x = 7300 \div 35 = 208.57$$

Answer (B)

9. Out of the 44 boys in a class, 9 are of the age of 10, 15 at the age of 9, and the rest are at the age of 8. Find the average age of the entire class.

A. 7.85

B. 8.75

C. 12.2

D. 14.35

**Explanation:**

Using CAT Table Method

|    |    |     |
|----|----|-----|
| 9  | 10 | 90  |
| 15 | 9  | 135 |
| 20 | 8  | 160 |
| 44 | x  | 385 |

$$44x = 385, x = 8.75. \text{ Answer (B)}$$



10. The population of 8 villages is 900, 750, 1100, 1050, 835, 1250, 555, and 630. Find the population of ninth village if the average population of nine villages is 900.
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1200 | B. 1065 |
| C. 1030 | D. 1800 |

**Explanation:**

Sum of 8 villages =

$$900 + 750 + 1100 + 1050 + 835 + 1250 + 555 + 630 = 7070$$

$$\text{Sum of Population of nine villages} = 9 \times 900 = 8100$$

$$\text{Population of ninth village} = 8100 - 7070 = 1030$$

Answer ( C )

## Algebra

The methods or rules used in algebra are actually the extension of the methods or rules used in arithmetic. In algebra we use letters and symbols with or without numbers to represent quantities for example, in algebra we have terms like  $x^2$ ,  $5ab$ ,  $-3a^2xy$  etc. Consider a term  $(-3a^2xy)$  used in algebra. It has following parts.

**Coefficient:**

The number part of this term i.e.  $(-3)$  is called coefficient.

**Variable:**

The letters or symbols used in an algebraic expression are called variables. 'a', 'x' and 'y' are three distinct variables.

**Value of a Variable:**

A variable may have one or more values in a given situation.

If  $x^2 = 4$ , then  $x$  may have two values (2) and  $(-2)$ . If a condition that  $x$  is positive number is applied, then the value of  $x$  is only one that is (2).

Value of a variable can be changed according to the situation. That's why they are called variables.

**Power or Exponent:**

In  $4x^2$ , 2 is power or the exponent of  $x$ . in algebra. In general:

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| $a^n \times a^m = a^{m+n}$<br>$a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$<br>$(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$ | $A^m \div A^n = A^{m-n}$<br>$A^n \div A^m = A^{n-m}$ | If a number or variable has zero as an exponent, it is always equal to 1. i.e., $X^0 = 1$ |
|---|--|---|

### Fractions in Power:

Same rules of exponents are applied for an algebraic expression if it has power in fraction.

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| $\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$<br>$\sqrt[3]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$<br>$\sqrt{x^2} = \pm x$<br>The solution of $\sqrt{-x^2}$ is out of scope of GAT's quantitative. | $\sqrt{x} \times \sqrt{x} = x$<br>$\sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} \times \sqrt[3]{x} = x$<br>$\sqrt{x^3} = +x$ and $\sqrt{-x^3} = -x$ | $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x}$<br>$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ |
|---|---|--|

### Surds

Expressions such as  $\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\sqrt{7}$  cannot be written as numerically exact quantities. Such numbers are called irrational or surds. For example  $\sqrt{72}$  in the simplest possible surd can be written as  $\sqrt{72} = \sqrt{(36 \times 2)} = 6\sqrt{2}$

### Constants

All numbers used in an algebraic expression either as exponents, as coefficients or as a term are called constants as they have a fixed value.

### Algebraic Expressions:

All expressions that connect variables, constants (coefficients) etc by algebraic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are called algebraic expressions for example,  $2xy + y$ ,  $y^3 + y^9$ ,  $Z^3 - 5ab$ ,  $c + \sqrt{d}$  + etc.

### Algebraic Term

An algebraic expression is a combination of algebraic terms joined by mathematical operations '+' or '-'. Thus each part of an algebraic expression separated by '+' or '-' sign is an algebraic term or simply a term; for example, in expression  $(x^3 - 3xy + 2xy^2 + 12)$  there are four terms ( $x^3$ ,  $3xy$ ,  $2xy^2$  and  $12$ ).



## Like Term

The algebraic terms having exactly the same variables and exponents are called like terms. They can differ only in their coefficients; for example,  $(5x^2)$  and  $(2x^2)$  are like terms whereas  $(5x^2)$  and  $(5y^2)$  are not.

## Monomial

An algebraic expression that has only one term is called monomial. For example,  $7$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $2y^3$ ,  $-4xy^3$ ,  $a^2b^2$  etc.

## Binomial

An algebraic expression having only two terms is called binomial. For example  $= x^2 + y^2$ ,  $2x^4 + 12$  and  $3x^3 - 9$  etc.

## Trinomials

An algebraic expression with three terms is called trinomials. For example,  $3x^2 + 2y + 2$ ,  $3x^2 + 15x - 1$  and  $7x^2 - 2xy + 2x^2y^6$  etc.

## Polynomial

An algebraic expression with more than three terms is called polynomial. In general, binomials and trinomials are also included or called polynomial. For example:  $3x^2 + 53$ ,  $5x^6 + 7$ ,  $15x^2 - 2xyz + 7xy^2 + 1$

## Operations on Algebraic Expressions

All mathematical operations can be applied to the algebraic expressions. Following is the detail of how to perform these operations.

### PEMDAS- Sequence of Operations

The order or precedence of operations for algebraic expressions is same as that for numbers, we have discussed earlier in numbers.

### Addition

In addition of algebraic expressions, coefficients of like terms of both expressions are added; for example:

$$(2x^2 + 3x + 5) + (3x^2 + 4x + 7) =$$

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| $2x^2$ | $3x$ | $5$  |
| $3x^2$ | $4x$ | $7$  |
|        |      |      |
| $5x^2$ | $7x$ | $12$ |

## Subtractions

In subtraction the signs of all the terms of expression that is to be subtracted are inverted i.e. '+' to '-' and '-' to '+' then coefficients of like terms are added; for example

$$(2x^2 + 8x + 5) - (3x^2 + 4x + 2) =$$

|         |       |      |
|---------|-------|------|
| $2x^2$  | $8x$  | $5$  |
| $-3x^2$ | $-4x$ | $-2$ |
| $-x^2$  | $4x$  | $3$  |

## Multiplication

**Similar Variable:** In multiplication of single terms having same variable, coefficients of the terms are multiplied and the exponents are added; for example  $3x^3 \times 5x^4 = 15x^7$

### Dissimilar Variable:

In multiplication of two algebraic expressions, multiply each term of first expression with all terms of the other one by one. Combine like terms of the resultant terms and write all these terms as an expression; for example  $3K^3 \times 2P^3 = 6K^3P^3$

## Factors

If an algebraic expression is a product of other algebraic expressions then these expressions are called factors of the original expression for example,

$18x^4y + 12x^2y = 6x^2y(3x^2 + 2)$ , Since the product of  $6x^2y(3x^2 + 2)$  is  $18x^4y + 12x^2y$ , therefore,  $6x^2y$  and  $3x^2 + 2$  are factors of  $18x^4y + 12x^2y$ .

## Division of Algebraic Expressions

**Single term Expressions:** If you are to divide  $15x^6$  by  $3x^2$ , then divide the coefficient of numerator ( $15x^6$ ) by the coefficient of divisor ( $3x^2$ ) that is  $15 \div 3 = 5$  which is the coefficient of the resultant expression. Now for dividing  $x^6$  by  $x^2$ , just subtract the exponents that is  $x^6 \div x^2 = x^4$ . The result of this division is  $5x^4$ .

**Multi Term Expressions (Polynomials):** If, for example you are to divide  $6x^4 + 18x^2 - 24x$  by  $3x$ , then divide each term of the expression by  $3x$  using the same rule described

### Note

Since algebraic expressions can be multiplied, they can be squared, cubed or raised to any power.

For squaring a term, take the square of the coefficient and multiply the exponent with 2; for example square of  $5x^3$  is  $25x^6$ . Similarly, cube of  $5x^4$  is  $125x^{12}$ .

The multiplication addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions are commutative, i.e.,  $2x^3 \times 3y^2 = 3y^2 \times 2x^3 = 6x^3y^2$ .



above for single term expression. You can write  $\frac{6x^4}{3x} + \frac{18x^2}{3x} + \frac{24x}{3x}$  to have the required expression i.e.,  $2x^3 + 6x + 8$ .

### Value of an Expression

If we are provided with the values of all variables used in an expression, we can find the value of the expression. For example, the value of  $5x^2 + 2x$  at  $x = 2$  is  $5 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 = 10 + 4 = 14$

### Factoring an Algebraic Expression

**Common factor of all terms:** If an algebraic expression has a common multiplier in all terms then you can take it as a common factor. For example;  $4x^3 + 2xy$  has  $2x$  as a common factor i.e.,  $4x^3 + 2xy = 2x(2x^2 + y)$

**Factor a Common Divisor:** If an expression is consisted of the difference of two whole squares e.g.  $a^2 - b^2$  then factors of this expression will be  $(a-b)$ ,  $(a + b)$  i.e.,  $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$ . For example:  $4x^2 - 9y^2$  has factors  $(2x - 3y)$  and  $(2x + 3y)$

#### Facts:

- $a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = (a + b)(a + b) = (a + b)^2$
- $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = (a - b)(a - b) = (a - b)^2$

### Exponential Functions

A function is a definition. For example, function  $y$  is defined as  $y = 5x^2 + 3$ . In mathematics function is usually represented as  $f(x)$ . Usually a variety of symbols are used to represent a function on the test, like  $\emptyset$ ,  $\forall$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $\Psi$ ,  $\#$ ,  $@$ ,  $\$$ ,  $\&$ ,  $*$ ,  $\cdot$ , and  $\wedge$  etc. Don't get panic about test quantitative, no technical or complicated mathematical expressions or formulae are involved in solving the questions on the test.

#### Example:

If  $\forall N = 3N - 1$ , then find  $\forall 5$ .

#### Solution:

Replace  $N$  by  $5$  in the expression. i.e.,  $\forall 5 = 3 \times 5 - 1 = 14$

**Absolute Value:**

The absolute value of a number  $x$ , denoted by  $|x|$ , is defined by the formula  $|\pm x| = x$ . In other words  $|x|$  is always positive.

**Note:**

$|x| = 0$  if and only if  $x = 0$

A number and its negative have the same absolute value  $|-a| = |a|$

The absolute value of a product is the product of the absolute values  $|ab| = |a||b|$

The absolute value of a quotient is the quotient of the absolute value  $\left|\frac{a}{b}\right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$

The absolute value of the sum of two numbers is less than or equal to the sum of their absolute values  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$

## EQUATIONS

An equation is a statement that says that two given algebraic expressions are equal e.g.  $3x - 5 = 7$ ,  $x^2 + 2x - 6 = 0$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  etc.

- Addition of same number on both sides does not affect the equations.
- Same number can be subtracted from both sides.
- Both sides if multiplied or divided by same number (except 0) do not affect the equation.
- Both sides can be squared.
- Square root of both sides can be taken if both sides are positive.
- Reciprocal of both sides can be taken.

**Solution of Equation**

Solution of an equation is to find the value of the variable used in the equation. For example,  $3x - 5 = 7$  can be solved to find the value of  $x$ .

$3x - 5 = 7 \rightarrow 3x = 7 + 5 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{3} \rightarrow x = 4$  is the solution of the equation.



**Solution of equation involving one variable**

| Step | Action   | Example   |
|------|--|---|
| 1    | Remove fractions by multiplying both sides with least common denominator | Multiply both side of $3(X-2) + 2(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}$ with 2 to get $6(x-2) = 4(x+1) + 1$ |
| 2    | Remove parenthesis and use the rule $a(b+c) = ab+ac$                     | $6x - 12 = 4x + 4 + 1$  |
| 3    | Combine like terms on both sides   | $6x - 12 = 4x + 5$  |
| 4    | By adding and subtracting get all variables on left side.                | Subtract $4x$ from both sides $2x - 12 = 5$   |
| 5    | By adding and subtracting get constants on right side                    | Add 12 on both sides $2x = 17$  |
| 6    | Divide both sides by the coefficient of variable                         | Divide both sides by 2 and get $x = 17/2$   |

**Solution of Quadratic Equations**

Quadratic equation is a second – degree equation (highest power of variable is 2) of form  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are real numbers, for example  $3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0$

Quadratic equation has two solutions:  $x = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$  and  $x = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

Normally, quadratic equation has two real values for the variable, but it may have only one solution if the discriminator  $(b^2 - 4ac) = 0$ . In this case solution of equation will be  $x = \frac{-b}{2a}$

**Alert**

If a quadratic equation has fractions then it is better to remove these fractions by multiplying all terms by LCD.

Quadratic equations having only one solution are always a complete square.

If  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  then equation has no real solution because square root of a negative number is not real.

Maximum number of solutions of an equation is equal to its degree (highest power of variable).

## SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

A group of equations having more than one variable is called simultaneous equations or system equations.

Example:  $2x + 3y = 23$  and  $4x - 2y = 6$

### Solution of simultaneous equations

The solution or solution set of system of equations consisted of value of all the variables present in the equations. It is necessary that these values must satisfy all the equations.

### Solution of simultaneous equations

From the first equation, find the value of one variable in terms of the other variable.

Put the value of the variable, found in the first step, into the second equation. The second equation will be converted to a single variable equation.

Find the value of the variable in the converted equation.

Find the value of the second variable by putting the value of the second variable found in the third step.

### Example:

Solve the simultaneous equation  $2x + 3y = 23$  and  $4x - 2y = 6$ .

### Solution:

To solve the equations is to find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ .

Find the value of first variable,  $x$  from the  $2x + 3y = 23$

first equation in terms of the second  $2x = 23 - 3y$

variable,  $y$ .  $x = \frac{23 - 3y}{2}$

Put the value of  $x$  into the second equation  $4\left(\frac{23 - 3y}{2}\right) - 2y = 6$

$$2(23 - 3y) - 2y = 6$$

$$46 - 6y - 2y = 6$$

$$-8y = 6 - 46$$

$$-8y = -40$$

$$y = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$



Put the value of  $y = 5$  in the first equation

$$2x + 3(5) = 23$$

$$2x + 15 = 23$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

The solution set:  $x = 4$  and  $y = 5$

The system of three equations involving three variables can be solved by similar method i.e., first find two variable as described above and then putting the values of two variables in the third equation to find the third variable.

**Note:**

You need one equation to solve single variable equation.

You need two equations to solve two variable system of equations.

You need  $n$  equations to solve  $n$  variable system of equations.

# QUESTIONS FROM VARIOUS ORIGINAL PAST PAPERS

## Set 1

1. Where are the UNHCR headquarters located?
- A. Vienna, Austria
  - B. **Geneva, Switzerland**
  - C. New York, US
  - D. London, UK

**Concept Note:** The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations programme with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. It was formed in 1950.

2. When is the International Peace Day celebrated?
- A. 21 October
  - B. 22 September
  - C. 20 October
  - D. **21 September**

**Concept Note:** The International Day of Peace, sometimes unofficially known as World Peace Day, is a United Nations-sanctioned holiday observed annually on 21 September. It is dedicated to world peace, and specifically the absence of war and violence, such as might be occasioned by a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone for humanitarian aid access. The day was first celebrated in 1981, and is kept by many nations, political groups, military groups, and people.

3. In which part of the world Rohingya Muslims are being persecuted:
- A. Vietnam
  - B. Bangladesh
  - C. **Myanmar (Burma)**
  - D. Laos

**Concept Note:** The Rohingya people are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar. There were an estimated 1 million Rohingya living in Myanmar before the 2016–17 crisis. By December 2017, an estimated 625,000 refugees from Rakhine, Myanmar, had crossed the border into Bangladesh since August 2017.

4. When did the Muslims of India migrate to Afghanistan?
- A. Deoband movement, 1866
  - B. **Khilafat Movement, 1920**
  - C. Faraizi Movement, 1819
  - D. Aligarh Movement, 1886

**Concept Note:** The Khilafat movement was a political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India led by Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali Jauhar and Abul Kalam Azad to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate. Muslim ulama had issued a verdict and declared India as Dar-ul-Harab and the Muslims therefore needed to migrate to some other country or Dar-ul-Salam. Thousands of families sold their properties and hastily left for Afghanistan, in 1920. As many as eighteen thousand people marched towards Afghanistan, which was unable to bear the influx of people. Thus, the Afghan authorities closed their frontiers. Eventually the Muhajarins had to return to their homes.

5. Muslims met with Lord Minto at Simla on:
- A. 21st November, 1906
  - B. 1st September, 1907
  - C. **1st October, 1906**
  - D. 1st October, 1909

**Concept Note:** On October 1st, 1906, a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders, led by Sir Agha Khan, met with Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of Indo-Pak were in minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get due representation in the presence of Hindu majority. It became the precursor to the formation of Muslim League.

6. Who was Lord Minto?
- A. Governor-General of India
  - B. Viscount of India
  - C. **Viceroy of India**
  - D. Secretary of State for India

**Concept Note:** Lord Minto served as Governor General and Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910. Major events happened during his regime included enactment of Newspapers Act, 1908, Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1908), Foundation of the Indian Muslim League (1906), Indian Council Act of 1909 (Moreley-Minto Reforms), and establishment of Indian Home Rule Society in England by Shyamji Verma.

7. When did the Partition of Bengal occur?
- A. **15 November, 1905**



- B. 16 October, 1909  
C. 16 October, 1905  
D. 15 October, 1907

**Concept Note:** Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905, partitioned Bengal in 1905 on administrative grounds. The King of England, George V, annulled the partition in 1911 during his Delhi Darbar.

8. Salaat al-Kusoo means:  
A. Prayer when there is an eclipse  
B. Prayer when there is light  
C. Prayer when there is dusk  
D. Prayer when there is night

**Concept Note:**

نماز کسوف: نماز کسوف وہ نماز ہے جو سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔  
نماز خسوف: وہ نماز ہے جو چاند گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔

9. Wisal of Prophet (SAW) happened in:  
A. 10 AH B. 11 AH  
C. 12 AH D. 13 AH

**Concept Note:** The Prophet (SAW) performed his only Haj in 632, and delivered his last sermon at Mount Arafat. Upon his return to Medina, he fell ill for several days.

10. When did the Prophet (PBUH) offer Hajj?  
A. 630 AD B. 632 AD  
C. 530 AD D. 532 AD

**Concept Note:** It was his first and last Pilgrimage. His last sermon was delivered during this Hajj at Mount Arafat.

11. Which surah of the Quran is recited without Bismillah?  
A. Jinn B. Namal  
C. Tawbah D. Baqarah
12. How many surah in Quran are on the names of Prophets?  
A. 3 B. 4  
C. 5 D. 6

**Concept Note:** The following Surah in the Holy Quran are in the name of the Prophets:



- Surah Yousaf
- Surah Hood
- Surah Ibrahim
- Surah Noah
- Surah Muhammad
- Surah Yunus

13. The basic objective of paying Zakat is:  
A. To distribute wealth  
B. To purify wealth  
C. To eliminate poverty  
D. All of these

**Concept Note:** Nisab is the minimum wealth a Muslim must possess for a full year on which Zakat will be paid at a rate 2.5% per annum. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

14. Long sightedness is corrected by which lens:  
A. Concave B. Convex  
C. Plano Convex D. None of these

**Concept Note:**

| Basis for Comparison | Convex Lens   | Concave Lens  |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Meaning              | Convex lens refers to the lens which merges the light rays at the particular points, that travels through it. | Concave lens can be identified as the lens which disperses the light rays around, that hits the lenses. |
| Figure               |                          |                    |
| Carve                | Outward   | Inward  |
| Light                | Converges   | Diverges  |
| Centre and edges     | Thicker at the center, as compared to its edges   | Thinner at the center as compared to its edges.   |
| Focal length         | Positive  | Negative  |
| Image                | Real and inverted image.  | Virtual, erect and diminished image.  |
| Object               | Appear closer and larger.   | Appear smaller and farther.   |
| Used to              | Correct hyperopia.  | Correct myopia.   |

15. Physiology is the study of:  
A. Internal structure of living creatures  
B. Structural features of living creatures  
C. Study of mind and behaviour  
D. Normal function within living creatures



**Concept Note:** Physiology is the scientific study of the functions and mechanisms which work within a living system. As a sub-discipline of biology, the focus of physiology is on how organisms, organ systems, organs, cells, and biomolecules carry out the chemical and physical functions that exist in a living system.

16. What does the Deficiency of Vitamin A causes?

- A. Night Blindness      B. Scurvy  
C. Anemia weakness      D. Muscle

**Concept Note:** Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) is a lack of vitamin A in blood and tissues. It is common in poorer countries. Night Blindness is one of the first signs of VAD.

17. Deficiency of Vitamin D causes:

- A. Liver diseases      B. Pellagra  
C. Rickets  
D. Neurological damage

**Concept Note:** Rickets is a skeletal disorder that's caused by a lack of vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. These nutrients are important for the development of strong, healthy bones. People with rickets may have weak and soft bones, stunted growth, and, in severe cases, skeletal deformities.

18. Which of the following is the most abundant element in the Universe?

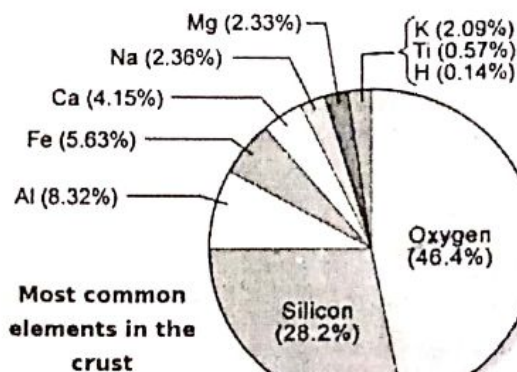
- A. Oxygen      B. Nitrogen  
C. Carbon      D. Hydrogen

**Concept Note:** The most abundant element in the universe is hydrogen, which makes up about 3/4 of all matter! Helium makes up most of the remaining 25%. Oxygen is the third most abundant element in the universe. All of the other elements are relatively rare.

19. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is

- A. Carbon      B. Oxygen  
C. Hydrogen      D. Nitrogen

**Concept Note:**



20. The amount of blood in human body is:

- A. 5 litres      B. 3 Litres  
C. 6 Litres      D. 3.5 Litres

**Concept Note:** Blood is made up of 4 major parts:

- Red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- White blood cells help defend the body against disease and infection.
- Platelets help to stop bleeding.
- Plasma is a fluid that carries the other parts of the blood. It also helps clot blood and supports the immune system.

21. The amount of Air humans breathe in one day is:

- A. 13,000 Litres (459 cubic feet)  
B. 12,000 Litres (423 cubic feet)  
C. 11,000 Litres (388 cubic feet)  
D. 10,000 Litres (353 cubic feet)

**Concept Note:** The average adult, when resting, inhales and exhales about 7 or 8 liters of air per minute. That totals about 11,000 liters of air per day. Inhaled air is about 20-percent oxygen. Exhaled air is about 15-percent oxygen.

22. UN report regarding Kashmir issue was issued on:

- A. 14 June, 2018      B. 14 July, 2018  
C. 14 March, 2018  
D. 14 September, 2018

**Concept Note:** It was the first-ever UN human rights report on Kashmir, and it called for an international inquiry into multiple violations of human rights.

23. The G20, 2018 summit was hosted by:

- A. Japan      B. Argentina  
C. Germany      D. China



**Concept Note:** The 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit was the thirteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), which was held on 30 November and 1 December 2018 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was the first G20 summit to be hosted in South America.

24. What is Dry ice?
- Solid form of Hydrogen
  - Solid form of Methane
  - Solid form of Nitrogen
  - Solid form of Carbon Dioxide**

**Concept Note:** Dry ice, carbon dioxide in its solid form, is a dense, snow like substance that sublimates (passes directly into the vapour without melting) at  $-78.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-109.3^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). It is used as a refrigerant, especially during shipping of perishable products such as meats or ice cream.

25. The main objective of "One road one belt project" of China is
- Regional connectivity**
  - Distribution of wealth
  - Infrastructure development
  - Regional stability

**Concept Note:** The One Belt One Road (OBOR), the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping, is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. This venture has two major components: one, overland known as the Silk Road Economic Belt, while the other, the maritime component, is termed as the Maritime Silk Road.

26. The SAARC Business Leaders' Conclave, 2018 was hosted by:
- Bhutan
  - Sri Lanka
  - Nepal**
  - India

**Concept Note:** The three-day conclave discussed the means of common prosperity between SAARC nations, the promotion of trade and investment within SAARC nations, economic and political setbacks, and the SAARC's role in the global economy along with the development and distribution of energy in the region, according to the organizers.

27. What was the theme of the Health day 2018:
- Universal Health Coverage: everyone, everywhere.**
  - Depression
  - Environment and climate literacy
  - Food safety

**Concept Note:** World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7th April.

28. The sum of first 50 positive even integers is:
- 2560
  - 2500
  - 2505
  - 2550**

**Concept Note:** Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = (n/2)[a_1 + a_n]$

Here,  
 $n=50$   
 $a_1=2$   
 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2 + (50-1) \cdot 2 = 100$   
 Now,  
 $S_n = (50/2)[2+100]$   
 $S_n = 2550$

29. The sum of first 50 positive odd integers is:
- 2650
  - 2500
  - 2550
  - 2505**

**Concept Note:** Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = (n/2)[a_1 + a_n]$

Here,  
 $n=50$   
 $a_1=1$   
 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 1 + (50-1) \cdot 2 = 99$   
 Now,  
 $S_n = (50/2)[1+99]$   
 $S_n = 2500$

30. Sum of infinite series  $1 + 1/3 + 1/9 + 1/27 \dots$  is:
- $3/2$**
  - $3/4$
  - $3/6$
  - $3/8$

**Concept Note:** Formula for the sum of infinite series  $= a_1/(1-r)$

Here,  
 $a_1=1$   
 $r = a_2/a_1 = (1/3)/1 = 1/3$   
 Thus,  
 $\text{Sum} = 1/(1-1/3) = 1/[(3-1)/3] = 3/2$

31. The product of a complex number and its conjugate is:
- Always Complex
  - Always Real**
  - Negative
  - Positive

**Concept Note:**

**Example:** For a complex number  $a + bi$ , the conjugate is  $a - bi$ .

Then, take the below example,

For  $2 - 3i$ , the conjugate is  $2 - (-3i) = 2 + 3i$

**Now multiply,**

$(2-3i)(2+3i) = 4 + 6i - 6i - 9i^2 = 4 + 9 = 13$

Note that the product is always a real number.

32. No. of diagonals in an 8 sided figure is:
- 16
  - 28
  - 8**
  - 20



**Concept Note:** The number of diagonals of a polygon with  $n$  sides is given by  $n(n-3)/2$ . Hence, an octagon will have  $8 \times 5/2 = 20$  diagonals

33. A Triangle has sides  $a=96$ ,  $b=70$  and  $c=50$ . Largest angle is formed opposite of which side:

A.  $a$  B.  $b$   
C.  $c$  D. None

**Concept Note:** Largest angle is opposite to the largest side. Therefore the answer is a

34. Work done by Force  $F(2i+2j+k)$  and distance of  $P(0,0,0)$  and  $Q(1,2,2)$  is:

A. 6 B. 8  
C. 10 D. 4

**Concept Note:** Formula for work is given by:

$$W = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

Here,

Distance between P and Q is

$$D = Q - P = (1,2,2) - (0,0,0)$$

$$D = (1-0)i + (2-0)j + (2-0)k$$

$$D = i + 2j + 2k$$

Now as per the formula

$$W = F \cdot D = (2i+2j+k) \cdot (i+2j+2k)$$

$$W = 2(i \cdot i) + 4(j \cdot j) + 2(k \cdot k) \quad \text{*dot product is 1}$$

$$W = 2+4+2 = 8$$

35. A man buys 6 coats, 4 trousers and 3 shirts. In how many ways can he wear them?

A. 60 B. 70  
C. 72 D. 62

**Concept Note:** According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,

$$\text{No. of ways the man can wear items} = 6 \times 4 \times 3 = 72$$

36. A box contains 9 white balls, 7 red balls and 5 blue balls. What is the probability of having no white ball?

A.  $4/7$  B.  $3/7$   
C.  $2/7$  D.  $1/7$

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes

Here,

$$\text{Total Outcomes/balls} = 9+7+5 = 21$$

Now,

$$\text{Favorable outcome} = \text{No White ball} = 21-9=12$$

$$\text{Thus, Probability of No white ball} = 12/21 = 4/7$$

37. A box contains 9 red balls and 2 white balls. What is the probability of choosing any ball:

A. 0 B. 1  
C.  $1/3$  D.  $3/5$

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes

Here,

$$\text{Total Outcomes/balls} = 9+2 = 11$$

Now,

$$\text{Favorable outcome} = \text{Any ball} = 9+2=11$$

Thus,

$$\text{Probability of any ball} = 11/11 = 1$$

38. Triangle LMN having points  $L(0,0,0)$ ,  $M(1,1,1)$  and  $N(2,2,2)$ . What is the centroid:

A.  $(0,0,0)$  B.  $(1,1,1)$   
C.  $(0,1,0)$  D.  $(1,0,1)$

**Concept Note:** General Formula for the centroid of a triangle is,

Centroid =

$$\left\{ \frac{(x_1+x_2+x_3)}{3}, \frac{(y_1+y_2+y_3)}{3}, \frac{(z_1+z_2+z_3)}{3} \right\}$$

given the points of the triangle, we can put the values in the equation to get,

$$\text{Centroid} = \left\{ \frac{(0+1+2)}{3}, \frac{(0+1+2)}{3}, \frac{(0+1+2)}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Centroid} = \left\{ \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Centroid} = (1,1,1)$$

39. When was the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) signed?

A. September 15, 1960  
B. September 16, 1960  
C. September 11, 1960  
D. September 19, 1960

**Concept Note:** The Indus Water Treaty was signed in September 1960 between President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was mediated by the World Bank and awarded control of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers to India and Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers to Pakistan.

40. Donald John Trump is the \_\_\_\_\_ president of USA:

A. 41<sup>st</sup> B. 42<sup>nd</sup>  
C. 44<sup>th</sup> D. 45<sup>th</sup>

**Concept Note:** He was born on June 14, 1946 (age 73) in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

41. Which is the 7th Islamic month?

A. Shabaan B. Ramadan  
C. Rajab D. Shawal

**Concept Note:** The 12 Islamic months by sequence are:

01. Muharram 02. Safar



- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 03. Rabi-ul-Awwal  | 04. Rabi-ul-Thani   |
| 05. Jumada-al-awal | 06. Jumada-al-thani |
| 07. Rajab          | 08. Shaaban         |
| 09. Ramadhan       | 10. Shawwal         |
| 11. Dhul Qadah     | 12. Dhul Hijjah     |

42. If  $p(z) = z - a$  then  $p(a) = ?$

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. 1 | B. 2 |
| C. 0 | D. 5 |

**Concept Note:** Replace  $z$  with  $a$  in the equation  $p(a) = a - a = 0$

43. The unit of electric current is:

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| A. Volt          | B. Ampere  |
| C. Electron volt | D. Candela |

**Concept Note:** The ampere, often shortened to "amp", is the base unit of electric current in the International System of Units. It is named after André-Marie Ampère, French mathematician and physicist, considered the father of electrodynamics.

44. Which is the longest Surah of Quran?

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. Al Maida | B. Al e Imran |
| C. Yousaf   | D. Baqarah    |

**Concept Note:** There are 114 surahs in the Quran, 86 are classified as Makki, while 28 are Madini. Each divided into verses (āyāt). The chapters or surahs are of unequal length; the shortest chapter (Al-Kawthar) has only three verses while the longest (Al-Baqara) contains 286 verses.

45. Who among the following are permissible to receive Zakat?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Needy          | B. Masakeen         |
| C. Poor Relatives | D. All of the above |

**Concept Note:** Allah has prescribed 8 receivers of Zakat in Surah Tawbah, Verse 60. They are:

- 1) The Masakeen - 'the destitute'
- 2) Fuqara - 'the needy or poor'
- 3) Amil' Zakat - 'the alms collectors'
- 4) Fi sabilillah - 'in the path of God'
- 5) Gharimun - 'people burdened with debt'
- 6) Ibn as Sabil - 'the wayfarers'
- 7) Riqab - 'people in bondage or slavery'
- 8) Mu'Allaf - 'those who have inclined towards Islam'

46. If  $F = i + j + k$ ,  $Q(1,1,1)$ ,  $P(1,2,2)$  then work done will be:

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A. -4 | B. 4  |
| C. 2  | D. -2 |

**Concept Note:** Formula for work is given by:  
 $W = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$

Here,  
Distance between P and Q is

$$D = Q - P = (1,1,1) - (1,2,2)$$

$$D = (1-1)i + (1-2)j + (1-2)k$$

$$D = -j - k$$

Now as per the formula

$$W = F \cdot D = (i+j+k) \cdot (-j-k)$$

$$W = -2(j \cdot j) - 2(k \cdot k)$$

$$W = -2 - 2 = -4$$

\*dot product is 1

47. There are 12 red, 5 green and 3 blue balls. What is the probability of choosing a ball that is not blue?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A. 15/17 | B. 17/20 |
| C. 17/21 | D. 17/15 |

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes

Here,  
Total Outcomes/balls =  $12 + 5 + 3 = 20$

Now,  
Favorable outcome = No blue ball =  $20 - 3 = 17$

Thus,  
Probability of No blue ball =  $17/20$

48. What is the currency of Japan?

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A. Dollar | B. Yen  |
| C. Euro   | D. Lira |

**Concept Note:** The currency of Japan is the Japanese Yen, normally symbolized by ¥. Yen is derived from the Japanese word "Yen" which means "round object" or "circle". The currency code for the Japanese Yen is JPY.

49. Who is the Premier of China?

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. Shinzō Abe  | B. Li Peng    |
| C. Hua Guofeng | D. Li Keqiang |

**Concept Note:** He is the 7th Premier of the People's Republic of China, preceded by Wen Jiabao. He assumed office on 15 March, 2013. Previously, he served as the 9th First Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China.

50. Which of the following is used for the detection of chemical substances?

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Chemical Sensor        | B. Biosensor       |
| C. Electrochemical Sensor | D. Physical Sensor |

**Concept Note:** A biosensor is an analytical device, used for the detection of a chemical substance, that combines a biological component with a physicochemical detector.



## Set 2

1. Elements in the periodic table are placed on the basis of their:

A. Atomic Sizes      B. Atomic Numbers  
C. Atomic Radius      D. Atomic Mass

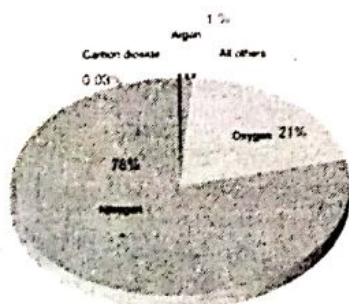
**Concept Note:** The periodic table is a tabular display of the chemical elements, which are arranged by atomic number, electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. The structure of the table shows periodic trends. The seven rows of the table, called periods, generally have metals on the left and nonmetals on the right. The 18 columns, called groups, contain elements with similar chemical behaviours.

2. Which is the principal element of atmosphere?

A. Hydrogen      B. Oxygen  
C. Nitrogen      D. Carbon

**Concept Note:**

### Composition of Earth's Atmosphere



3. If population increases 700 per year and after 5 years population is 25000, then what was the population before 5 years:
- A. 21500      B. 21000  
C. 25000      D. 20000

**Concept Note:** Let,

Population before 5 years = X

Growth Rate = 700

Total growth after 5 years =  $700 \times 5 = 3500$

Now,

Population after 5 years =  $X + 3500$

$25000 = X + 3500$

$X = 21500$

4. Which of the following planets is most visible from earth?

A. Mercury      B. Venus  
C. Mars      D. Jupiter

**Concept Note:** Venus is the second planet from the Sun, orbiting it every 224.7 Earth days. It has the longest rotation period of any planet in the Solar System and rotates in the opposite direction to most other planets. It does not have any natural satellites. It is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. It is the second-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon, bright enough to cast shadows at night and, rarely, visible to the naked eye in broad daylight

5. How many planets are easily visible through naked eye from earth?

A. 2      B. 3  
C. 4      D. 5

**Concept Note:** The five brightest planets - Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn - can easily be seen with the naked eye.

6. Which planet protects earth from comets?

A. Saturn      B. Jupiter  
C. Uranus      D. Venus

**Concept Note:** Jupiter is so large that about 1,300 Earths could comfortably fit inside it. Due to its huge size, Jupiter attracts many asteroids and comets that might have struck the Earth. That is why it is also called the "vacuum cleaner of the solar system".

7. Life of Earth according to the Big Bang Theory is:

A. 12.8 Billion years      B. 13.8 Million years  
C. 14.8 Billion years      D. 13.8 Billion years

**Concept Note:** The Big Bang hypothesis states that all of the current and past matter in the Universe came into existence at the same time, roughly 13.8 billion years ago. At this time, all matter was compacted into a very small ball with infinite density and intense heat called a Singularity. Suddenly, the Singularity began expanding, and the universe as we know it began.



8. The dark spot on a planet is:
- A huge volcano
  - A huge spinning storm**
  - Impact Crater
  - None

**Concept Note:** Dark spots are great storms, similar to our earthly hurricanes. Neptune is associated with the Great Dark Spot.

9. Sulah Hudabiya took place on :
- Dhu al-Qi'dah, 6 AH**
  - Dhu al Hajj, 6 AH
  - Muharram, 7 AH
  - Ramadan, 6 AH

**Concept Note:** The Quraish-e-Makkah sent Suhayl bin Amr to conclude the treaty with Muslims. Prophet appointed Hazrat Ali (RA) to write the terms on behalf of the Muslims. The treaty affirmed a 10-year peace, and authorised the Prophet's followers to return the following year in a peaceful pilgrimage

9. The title Kaleem-ullah is given to which prophet:
- Hazrat Ibrahim AS
  - Hazrat Yaqoob AS
  - Hazrat Musa AS**
  - Hazrat Adam AS

**Concept Note:** The meaning of Kaleem-ullah is "The one who talked to God". He used to talk to Him at Koh-e-Toor (Mount Sinai).

10. How many combinations for 6 coats, 5 shirts and 3 trousers?
- 80
  - 72
  - 90**
  - 92

**Concept Note:** According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,  
No. of ways a man can wear items =  $6 \times 5 \times 3 = 90$

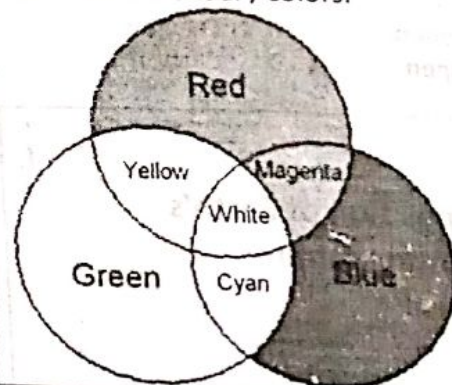
11. There are 7 red and 5 white balls what is the probability of either red or white balls:
- $\frac{1}{3}$
  - $\frac{1}{2}$
  - $\frac{1}{5}$
  - 1**

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes  
Here,  
Total Outcomes/balls =  $7 + 5 = 12$

Now,  
Favorable outcome = Either Red or White  
ball =  $7 + 5 = 12$   
Thus,  
Probability of No white ball =  $12/12 = 1$

12. Which of the following are Primary colors?
- Red, Yellow, Green
  - Yellow, Blue, Green
  - Red, Blue, Green**
  - Red, Blue, Yellow

**Concept Note:** The colors that cannot be obtained by mixing any other colors in any proportions are called primary colors. The primary colors of light are red, green, and blue. The colors produced by mixing any two primary colors of light are called secondary colors or composite colors. Magenta, cyan and yellow colors are secondary colors.



13. Who led the Simla Deputation?
- Lord Mountbatten
  - Sir Agha Khan**
  - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
  - Lord Minto

**Concept Note:** On October 1st, 1906, a delegation of 35 Muslim leaders, led by His Excellency Sir Agha Khan, met with Lord Minto to present the demands of the Muslim community. The Muslims of Indo-Pak were in minority and were not satisfied with the system of joint electorates because under this system they did not get due representation in the presence of Hindu majority. It became the precursor to the formation of Muslim League.

14. Who was Lord John Morley?
- Secretary of State for India**
  - Viceroy of India
  - Chief of Indian Army
  - Minister of India



**Concept Note:** He remained the Secretary of State for India between 1905 and 1910. He worked on Famous Morley-Minto Reforms.

15. International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Headquarters are in:
- Geneva, Switzerland
  - New York, America
  - London, England
  - Paris, France

**Concept Note:** The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement with approximately 17 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide which was founded in 1863 to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

16. BRICS is an association of five major emerging \_\_\_\_\_:
- Countries
  - Economies
  - Traditions
  - Militaries

**Concept Note:** The five emerging nations are: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. It was formed in 2006. Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC", before the induction of South Africa in 2010.

17. 2020 Olympics will be hosted by which city:
- Beijing
  - Ottawa
  - Tokyo
  - Moscow

**Concept Note:** The 2020 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad are scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020 in Tokyo, Japan. 2018 Olympic Winter Games were held in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

18. Ashraf Ghani became the president of Afghanistan on:
- 29 August 2015
  - 29 July 2014
  - 29 May 2016
  - 29 September 2014

**Concept Note:** He is the 16th President of Afghanistan. His Vice Presidents are, Abdul Rashid Dostum and Sarwar Danish. He is preceded by Hamid Karzai. He has also served as the Minister of Finance of Afghanistan.

19. Antonym of offend is:
- Scandalize
  - Acclaim
  - Outrage
  - Distress

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "17 percent of viewers said they had been offended by bad language"

20.  $A=[a_{ij}]$  where  $a_{2j}=0$  for all  $j=1,2,3,\dots$  then matrix is:
- Rectangular
  - Diagonal
  - Singular
  - Identity

**Concept Note:** If the determinant of a matrix is 0 then the matrix has no inverse. It is called a singular matrix.

21. What is the work done where  $F=i+j+k$  and  $d=j+k$ ?
- 3
  - 5
  - 2
  - 6

**Concept Note:** Formula for work is given by:

$$W = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance}$$

$$W = F \cdot D = (i+j+k)(j+k)$$

$$W = (j \cdot j) + (k \cdot k)$$

$$W = 1+1=2$$

\*dot product is 1

22. The sum of infinite series  $2+2/5+2/25+\dots$  is:
- $3/2$
  - $4/3$
  - $5/4$
  - $5/2$

**Concept Note:** Formula for the sum of infinite series  $= a_1/(1-r)$

Here,

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$r = a_2/a_1 = (2/5)/2 = 1/5$$

Thus,

$$\text{Sum} = 2/(1-1/5) = 2/[(5-1)/5] = 5/2$$

23. The sum of first 70 odd integers is:

$$A. 4990 \quad B. 4900$$

$$C. 4995 \quad D. 4909$$

**Concept Note:** Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = (n/2)[a_1 + a_n]$

Here,

$$n=70$$

$$a_1=1$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 1 + (70-1) \cdot 2 = 139$$

Now,

$$S_n = (70/2)[1+139]$$

$$S_n = 4900$$

24. The sum of first 70 even integers is:
- 4900
  - 4700
  - 4991
  - 4970



**Concept Note:** Sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetic Progression is given by:  $S_n = (n/2)[a_1 + a_n]$

Here,

$$n=70$$

$$a_1=2$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2 + (70-1) \cdot 2 = 140$$

Now,

$$S_n = (70/2)[2+140]$$

$$S_n = 4970$$

25. Largest angle opposite to side:

- A.  $a=45$                       B.  $a=60$   
C.  $a=90$                       D.  $a=120$

**Concept Note:** Largest angle is opposite to the largest side. Therefore, the answer is D

26. Diagonals of a 5-sided figure are:

- A. 8                              B. 5  
C. 6                              D. 4

**Concept Note:** The number of diagonals of a polygon with  $n$  sides is given by  $n(n-3)/2$ . Hence, a pentagon will have  $5 \cdot 2/2 = 5$  diagonals

27. Centroid of the triangle  $(1,1,1)$ ,  $(3,3,3)$ ,  $(5,5,5)$  is:

- A.  $(1,1,1)$                       B.  $(2,2,2)$   
C.  $(3,3,3)$                       D.  $(5,5,5)$

**Concept Note:** General Formula for the centroid of a triangle is,

Centroid =

$\{(x_1+x_2+x_3)/3\}, \{(y_1+y_2+y_3)/3\}, \{(z_1+z_2+z_3)/3\}$   
given the points of the triangle, we can put the

values in the equation to get,

Centroid =  $\{(1+3+5)/3\}, \{(1+3+5)/3\}, \{(1+3+5)/3\}$

Centroid =  $\{9/3\}, \{9/3\}, \{9/3\}$

Centroid =  $(3,3,3)$

28. How many different ways to wear 6 white, 5 shirts, 3 ties:

- A. 89                              B. 91  
C. 100                              D. 90

**Concept Note:** According to the General Multiplication Principle, the right number of

combinations can be found by multiplying the given factors. Thus,  
No. of ways a man can wear items =  $6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 90$

29. There are 9 white, 8 green and 3 orange balls in a bag. What is the probability of no orange ball?

- A.  $17/20$                       B.  $20/17$   
C.  $19/20$                       D.  $16/20$

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes

Here,

$$\text{Total Outcomes/balls} = 12+5+3 = 20$$

Now,

$$\text{Favorable outcome} = \text{No orange ball} = 20-3=17$$

Thus,

$$\text{Probability of No orange ball} = 17/20$$

30. There are 70 white and 30 red balls, one is picked randomly. What is the probability that it is either white or red:

- A.  $1/30$                       B. 1  
C.  $30/100$                       D.  $1/70$

**Concept Note:** General formula for finding probability is,  
Probability = Favorable outcomes/Total outcomes

Here,

$$\text{Total Outcomes/balls} = 70+30 = 100$$

Now,

$$\text{Favorable outcome} = \text{Either white or red ball} = 70+30=100$$

Thus,

$$\text{Probability of No white ball} = 100/100=1$$

31. Where did the 33<sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Summit held?

- A. Philippines                      B. Malaysia  
C. Thailand                      D. Singapore

**Concept Note:** It was held between Nov 11, 2018 – Nov 15, 2018. The summit reiterated to uphold multilateralism and international cooperation and tackle common challenges including terrorism and climate change. 34th ASEAN Summit will be held in Thailand.



## Set 3

1. East Asia Summit 2018 was held in:  
A. Philippines      B. Singapore  
C. Thailand      D. Malaysia

**Concept Note:** The Thirteenth East Asia Summit was held in Singapore on November 14–15, 2018. The heads of state and heads of government of eighteen countries participated in the summit. The host of the 2018 East Asian Summit is also the Chairperson of ASEAN.

2. Who is 45<sup>th</sup> President of America?  
A. George W. Bush      B. Barak Obama  
C. Donald Trump      D. Bill Clinton

**Concept Note:** He was born on June 14, 1946 in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

3. 'Make America Great Again' Slogan was given by:  
A. George W. Bush      B. Donald Trump  
C. Barak Obama      D. Bill Clinton

**Concept Note:** He is the 45th President of the US. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

4. When was the PRSSI Satellite launched?  
A. 10 July 2018      B. 14 August 2018  
C. 9 July 2018      D. 7 June 2018

**Concept Note:** The Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite-I is a dual-purpose Earth observational and optical satellite. Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite-1 was launched from China's Jiuquan Satellite Centre on 9 July 2018.

5. The World Environment Day is celebrated on:  
A. 7 April      B. 5 June  
C. 22 March      D. 23 April

**Concept Note:** World Environment Day is celebrated on the 5th of June every year, and is the United Nation's principal vehicle for encouraging awareness and action for the protection of our environment.

6. For how long Chabahar port is handed over to India?  
A. 18 months      B. 20 Years  
C. 10 Years      D. 16 months

**Concept Note:** India started interacting with Iran on Chabahar Port around 2003 but a major push was received in the second half of 2014, resulting in the signing of an MoU between the two countries for the development of Chabahar Port in May 2015. This MoU translated into a formal 10-year contract for Equipping and Operating the Chabahar Port, which was executed on May 23, 2016, during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Tehran.

7. Olympics 2022 will be hosted in which country:  
A. Beijing      B. Paris  
C. Tokyo      D. Shanghai

**Concept Note:** The 2020 Summer Olympics, officially known as the Games of the XXXII Olympiad are scheduled to take place from 24 July to 9 August 2020 in Tokyo, Japan. 2018 Olympic Winter Games were held in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

8. Which of the following is not a SAARC Member Country?  
A. India      B. Nepal  
C. Bhutan      D. Myanmar

**Concept Note:** The member states are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. SAARC was founded by seven states in 1985. Afghanistan joined SAARC as its eighth member state in April 2007.

9. Who was the 2<sup>nd</sup> governor General of Pakistan?  
A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad  
B. Khawaja Nazimuddin  
C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
D. Iskandar Mirza

**Concept Note:** Khawaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan, and later the second Prime Minister of Pakistan. He remained Governor-General from 14 September 1948 – 17 October 1951. His tenure as the PM was from 17 October 1951 – 17 April 1953.



10. MAO School was founded in:  
 A. 1857 B. 1875  
 C. 1862 D. 1871

**Concept Note:** The foundations of M.A. O. (Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental) School were laid in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan aiming at bringing the Muslims out of the abysmal darkness of ignorance which had been made their destiny after the War of Independence 1857.

11. Who was the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity?  
 A. Allama Iqbal  
 B. Liaqat Ali Khan  
 C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan  
 D. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Concept Note:** The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was seen as an "important step forward in achieving Hindu-Muslim unity" during the era of the Indian independence movement. Muhammad Ali Jinnah advocated Hindu-Muslim unity in early years of his political career. Gopal Krishna Gokhale stated that Jinnah "has true stuff in him, and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".

12. According to Islamic law, wife's share in property is:  
 A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  B.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 C.  $\frac{1}{8}$  D.  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Concept Note:** According to Muslim Personal Law, in the event of the death of her husband, a widow gets the one-eighth share (in case there are children) but will get one-fourth share (if there are no children).

13. The revelation of Quran started in which city:  
 A. Madinah B. Makkah  
 C. Taif D. Jeddah

**Concept Note:** The revelation of the Quran began in 610 A. D. when the angel Jibrail appeared to Muhammad (PBUH) in the cave Hira near Mecca, reciting to him the first verses of Surah Al-Alaq.

14. Prophet Muhammad was blessed with Prophet hood at the age of:  
 A. 30 years B. 35 years  
 C. 40 years D. 24 years

**Concept Note:** When the prophet was 40 years of age, Archangel Gabriel descended to him, while he sat in the cave of Hira (Ghare Hira), in the al-Noor mountain near the city of Makkah, Gabriel, the Angel of Revelation, said, 'Recite!' From there, the revelation of Quran started, which lasted for 23 years.

15. Zakat can be given to:  
 A. Freeing Captives B. Zakat Collectors  
 C. Needy D. All of these

**Concept Note:**  
 Zakat can be given to:  
 The Masakeen - 'the destitute'  
 Fuqara - 'the needy or poor'  
 Amil' Zakat - 'the alms collectors'  
 Fi sabilillah - 'in the path of God'  
 Gharimun - 'people burdened with debt'  
 Ibn as Sabil - 'the wayfarers'  
 Riqab - 'people in bondage or slavery'  
 Mu'Allaf - 'those who have inclined towards Islam'

16. The position of an element in the periodic table is determined by its \_\_\_\_\_ number:  
 A. Neutron B. Proton  
 C. Electron D. Neutrino

**Concept Note:** The periodic table is a tabular display of the chemical elements, which are arranged by atomic number (Proton Number), electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties. The structure of the table shows periodic trends. The seven rows of the table, called periods, generally have metals on the left and nonmetals on the right. The 18 columns, called groups, contain elements with similar chemical behaviours.

17. The salinity of seawater is determined by the amount of common salt (Sodium chloride) in what amount of seawater:  
 A. 1 Kg B. 2 Kg  
 C. 3 Kg D. 4 Kg

**Concept Note:** On average, seawater in the world's oceans has a salinity of approximately 3.5%, or 35 parts per thousand. This means that for every 1 Kg (1000 ml) of seawater there are 35 grams of salts dissolved in it.

18. Which planet has a Great Red Spot on it?  
 A. Mercury B. Venus  
 C. Mars D. Jupiter



**Concept Note:** Great Red Spot, a long-lived enormous storm system on the planet Jupiter and the most conspicuous feature of its visible cloud surface. It is generally reddish in colour, slightly oval in shape, and approximately 16,350 km (10,159 miles) wide—large enough to engulf Earth.

19. One light year equals:

- A.  $9.0 \times 10^{12}$  km    B.  $9.5 \times 10^{11}$  km  
C.  $9.56 \times 10^{12}$  m    D.  $9.46 \times 10^{12}$  km

**Concept Note:** The light-year is a unit of length used to express astronomical distances and measures about 9.46 trillion Kilometers ( $9.46 \times 10^{12}$  km). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one Julian year (365.25 days). Because it includes the word "year", the term light-year is sometimes misinterpreted as a unit of time

20. Biosensor is used to measure:

- A. Hemoglobin  
B. Platelets  
C. **Blood glucose level**  
D. Blood pressure

**Concept Note:** A biosensor is an analytical device, used for the detection of a chemical substance, that combines a biological component with a physicochemical detector.

21. Einstein's famous equation which states that mass and energy are interchange is:

- A.  $F=ma$     B.  **$E=mc^2$**   
C.  $S=vt$     D.  $V=IR$

**Concept Note:** Albert Einstein (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity. He is best known for his mass–energy equivalence formula  $E = mc^2$ , which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation". He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

22. Which of the following is the SI unit of electric current?

- A. Electron Volt    B. Candela  
C. Volt    D. **Ampere**

**Concept Note:** The ampere, often shortened to "amp", is the base unit of electric current in the International System of Units. It is named after

André-Marie Ampère, French mathematician and physicist, considered the father of electrodynamics.

23. Who is the foreign Minister of Russia?

- A. Justin Trudeau  
B. **Sergey Lavrov**  
C. Muhammad Jawad Zarif  
D. Chrystia Freeland

**Concept Note:** Sergey lavrov assumed office in March 2004. Previously, he served as the Permanent Representative of Russia to the United Nations. His wife's name is Maria Lavrova

24. International Women's Day is celebrated each year on:

- A. **8 March**    B. 22 April  
C. 8 July    D. 1 May

**Concept Note:** International Women's Day is annually held on March 8 to celebrate women's achievements throughout history and across nations. It is also known as the United Nations (UN) Day for Women's Rights and International Peace.

25. The theme of international forest day 2018 was:

- A. Save trees    B. Say no to plastic  
C. **Forest and Sustainable cities**  
D. Save life

**Concept Note:** The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 21 March the International Day of Forests (IDF) in 2012. The Day celebrates and raises awareness of the importance of all types of forests. On each International Day of Forests, countries are encouraged to undertake local, national and international efforts to organize activities involving forests and trees, such as tree planting campaigns. The theme for each International Day of Forests is chosen by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. The theme for 2019 is "Forests and Education."

26. Comets have orbits:

- A. **Around the Sun with orbital period**  
B. Around the Earth with orbital period  
C. Around the Moon with orbital period  
D. Around the planets with orbital period

**Concept Note:** Comets go around the Sun in a highly elliptical orbit. They can spend hundreds and thousands of years out in the depths of the solar system before they return to Sun at their perihelion.



Like all orbiting bodies, comets follow Kepler's Laws - the closer they are to the Sun, the faster they move.

27. Mania of stealing things is known as:  
 A. Demonomania B. Kleptomania  
 C. Graphomania D. Dipsomania

**Concept Note:** Kleptomania (klep-toe-MAY-nee-uh) is the recurrent inability to resist urges to steal items that you generally don't really need and that usually have little value. Kleptomania is a rare but serious mental health disorder.

28. The currency of Russia is:  
 A. Yen B. Russian Ruble  
 C. Dollar D. Euro

**Concept Note:** The ruble is the currency of the Russian Empire and of the Soviet Union (as the Soviet ruble). However, today only Russia, Belarus and Transnistria use currencies with the same name.

29. Allama Iqbal was born in:  
 A. Karachi B. Lahore  
 C. Islamabad D. Sialkot

**Concept Note:** He was born on 9 November 1877 in Sialkot, and died on 21 April 1938 (aged 60) in Lahore. Iqbal's house is still located in Sialkot and is recognized as Iqbal's Manzil and is open for visitors. His other house where he lived most of his life and died, is in Lahore, named as Javed Manzil. His museum is located on Allama Iqbal Road near Lahore Railway Station, Punjab, Pakistan.

30. Khewra Salt mine is located in which province:  
 A. Punjab B. Sindh  
 C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
 D. Balochistan

**Concept Note:** The Khewra Salt Mine is located in Khewra, north of Pind Dadan Khan, an administrative subdivision of Jhelum District. The mine is located in the Salt Range, an outer range of the Himalaya Mountains. It is Pakistan's largest, and the world's 2nd largest salt mine.

31. How many special economic zones are present in CPEC?  
 A. 10 B. 11  
 C. 9 D. 12

#### Concept Note:

- 1 Rashakai Economic Zone, M-1, Nowshera
- 2 China Special Economic Zone Dhabeji
- 3 Bostan Industrial Zone
- 4 Allama Iqbal Industrial City (M3), Faisalabad
- 5 ICT Model Industrial Zone, Islamabad
- 6 Development of Industrial Park on Pakistan Steel Mills Land at Port Qasim near Karachi
- 7 Special Economic Zone at Mirpur, AJK
- 8 Mohmand Marble City
- 9 Moqpondass SEZ Gilgit-Baltistan

32. Which of the following planet comes closest to the Earth at some point in time?  
 A. Mercury B. Mars  
 C. Jupiter D. Venus

33. The President of 1<sup>st</sup> Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was:  
 A. Allama Iqbal  
 B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
 C. Liaqat Ali Khan  
 D. Iskander Mirza

**Concept Note:** The inaugural session of the first constituent assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi in August 1947. Mr. J.N. Mandal was elected as temporary chairman of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Subsequently Jinnah was selected as the president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, on 11th August 1947.

34. The main political parties in the elections of 1970 were:  
 A. PMLN B. PPP  
 C. Awami League D. Both B and C

**Concept Note:** The 1970 elections were a fierce contest between two socialist parties, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and Awami League. The Awami League was the sole major party in East Pakistan, while in the four provinces of West Pakistan, the PPP was the major force. The Awami League won a landslide victory by winning an absolute majority of 160 seats in the National Assembly and 298 of the 310 seats in the Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan. The PPP won only 81 seats in the National Assembly, but were the winning party in Punjab and Sindh.

35. President Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un met in:  
 A. Russia B. Canada  
 C. America D. Singapore



**Concept Note:** The 2018 North Korea–United States Singapore Summit, commonly known as Singapore Summit was a summit meeting between North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un and U.S. President Donald Trump, held at the Capella Hotel, Sentosa, Singapore on June 12, 2018. This was the first-ever meeting between leaders of North Korea and the United States.

36. ASEAN headquarters are located in:  
 A. Jakarta, Indonesia  
 B. Tokyo, Japan  
 C. New York, London  
 D. Geneva, Switzerland

**Concept Note:** Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an intergovernmental organization of ten countries of South-East Asia. It was founded on 8th August 1967 and has its headquarters in Jakarta, Indonesia.

37. The International Day for the elimination of violence against Women is celebrated on:  
 A. 8th March                      B. 25<sup>th</sup> November  
 C. 9th March                      D. 21st November

**Concept Note:** The UNGA has designated November 25 as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (Resolution 54/134). The premise of the day is to raise awareness of the fact that women around the world are subject to rape, domestic violence and other forms of violence; furthermore, one of the aims of the day is to highlight that the scale and true nature of the issue is often hidden.

38. The current GDP of Pakistan is:  
 A. 390.68 Billion\$      B. 350.68 Billion\$  
 C. 280 Billion\$          D. 300.68 Billion\$

**Concept Note:** When this question appeared in paper, the GDP of Pakistan was 280 Billion\$. Please consult the current data for updating yourself.

39. Jamal Khashoggi was a:  
 A. Journalist                      B. Industrialist  
 C. Politician                      D. Lawyer

**Concept Note:** Jamal Ahmad Khashoggi was a Saudi Arabian dissident, author, columnist for The Washington Post, and a general manager and editor-in-chief of Al-Arab News Channel who was

assassinated at the Saudi consulate in Istanbul on 2 October 2018 by agents of the Saudi government

40. Very high temperature is measured by:  
 A. Thermometer      B. Pyrometer  
 C. Sphygmomanometer  
 D. Biometer

**Concept Note:** Pyrometer, device for measuring relatively high temperatures, such as are encountered in furnaces. Most pyrometers work by measuring radiation from the body whose temperature is to be measured.

41. The lifespan of white blood cells is:  
 A. 13 to 20 days      B. 13 to 20 hours  
 C. 13 to 20 minutes      D. 13 to 20 seconds

**Concept Note:** White blood cells are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against both infectious disease and foreign invaders. All white blood cells are produced in the bone marrow. The lifespan of white blood cells ranges from 13 to 20 days. They are destroyed in the lymphatic system.

42. Which planet revolves fastest around the Sun?  
 A. Earth                      B. Mars  
 C. Jupiter                      D. Mercury

**Concept Note:** Mercury is the fastest planet, which speeds around the sun at 47.87 km/s.

43. Nature of sound waves is:  
 A. Mechanical      B. Electromagnetic  
 C. Transverse      D. Longitudinal

**Concept Note:** Sound is a longitudinal wave that is created by a vibrating object, such as a guitar string, the human vocal cords, or the diaphragm of a loudspeaker. Moreover, sound can be created or transmitted only in a medium, such as a gas, liquid, or solid. As we will see, the particles of the medium must be present for the disturbance of the wave to move from place to place. Sound cannot exist in a vacuum.

44. Water of which reservoir will freeze last:  
 A. River                      B. Sea  
 C. Canal                      D. Dam

**Concept Note:** The density of ocean water is determined by its salinity (or salt content) and



## Dogar's Testmaster

temperature. The saltier and/or colder the water is, the denser it is. Salt water is most dense at its freezing point, unlike fresh water, which is most dense at about  $3.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $39.0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Oceans are highly stratified: deep ocean water is heavy, and the lighter water is on top. Salty water freezes below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ): this is why salt is used to melt the snow or ice on a road pavement. The saltier the sea, the lower its freezing point. Ocean water with a typical salinity of 35 parts per thousand freezes only at  $-1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $28.9^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

45. Nanometer is equivalent to?
- A.  $1 \times 10^{-6}$                       B.  $1 \times 10^{-3}$   
C.  $1 \times 10^{-9}$                       D.  $1 \times 10^{-12}$

## Concept Note:

TABLE 1.5 Selected Prefixes Used in the Metric System

| Prefix | Abbreviation | Meaning    | Example  |
|--------|--------------|------------|--|
| Giga   | G            | $10^9$     | 1 gigameter (Gm) = $1 \times 10^9$ m           |
| Mega   | M            | $10^6$     | 1 megameter (Mm) = $1 \times 10^6$ m           |
| Kilo   | k            | $10^3$     | 1 kilometer (km) = $1 \times 10^3$ m           |
| Deci   | d            | $10^{-1}$  | 1 decimeter (dm) = $1 \times 10^{-1}$ m        |
| Centi  | c            | $10^{-2}$  | 1 centimeter (cm) = $1 \times 10^{-2}$ m       |
| Milli  | m            | $10^{-3}$  | 1 millimeter (mm) = $1 \times 10^{-3}$ m       |
| Micro  | $\mu$        | $10^{-6}$  | 1 micrometer ( $\mu$ m) = $1 \times 10^{-6}$ m |
| Nano   | n            | $10^{-9}$  | 1 nanometer (nm) = $1 \times 10^{-9}$ m        |
| Pico   | p            | $10^{-12}$ | 1 picometer (pm) = $1 \times 10^{-12}$ m       |
| Femto  | f            | $10^{-15}$ | 1 femtometer (fm) = $1 \times 10^{-15}$ m      |

\*This is the Greek letter mu (pronounced "mew")

## Set 4

1. Seven rounds around the Kaaba is called:  
A. Hajj                      B. Umrah  
C. Tawaf                      D. Ziyarat
2. The color of blood is due to the presence of:  
A. Glucose                      B. Haemoglobin  
C. Plasma                      D. Platelets

**Concept Note:** Within the red blood cells there is a protein called haemoglobin. Each haemoglobin protein is made up of subunits called hemes, which are what give blood its red color. More specifically, the hemes can bind iron molecules, and these iron molecules bind oxygen. The blood cells are red because of the interaction between iron and oxygen.

3. Which statement is true about Sound?  
A. It does not travel through vacuum  
B. It does not travel through water  
C. It does not travel through atmosphere  
D. It does not travel through lead

**Concept Note:** Sound is a longitudinal wave that is created by a vibrating object, such as a guitar string, the human vocal cords, or the diaphragm of a loudspeaker. Moreover, sound can be created or transmitted only in a medium, such as a gas, liquid, or solid. As we will see, the particles of the medium must be present for the disturbance of the wave to move from place to place. Sound cannot exist in a vacuum.

4. Which of the following is added to ice in cold countries to prevent slippery surfaces?  
A. soda                      B. salt  
C. lemon                      D. water

**Concept Note:** Salting roads works by altering the freezing point of water. Water with a higher salt content has a lower freezing point than water with less salinity. Salting icy roads and walkways lowers the freezing point of the water that forms ice which leads to melting and prevents falling snow or rain from being able to freeze.

5. Rabia Basri was born in:  
A. Iran                      B. Afghanistan  
C. Turkey                      D. Iraq
6. Battle of Karbala took place in:  
A. 60 AH                      B. 61 AH  
C. 62 AH                      D. 63 AH
7. Which Prophet was a Carpenter?  
A. Hazrat Haroon (A. S)  
B. Hazrat Musa (A. S)  
C. Hazrat Zakariya (A. S)  
D. Hazrat Yaqoob (A. S)
8. How many daughters did prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had?  
A. 2                      B. 3  
C. 4                      D. 5

**Concept Note:** The names of Prophet's daughters were:



- 1-Zaynab (R.A)
- 2-Ruqayyah (R.A)
- 3-Umm-e-Kulthoom (R.A)
- 4-Fatimah (R.A)

9. Number of verses in first surah of Holy Quran:
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. 5 | B. 6 |
| C. 7 | D. 9 |

**Concept Note:** Surah Al-Fatihah is the first Sūrah of the Holy Quran.

10. Theme of Earth Day 2018 was:
- A. end plastic pollution
  - B. save trees
  - C. conserve water
  - D. none

**Concept Note:** Earth Day, observed on April 22, is significant as it's a day of political action and civic participation towards preserving the planet. Earth Day 2018 theme is 'End Plastic Pollution'

11. The current Secretary of State of the USA is:
- A. Justin Trudeau
  - B. Mike Pompeo
  - C. Donald Trump
  - D. Chrystia Freeland

**Concept Note:** Michael Richard Pompeo is an American politician and attorney who, since April 2018, has served as the 70th United States secretary of state. He is a former United States Army officer and was director of the Central Intelligence Agency from January 2017 until April 2018.

12. One light year equals:
- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. $9.5 \times 10^6$ Km    | B. $9.5 \times 10^9$ Km |
| C. $9.5 \times 10^{12}$ Km | D. None of these        |

**Concept Note:** The light-year is a unit of length used to express astronomical distances and measures about 9.46 trillion kilometres ( $9.46 \times 10^{12}$  km). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one Julian year (365.25 days). Because it includes the word "year", the term light-year is sometimes misinterpreted as a unit of time.

13. The current Secretary General of the UN is:
- A. Antonio Guterres
  - B. Justin Trudeau

- C. Mike Pompeo
- D. Chrystia Freeland

**Concept Note:** António Guterres GCC GCL is a Portuguese politician and diplomat who is serving as the 9th Secretary-General of the United Nations. Previously, he was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees between 2005 and 2015.

14. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. 25 December | B. 11 September |
| C. 10 December | D. 8 March      |

**Concept Note:** This date was chosen to honour the United Nations General Assembly's adoption and proclamation, on 10 December 1948, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

15. 5th Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) summit was held in 2018 at:
- A. Tokyo, Japan
  - B. Geneva, Switzerland
  - C. London, England
  - D. New York, America

**Concept Note:** The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) between the ten member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and its six FTA partners (China, Japan, India, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand).

16. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank headquarters are located in:
- A. Tokyo, Japan
  - B. Geneva, Switzerland
  - C. London, England
  - D. Beijing, China

**Concept Note:** The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a multilateral development bank headquartered in Beijing. Its mission is to improve social and economic outcomes in its region, Asia, and beyond.

17. What is the name of Indonesian currency?
- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| A. Euro | B. Rupee |
|---------|----------|



- C. Indonesian Rupiah  
D. Lira

**Concept Note:** The currency code for the Indonesian rupiah is IDR. The name "Rupiah" is derived from the Sanskrit word for silver, rupyaka. Lira is the currency of Turkey. The rupee is the common name for the currencies of India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Maldives (Rufiyaa), Mauritius, Nepal, Seychelles, and Sri Lanka.

18. Who is the current Iranian President?  
A. Hassan Rouhani  
B. Barham Salih  
C. Joko Widodo  
D. Saddam Hussain

**Concept Note:** He is the 7th President of Iran, and assumed office on 3 August 2013. The Supreme Leader of Iran is Ali Khamenei and First Vice President is Eshaq Jahangiri. Hassan Rouhani also remained the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 2013-2016.

19. Six party talk was to find a peaceful solution to the security concerns against:  
A. North Korean military  
B. Chinese Nuclear Weapons  
C. North Korean Nuclear Weapons  
D. Japanese trade

**Concept Note:** The six-party talks were a series of multilateral negotiations held intermittently since 2003 and attended by China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States for the purpose of dismantling North Korea's nuclear program. The talks were hosted in Beijing and chaired by China. North Korea decided to no longer participate in the six-party process in 2009. These talks were a result of North Korea withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003.

20. US withdrew from Iran nuclear deal on:  
A. 8 March 2018      B. 8 April 2018  
C. 8 May 2018      D. 8 June 2018

**Concept Note:** Unofficially known as the "Iran Deal" or the "Iran Nuclear Deal", the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is an agreement on

Iran's nuclear program reached in July 2015 by Iran, the P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States—plus Germany) and the European Union. On May 8, 2018, the United States announced its withdrawal from the JCPOA.

21. The 10<sup>th</sup> International Defence Exhibition and Seminar (IDEAS) was held between:  
A. 27 to 30 August 2018  
B. 25 to 28 September 2018  
C. 28 to 31 October 2018  
D. 27 to 30 November 2018

**Concept Note:** The International Defence Exhibition and Seminar, more commonly referred to as IDEAS, is a defence sector event, held biannually, in Pakistan. It was initiated by President Pervez Musharraf in 2000.

22. Which country is going to host SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Championship in 2020?  
A. India      B. China  
C. Japan      D. Pakistan

**Concept Note:** The 2020 SAFF Championship also known as SAFF Suzuki Cup 2020 for sponsorship reasons, will be the 13th edition of the SAFF Championship, the biennial international men's football championship of South Asia organized by SAFF. It is being held in Pakistan in 2020. Pakistan will host this tournament for the third time, most recently in 2005 and the first time in 1993. SAFF is the football competition of 7 nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

23. Russian President Vladimir Putin belongs to which party?  
A. All-Russian People's Front  
B. Communist party  
C. A just Russia  
D. Rodina

**Concept Note:** The All-Russia People's Front, known by its Russian initialism ONF, is a political coalition in Russia started in 2011 by then-Prime Minister of Russia, Vladimir Putin, to provide United Russia with "new ideas, new suggestions and new faces".



24. Who is current Chinese Foreign Minister?  
 A. Taro Kono B. Lei Ying  
 C. Wang Yi D. Mei Kong

**Concept Note:** He is the 11th Minister of Foreign Affairs, and assumed the position on 16 March 2018. He is also serving as the State Councilor of the People's Republic of China. Previously, he was the Director of the Taiwan Affairs Office.

25. Which Pakistani was named among the powerful people in the world by Forbes Magazine 2018?  
 A. Muhammad Ali  
 B. Imran Khan  
 C. Qamar Javed Bajwa  
 D. Raheel Sharif

**Concept Note:** He belongs to the 16th Baloch Regiment. He is also the Chief of Army Staff (since November 2016). He has been awarded with Nishan-e-Imtiaz, Hilal-e-Imtiaz, Legion of Merit of Turkey, Order of the Military Merit (Jordan).

26. In June 2018, Pakistan alongside which country has shown interest in becoming members of the International Solar Alliance (ISA):  
 A. Iran B. India  
 C. China D. America

**Concept Note:** The International Solar Alliance (ISA) is an alliance of more than 122 countries initiated by India. The primary objective of the alliance is to work for efficient exploitation of solar energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The alliance is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization. After the United Nations, it is the largest grouping of states world-wide. Pakistan alongside China has shown interest in becoming members of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), which could potentially add weight to the first treaty-based international government organization based in India.

27. First nuclear power plant in Arab world, was inaugurated in \_\_\_\_\_ in March 2018:  
 A. Pakistan B. Iran  
 C. UAE D. Saudi Arabia

**Concept Note:** The Barakah nuclear power plant, in western Abu Dhabi, is a joint project between the UAE's Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation (ENEC) and South Korea's Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

28. UNHCR inked preliminary plan on Rohingya repatriation in April, 2018 with:  
 A. Pakistan B. Iran  
 C. Bangladesh D. Saudi Arabia

**Concept Note:** 700,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled a military crackdown and crossed into Bangladesh from Myanmar's Rakhine state since August. The refugees are living in cramped camps at Cox's Bazar, and Bangladesh is keen to urge the refugees to return home. This memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh will lay out a framework for the voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar.

29. International Anti-Corruption Day 2018 was observed:  
 A. 9 December B. 9 March  
 C. 9 September D. 9 October

**Concept Note:** International Anti-Corruption Day has been observed annually, on 9 December, since the passage of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption on 31 October 2003 to raise public awareness for anti-corruption.

30. Which of the following is the first country to recognize "Orphanage trafficking" as form of modern slavery:  
 A. Austria B. Australia  
 C. Russia D. Canada

**Concept Note:** Orphanage trafficking is the active recruitment of children from vulnerable families into residential care institutions for the purpose of exploitation.

31. US, Mexico and \_\_\_\_\_ sign USMCA to Replace NAFTA:  
 A. Russia B. Australia  
 C. Canada D. Germany

**Concept Note:** The USMCA was signed by United States President Donald Trump, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, and Canadian Prime Minister



Justin Trudeau on November 30, 2018 as a side event of the 2018 G20 Summit in Buenos Aires.

32. The chief guest for IDEAS 2018 (International Defence Exhibition and Seminar) at Karachi Expo Center on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018 was:
- Prime minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan
  - President of Pakistan, Dr. Arif Alvi**
  - Shah Mehmood Qureshi
  - Qamar Javed Bajwa

**Concept Note:** Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi is the 13th and current President of Pakistan. He assumed office on 9 September 2018.

33. Recently Pakistan has been elected as a member of \_\_\_\_\_ for a four year term (2019-2022):
- Women's Right Council
  - Anti-Corruption Council
  - International Telecommunication Union Council**
  - None

**Concept Note:** The International Telecommunication Union is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies. It is the oldest among all the 15 specialised agencies of the UN. Pakistan secured 155 out of a total of 177 votes at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2018 held in Dubai to win a four-year term (2019-2022) at the Council

34. Who is the current Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan?
- Mullah Bradar
  - Omar Zakhilwal**
  - Zalmay Khalilzad
  - None of these

**Concept Note:** Mullah Bradar and Zalmay Khalilzad are top negotiators from Taliban and United States for ongoing Taliban-US negotiations.

35. Kartarpur Border is located in which District of Punjab, Pakistan:
- Lahore
  - Narowal**
  - Bhakkar
  - Chakwal

**Concept Note:** The Kartarpur Corridor is a proposed border corridor between India and Pakistan, connecting the Sikh shrines of Dera Baba Nanak Sahib (located in Punjab, India) and Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur (in Punjab, Pakistan).

36. How many National and Provincial Constituencies by elections were held on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2018?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 10, 20 | B. 12, 21 |
| C. 11, 19 | D. 10, 27 |

**Concept Note:** These elections were held on eleven constituencies for the National Assembly of Pakistan and nineteen constituencies belonging to four provincial assemblies of Pakistan.

37. The number of women candidates elected to the National Assembly through the direct General Elections of 2018 was?
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. 70 of 183 | B. 83 of 183 |
| C. 88 of 183 | D. 8 of 183  |

**Concept Note:** In 2018's election, Eight women won on general contestable seats for the parliament, out of the 272 up for grabs. In 2013, nine women made it to the national assembly through direct election.

38. What was the voter turnout in General Elections 2018:
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. 53 million  | B. 130 million |
| C. 113 billion | D. 120 million |

**Concept Note:** Registered voters were 105.96 million. The overall turnout was 51%.

39. What is the Range of Missile Hatf. 7 ?
- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| A. 700 miles | B. 700 m |
| C. 700 km    | D. none  |

**Concept Note:** The Hatf 7 "Babur" is a short-range, turbojet-powered ground-launched cruise missile. Development of missile started in the 1990s as a response to the Indian cruise missile program.

40. Who is the current Advisor to Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity?
- Abdul Razak Dawood
  - Dr. Ishrat Hussain**
  - Amin Aslam



D. Abdul Hafeez Sheikh

**Concept Note:** He assumed the role on 27 August 2018. Previously, he served as the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan from 1999 to 2005. In 2018, he also wrote a national bestseller, *Governing the Ungovernable: Institutional Reforms for Democratic Governance*.

41. The total number of stages in the Holy Quran are:
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. 5 | B. 6 |
| C. 7 | D. 8 |

42. There are \_\_\_\_\_ sources of Islamic Law:
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| A. 2 | B. 3 |
| C. 4 | D. 5 |

**Concept Note:** The four sources of Fiqh are:

- Quran
- Hadith
- Ijma (Consensus)
- Qiyas (Analogy)

## Set 5

1. How many Muslims participated in the Battle of Badr?
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A. 212 | B. 313 |
| C. 215 | D. 317 |

**Concept Note:** The Battle of Badr was the first battle of Islam, fought in 2 AH. At the end of the battle, the 313 Muslims who participated were victorious against more than 1000 non-believers.

2. Which of the following women accepted Islam in the first place?
- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| A. Hazrat Ayesha R.A.B. | Hazrat Hajra R.A |
| C. Hazrat Khadija R.A   |                  |
| D. Hazrat Zainab R.A    |                  |

**Concept Note:** Hazrat Abu bakr (RA) was the first adult male to accept Islam, and Hazrat Ali (RA) was the first child who accepted Islam.

3. Where did the Prophet (PBUH) go on a business trip at the age of 25?
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Syria   | B. Makkah |
| C. Madinah | D. Yemen  |
4. Hazrat Umar (RA) was born in:
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Madinah | B. Makkah |
| C. Syria   | D. Yemen  |

**Concept Note:** His personal name was 'Umar, Faruq was his title, and Ibn Al-Khattab, his family name. He was a renowned businessman.

5. The six authentic books of hadiths are called:
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Quran         | B. Kutub al-Muslim |
| C. Sahih Bukhari | D. Kutub al-Sittah |

**Concept Note:** These books are:

- Sahih al-Bukhari.
- Sahih Muslim.
- Sunan Abu Dawud.
- Sunan al-Tirmidhi.
- Sunan al-Nasa'i.
- Sunan Ibn Majah.

6. The approximation in which original length is very small as compared to final stretched length is:
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Flexibility | B. Plasticity   |
| C. Elasticity  | D. Adaptability |

**Concept Note:** Elasticity is the ability of a body to resist a distorting influence and to return to its original size and shape when that influence or force is removed. Solid objects will deform when adequate forces are applied to them. If the material is elastic, the object will return to its initial shape and size when these forces are removed.

7. What is the shortest wavelength for audible sound?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1.7 cm | B. 2.7 cm |
| C. 3.7 cm | D. 8.7 cm |

**Concept Note:** Wavelength of audible sounds covers a very large range of scales. On the large end, you



have low frequency waves with wavelengths of up to 17 meters (20 Hz), while the highest frequencies can be as small as 1.7 centimeters (20,000 Hz).

8. A wire has a resistance of 60 (Ohm). It is cut into two parts and both halves are connected in parallel. The new resistance is:
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 15 ohm | B. 30 ohm |
| C. 20 ohm | D. 60 ohm |

**Concept Note:** Let the starting resistance is  $R$ , now cut it in half in two pieces. Now resistance is  $R/2$  and  $R/2$ . Now in parallel combination:  
 $1/R_{eq} = 1/r_1 + 1/r_2$   
 Therefore  $1/(R/2) + 1/(R/2)$   
 It will look like  $= 2/R + 2/R = 4/R$   
 Now  $R_{equivalent} = R/4$   
 So the new Resistance is 15 ohm

9. What is the synonym of "Mellow"?
- |          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| A. Harsh | B. Melodious |
| C. Rough | D. Awful     |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "She was hypnotized by the mellow tone of his voice"

10. The synonym of "Hang" is:
- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| A. Lower             | B. Disperse |
| C. Dangle            |             |
| D. None of the above |             |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "That's where people are supposed to hang their washing".

11. The synonym of "Expedient" is:
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Transfer   | B. Convenient |
| C. Maleficent | D. Tangible   |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "Either side could break the agreement if it were expedient to do so"

12. The antonym of "Hallucination" is:
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Illusion | B. Fantasy |
| C. Reality  | D. Dream   |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "He continued to suffer from horrific hallucinations"

13. The antonym of "Disgorge" is:
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Discharge | B. Stay in place |
| C. Eject     | D. Expel         |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "The damaged ship disgorged thousands of gallons of oil into the bay"

14. The process by which both salt and water can be recovered from common salt solution is:
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Crystallization | B. Distillation   |
| C. Sublimation     | D. Chromatography |

**Concept Note:** Distillation is the process of separating the components or substances from a liquid mixture by using selective boiling and condensation. Distillation may result in essentially complete separation, or it may be a partial separation that increases the concentration of selected components in the mixture.

15. The drum of a Photostat machine is covered with:
- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| A. Germanium         | B. Selenium |
| C. Silicon           |             |
| D. None of the above |             |

**Concept Note:** The photoreceptor drum is the heart of the system. A drum is basically a metal roller covered by a layer of photoconductive material. This layer is made out of a semiconductor such as selenium, which can conduct electricity in some cases, but not in others. In the dark, the photoconductive layer on the drum acts as an insulator, resisting the flow of electrons from one atom to another. But when the layer is hit by light, the energy of the photons liberates electrons and allows current to pass through! These newly freed electrons are what neutralizes the positive charge coating the drum to form the latent image.

16. This is good \_\_\_\_\_:
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. A lot | B. Enough |
| C. More  | D. Most   |

17. She \_\_\_\_\_ heartily:
- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| A. Laugh             | B. Laughs |
| C. Laughing          |           |
| D. None of the above |           |

18. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ book:
- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| A. New | B. Newer |
|--------|----------|



- C. Newest  
D. None of the above

19. The 3rd PSL was won by:  
A. Lahore Qalanders  
B. Karachi Kings  
C. **Islamabad United**  
D. Peshawar Zalmi

**Concept Note:** Islamabad United were the 2018 PSL champions, beating Peshawar Zalmi on 25 March 2018. The current champions are Quetta Gladiators, who won the title on 17 March 2019 in Karachi by beating Peshawar Zalmi.

20. Who attended Pakistan Day's parade on 23rd March 2018?  
A. Barham Salih, President of Iraq  
B. **Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka**  
C. Abdul Hamid, President of Bangladesh  
D. None

**Concept Note:** The guest of honor in 2019 was Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

21. Who was the first Chairman of Senate of Pakistan?  
A. Sadiq Sanjrani  
B. **Habibullah Marwat**  
C. Qasim Suri  
D. none

**Concept Note:** The 1st Chairman of the Senate was Habibullah Marwat while Wasim Sajjad remains the longest-serving chairman. Balochistan Senator Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani elected to Senate as an independent in the March 3 election, is the current Chairman of the Senate, having assumed office on 12 March 2018.

22. The current US president (Donald Trump) assumed office on:  
A. 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2016  
B. **20<sup>th</sup> January, 2017**  
C. 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2018  
D. 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2015

**Concept Note:** He was born on June 14, 1946 in Queens, New York City. He has done BS in

Economics from the Wharton School. He assumed office on January 20, 2017. His Vice President is Mike Pence.

23. Who is the Present King of Saudi Arabia?  
A. Ibn Saud  
B. Saud bin Abdulaziz  
C. Faisal bin Abdulaziz  
D. **Salman bin Abdulaziz**

**Concept Note:** Salman bin Abdulaziz has been King of Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, and Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques since 23 January 2015. He was the Governor of Riyadh for 48 years from 1963 to 2011. He was then appointed Minister of Defense. He was also named the Crown Prince in 2012 following the death of his brother Nayef bin Abdulaziz. Salman became the new King following the death of his half-brother, King Abdullah.

24. Who was the first lady representative of Pakistan in UN?  
A. Hina Rabbani Khar  
B. **Maleeha Lodhi**  
C. Shireen Rehman  
D. Maryam Nawaz

**Concept Note:** Maleeha Lodhi was serving as Pakistan's Representative to the United Nations from 2015 to 2019, the first woman to hold the position. Previously, she served as Pakistan's envoy to the Court of St James's and twice as its ambassador to the United States.

25. Since 2018 President of People's Republic of China is now elected for  
A. Two times  
B. Three times  
C. Four times  
D. **Indefinite times**

**Concept Note:** China had imposed a two-term limit on its president since the 1990s, but a constitutional amendment in 2018 lifted the presidential term limits, allowing the President to stay in office indefinitely.

26. Who is the Prime Minister of Britain?  
A. **Boris Johnson**  
B. Theresa May  
C. Dmitry Medvedev  
D. None



27. WTO stands for:  
 A. World Trade Organisation  
 B. World Tower Organisation  
 C. World Trade Organisers  
 D. None

**Concept Note:** The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that is concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations. The WTO officially commenced on 1 January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement, signed by 123 nations on 15 April 1994, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. It is the largest international economic organization in the world.

28. T20 Cricket Matches between Pakistan and West Indies were played in April 2018 in:  
 A. Lahore  
 B. Islamabad  
 C. Karachi  
 D. Multan

**Concept Note:** The West Indies cricket team toured Pakistan in April 2018 to play three Twenty20 International (T20I) matches. Pakistan won the series 3–0.

29. Total membership of US senate is:  
 A. 50  
 B. 150  
 C. 100  
 D. 250

**Concept Note:** The Constitution of USA prescribes that the Senate be composed of two senators from each State (therefore, the Senate currently has 100 Members) and that a senator must be at least thirty years of age, have been a citizen of the United States for nine years, and, when elected, be a resident of the State from which he or she is elected.

30. ICC Champions Trophy 2017 was held in:  
 A. Sri Lanka  
 B. Russia  
 C. Canada  
 D. England and Wales

**Concept Note:** The 2017 ICC Champions Trophy was the eighth ICC Champions Trophy, a cricket

tournament for the eight top-ranked One Day International (ODI) teams in the world. It was held in England and Wales from 1 to 18 June 2017. Pakistan won the competition for the first time with a 180-run victory over India in the final at The Oval. The margin of victory was the largest by any team in the final of an ICC ODI tournament in terms of runs.

31. Manchar Lake is located near:  
 A. Kaghan Valley  
 B. Sehwan Sharif  
 C. Gilgit  
 D. Hunza Valley

**Concept Note:** Lake Manchar is the largest freshwater lake in Pakistan and one of Asia's largest. It is located west of the Indus River, in Jamshoro District and Dadu District, Sindh. It is located at a distance of 18 km from Sehwan Sharif on the west side of the River Indus, in district Jamshoro.

32. The tenure of the Senator in Pakistan is:  
 A. 5 years  
 B. 10 years  
 C. 6 years  
 D. 2 years

**Concept Note:** In Pakistan, elections for Senate are held every three years for one half of the Senate and each Senator has a term of six years.

33. 18th Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was passed on:  
 A. 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2015  
 B. 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2011  
 C. 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2009  
 D. 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2010

**Concept Note:** The amendment removed the power of the President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, turning Pakistan from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary republic, and renaming the North-West Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It also abolished the concurrent list, transferring powers to Provinces from the Federal government.

34. Mujahid Anwar got Legion Award from which country:  
 A. America  
 B. Turkey  
 C. Brazil  
 D. China

**Concept Note:** Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar



Khan, Chief of the Air Staff, Pakistan Air Force (PAF) was awarded the Turkish Legion of Merit in 2018 in recognition of his services for promoting defence ties between Pakistan and Turkey.

35. When did the Holy Prophet did Hijrah?  
 A. 621 A. D                      B. 623 A. D  
 C. 622 A. D                      D. 620 A. D

36. Nitrous Oxide is a combination of which two gases:  
 A. Nitrogen, Oxide              B. Nitrogen, Oxygen  
 C. Nitrus, Oxygen              D. None

**Concept Note:** Nitrous Oxide is also called the laughing gas.

37. Which of the following is the newly appointed governor of the State Bank of Pakistan?  
 A. Ishrat Hussain  
 B. Ashraf Mehmood Wathra  
 C. **Reza Baqir**  
 D. Tariq Bajwa

**Concept Note:** Reza Baqir became the 20th Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan on 4 May 2019. Previously, he was serving in the IMF as senior resident representative to Egypt. He has succeeded Tariq Bajwa as the governor.

38. When did president Arif Alvi took oath?  
 A. **9 September 2018**  
 B. 9 August 2018  
 C. 9 November 2018  
 D. 9 July 2018

**Concept Note:** Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi is the 13th and current President of Pakistan. He assumed office on 9 September 2018.

39. "To cut corners" means:  
 A. Do something in the hardest way  
 B. Do something at last  
 C. **Do something in the easiest way**  
 D. Do something with credibility

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "There is always a temptation to cut corners when time is short"

40. Pakistan Purchased Gwadar from Oman. Gwadar became part of Pakistan on:  
 A. 8<sup>th</sup> September 1978  
 B. 8<sup>th</sup> September 1965  
 C. 8<sup>th</sup> September 1950  
 D. **8<sup>th</sup> September 1958**

**Concept Note:** Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Oman for 3 million dollars and Gwadar officially become part of Pakistan. At that time, Gwadar was a small and under developing village with a population of a few thousand. In July 1977, Pakistani government integrated Gwadar in Balochistan as District headquarters of the newly formed Gwadar District.

41. Balochistan's newly emerged political party is:  
 A. Balochistan Awami Tehreek  
 B. Balochistan Awami League  
 C. **Balochistan Awami Party**  
 D. None

## Set 6

1. "To be a hot potato" means:  
 A. controversial issue that is easy to handle  
 B. controversial issue that is impossible to handle  
 C. **controversial issue that is difficult to handle**  
 D. serious issue that is difficult to handle

**Concept Note:** Sentence: Gun control is a political hot potato

2. Empirical Formula of Benzene is:



- A.  $C_3H_6$                       B.  $C_6H_3$   
C.  $C_7H_7$                       D.  $C_6H_6$

**Concept Note:** Benzene is an organic chemical compound with the chemical formula  $C_6H_6$ . The benzene molecule is composed of six carbon atoms joined in a ring with one hydrogen atom attached to each. As it contains only carbon and hydrogen atoms, benzene is classified as a hydrocarbon.

3. Which of the following is a good conductor of electricity:  
A. Air                                      B. **Water**  
C. Gas                                      D. None

**Concept Note:** Water is a great ionic solvent: a liquid in which ionic compounds can dissolve easily. It's those dissolved ions that can conduct well - and when water contains many dissolved ions, those ions make a good conductor

4. Function of heat engine is:  
A. Converts chemical energy to mechanical energy  
B. Converts thermal energy to mechanical energy  
C. **Converts thermal energy and chemical energy to mechanical energy**  
D. Converts mechanical energy to thermal energy

**Concept Note:** A heat engine is a system that converts heat or thermal energy—and chemical energy—to mechanical energy, which can then be used to do mechanical work. It does this by bringing a working substance from a higher state temperature to a lower state temperature

5. When did Pakistan became a permanent member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization?  
A. **9 June 2017**                      B. 9 July 2018  
C. 9 June 2019                      D. 9 June 2018

**Concept Note:** The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), or Shanghai Pact, is a Eurasian

political, economic, and security alliance, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan signed the memorandum of obligations in June 2016 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, thereby starting the formal process of joining the SCO as full members. On 9 June 2017, at the historic summit in Astana, India and Pakistan officially joined SCO as full-fledged members.

6. Where was the third session of WHO held?  
A. Tokyo, Japan  
B. Geneva, Switzerland  
C. **Durban, South Africa**  
D. London, England

**Concept Note:** The third session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control was held from 17 to 22 November 2008 in Durban, South Africa. Delegates from 130 Parties, and observers including seven States non-Party, three international intergovernmental organizations and 12 nongovernmental organizations participated.

7. In worships, which of the following is the most fundamental pillar of Islam?  
A. **Namaz**                                      B. Roza  
C. Zakat                                      D. Hajj
8. Who accompanied Holy Prophet during the early preaching of Islam?  
A. Hazrat Umer R.A  
B. Hazrat Usman R.A  
C. Hazrat Ali R.A  
D. **Hazrat Abu Bakar R.A**
9. The currency of Vietnam is  
A. **Dong**                                      B. Lira  
C. Euro                                      D. Dollar

**Concept Note:** The dong (code: VND) has been the currency of Vietnam since May 3, 1978. It is represented by the symbol "₫". Lira is the Currency of Turkey.



Dollar is used as a currency by the US, Australia, Canada and other South American countries. Euro is the chief currency in Europe.

10. Where is the headquarters of NATO located?
- Paris, France
  - Geneva, Switzerland
  - Brussels, Belgium**
  - Washington, US

**Concept Note:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between 29 North American and European countries. The organization implements the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949.

11. Who took over PIA as the President and CEO?
- Air Marshal Zaheer Ahmad Babar
  - Air Marshal Arshad Malik**
  - Air Marshal Ahmar Shehzad
  - None

**Concept Note:** He took the charge in October, 2018. Prior to joining PIA, he was serving as the vice chief of air staff. He is a recipient of the Hilal-e-Imtiaz (M), Sitara-e-Imtiaz (M) and Tamgha-e-Imtiaz (M).

12. TAPI stands for:
- Turkmenistan, Argentina, Paraguay, India pipeline
  - Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Poland, Iran pipeline
  - Thailand, America, Pakistan, Iraq pipeline
  - Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India pipeline**

**Concept Note:** The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India Pipeline (TAPI), also known as Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline, is a natural gas pipeline being developed by the Galkynysh – TAPI Pipeline Company Limited with participation of the Asian Development Bank.

13. Trees take  $\text{CO}_2$  and release  $\text{O}_2$  in the presence of:
- Water
  - Sunlight**

- Air
- None of these

14. Who is the President of Georgia?
- Xi Jinping
  - Frank-Walter Steinmeier
  - Charles Michel
  - Salome Zourabichvili**

**Concept Note:** Salome Zourabichvili is a Georgian politician and former French diplomat who currently serves as the 5th President of Georgia, in office since December 2018. She is the first woman to be elected as Georgia's president, a position she will occupy for a term of six years.

15. Blood formation in the body is done by:
- Heart
  - Brain
  - Lungs
  - None**

**Concept Note:** Hematopoiesis is the process that produces blood. Hematopoiesis takes place in the Bone Marrow

16. Surah "Dukhan" means:
- Honey bee
  - Smoke**
  - Ant
  - Cow

**Concept Note:** Surah Dukhan is the 44th chapter of the Quran with 59 verses.

17. The word opposite in meaning to "Astute" is:
- Sharp
  - Acute
  - Stupid**
  - Clever

**Concept Note:** Sentence: It is gratifying my dear, that you are sufficiently astute to recognize my skill and superiority

18. Who is the Governor of Sindh?
- Imran Ismail**
  - Aman Ullah Yasinzaï
  - Shah Farman
  - Mohammad Sarwar

**Concept Note:** Imran Ismail is the current and 33rd Governor of Sindh, in office since 27 August 2018. Before being appointed Governor of Sindh, he remained a member of the Provincial Assembly of



Sindh for a brief period in August 2018.

19. The first ever female Chief Justice Tahira Safdar is Chief Justice of which high court:
- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| A. Punjab      | B. Sindh |
| C. Balochistan | D. KPK   |

**Concept Note:** Syeda Tahira Safdar is a Pakistani jurist who is currently serving as the Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court. She will remain in this post until 4 October 2019. She is the first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan.

20. World water day is celebrated on:
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. 22 March | B. 8 March  |
| C. 9 March  | D. 15 March |

**Concept Note:** World Water Day is an annual UN observance day that highlights the importance of freshwater. The day is used to advocate for the sustainable management of freshwater resources.

21. Antonym of "Cognizance" is
- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Awareness | B. Consciousness |
| C. Ignorance | D. Knowledge     |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: Under his cognizance come questions of public order, health and elections to parliament.

22. Synonym of "Amalgamation" is:
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. Separate    | B. Merger    |
| C. Unconnected | D. Different |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: It has also been shown that gold volatilized when a gold-amalgam is distilled.

23. Synonym of "Bane" is:
- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. Nuisance | B. Peaceful    |
| C. Pleasure | D. Comfortable |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: My cruel teacher was the

bane of my existence.

24. Antonym of "Astute" is:
- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| A. Insightful | B. Wise   |
| C. Naïve      | D. Clever |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: It is gratifying my dear, that you are sufficiently astute to recognize my skill and superiority.

25. Synonym for "Cynical" is:
- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Sardonic   | B. Pleasing          |
| C. Comforting | D. None of the above |

**Concept Note:** Sentence: Some people regard the governor's visit to the hospital as a cynical attempt to win votes.

26. Due to the killing of a spy, 43 Russian diplomats were expelled by:
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Canadian Union | B. Russian Union  |
| C. European Union | D. American Union |

**Concept Note:** Russian diplomats were expelled in response to a nerve agent attack in the UK. Russian ex-spy Sergei Skripal and his daughter, Yulia, were poisoned on 4 March, 2018 in the southern English city.

27. No Eye color pigments are made in:
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Green eyes | B. Blue eyes  |
| C. Brown eyes | D. Black eyes |

**Concept Note:** People with blue eyes have a completely colourless stroma with no pigment at all, and it also contains no excess collagen deposits. This means that all the light that enters it is scattered back into the atmosphere and as a result of the Tyndall effect, creates a blue hue.

28. When forests are burned, which gases are expelled as a result?
- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| A. More carbon dioxide, less oxygen |
|-------------------------------------|



- B. Less carbon dioxide, more oxygen  
C. Both A, B                      D. None

**Subject:** General Science  
**Topic:** Chemistry

**Concept Note:** When burned, trees generate more CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of energy generated than fossil fuels. An oft overlooked fact is that burning wood emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than fossil fuels per megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated or per unit of heat generated

29. Religion of Hazrat Adam is:  
A. Christianity                      B. Judaism  
C. Islam                              D. Hinduism

**Subject:** Islam  
**Topic:** Prophets

**Concept Note:** Being the first human, he worshipped the One God, which is the same in Islam.

30. The US President has a tenure of:  
A. 3 years                              B. 4 years  
C. 5 years                              D. 6 years

**Subject:** General Knowledge  
**Topic:** USA

**Concept Note:** In the United States, the president of the United States is elected indirectly through the United States Electoral College to a four-year term, with a term limit of two terms (totaling eight years)

31. Strongest political party in the UK is:  
A. Communist party  
B. Conservative party  
C. Labour party                      D. both B and C

**Subject:** General Knowledge  
**Topic:** Politics

32. When did George H. W. Bush die?  
A. November 30, 2018  
B. January 20, 1993  
C. November 20, 2001  
D. March 20, 2017

**Subject:** Current Affairs  
**Topic:** Heads of States

**Concept Note:** George Herbert Walker Bush was an American politician and businessman who served as the 41st president of the United States from 1989 to 1993 and the 43rd vice president from 1981 to 1989.

33. When was the Bogra formula presented?  
A. 9 March 1956                      B. 7 October 1953  
C. 24 November 1953  
D. 8 October 1961

**Subject:** Pakistan History  
**Topic:** Constitutional Development

**Concept Note:** The Bogra Formula was a political compromise presented and proposed by Prime Minister Bogra on 7 October 1953 before the Constituent Assembly.

34. Najebullah is the title given to which prophet:  
A. Hazrat Yaqoob A. S  
B. Hazrat Musa A. S  
C. Hazrat Ibrahim A. S  
D. Hazrat Dawood A. S

**Subject:** Islam  
**Topic:** Prophets

**Concept Note:** Title of Hazrat Musa (AS): Kaleem Ullah  
Title of Hazrat Yaqoob (AS): Israel  
Title of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS): Khaleelullah

35. 5th Kalima is:  
A. Touheed                              B. Astaghfar  
C. Shahadat                              D. Tayab

**Subject:** Islam  
**Topic:** Beliefs

**Concept Note:** First Kalima known as the "kalimah tayyibah", the second is called the shahada, third "tamjeed" fourth tawheed "fifth "Istighfar" and sixth is called "radde kufr"

36. The favourite religion of Allah is:



- A. Christianity      B. Islam  
C. Judaism          D. Hinduism

37. Current crown prince of Saudi Arabia is:  
A. Nayef bin Abdulaziz  
B. **Mohammad bin Salman**  
C. Sultan bin Salman  
D. Abdullah

**Concept Note:** Mohammad bin Salman, known as MBS, is the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. He is currently serving as the country's deputy prime minister (the title of prime minister being held by the king) and is also chairman of the Council for

### Economic and Development Affairs

38. President Trump belongs to which party:  
A. Conservative Party  
B. Unionist Party  
C. Communist party  
D. **Republican Party**

## Set 7

1. Antonym of "Sabotage" is:  
A. Wreck                      B. Destroy  
C. **Devotion**                D. Obstruct

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "Power lines from South Africa were sabotaged by rebel forces".

2. Deficiency of Vitamin C can cause:  
A. Rickets                      B. Anemia  
C. Night blindness          D. **Scurvy**

**Concept Note:** Scurvy is a disease resulting from a lack of vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Early symptoms of deficiency include weakness, feeling tired, and sore arms and legs. Without treatment, decreased red blood cells, gum disease, changes to hair, and bleeding from the skin may occur.

3. Square root of "x" will be equal to 64:  
A. 8                                B. 7  
C. 6                                D. 5

**Concept Note:**  $8 \times 8 = 8^2 = 64$

4. The old name of ECO was:  
A. RCO                          B. OEC  
C. **RCD**                          D. None
5. G20 summit, 2018 was held in:  
A. Tokyo, Japan  
B. New York, America  
C. Paris, France  
D. **Buenos Aires, Argentina**

**Concept Note:** The 2018 G20 Buenos Aires summit was the thirteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), which was held on 30 November and 1 December 2018 in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was the first G20 summit to be hosted in South America.

6. When will Britain separate from EU?  
A. **2019**                              B. 2018  
C. 2017                              D. 2021

**Concept Note:** Following a referendum held on 23 June 2016 in which 51.9 percent of those voting supported leaving the EU, the Government invoked Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, starting a two-year process which was due to conclude with the UK's exit on 29 March 2019. That deadline has since been extended to 31 October 2019.

7. Who is current interior minister of Pakistan?  
A. **Ijaz Ahmad Shah**  
B. Zubaida Jalal Khan.  
C. Pervaiz Khattak  
D. Umer Ayub Khan
8. Who is the Chief Minister of Balochistan?  
A. Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo  
B. Syed Mehtab Ahmad Khan  
C. Murad Ali Shah  
D. **Jam Kamal Khan**

**Concept Note:** Jam Mir Kamal Khan Alyani is the current and 16th Chief Minister of Balochistan, in office since 19 August 2018. He has been a member of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan since



August 2018.

9. If average age of 3 persons is 23, we add a fourth person, what would be his age to keep the same average:  
 A. 22 B. 23  
 C. 24 D. 25
10. When first Constituent Assembly was dismissed?  
 A. October 24, 1971 B. October 24, 1964  
 C. October 24, 1952 D. October 24, 1954
11. The production of seedless fruits is called?  
 A. Parthenocarp B. Botany  
 C. Pollination D. Production

**Concept Note:** Parthenocarp is the natural or artificially induced production of fruit without fertilization of ovules, which makes the fruit seedless.

12. Study of sound is called:  
 A. Optics B. Ornithology  
 C. Acoustics D. Geology

**Concept Note:** Acoustics is the branch of physics that deals with the study of all mechanical waves in gases, liquids, and solids including topics such as vibration, sound, ultrasound and infrasound

13. Law of thermodynamics states as:  
 A. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed in an isolated system  
 B. Energy cannot be created in an isolated system  
 C. Energy can be created in an isolated system  
 D. Energy cannot be created or destroyed

**Concept Note:** There are three laws of thermodynamics:

- The first law, also known as Law of Conservation of Energy, states that energy cannot be created or destroyed in an isolated system.
- The second law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of any isolated system always increases.
- The third law of thermodynamics states that the entropy of a system approaches a constant value as the temperature approaches absolute zero.

14. How many electrons are present in 3rd orbit?  
 A. 2 B. 6  
 C. 12 D. 18
15. Gomal Zam dam is located in:  
 A. KPK B. Punjab  
 C. Balochistan D. Sindh

**Concept Note:** Gomal Zam Dam is a multi-purpose gravity dam in South Waziristan Agency of Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan. The dam impounds the Gomal River, a tributary of the Indus River, at Khajuri Kach, where the Gomal River passes through a narrow ravine. It opened for operation in April, 2011.

16. 1962 constitution came into effect on:  
 A. March 1962 B. April 1962  
 C. May 1962 D. June 1962

**Concept Note:** The Constitution of 1962 consisted of 250 Articles, which were divided into 12 Parts and three Schedules. It advocated presidential form of government with absolute powers vested in the President. The President was to be a Muslim not less than 35 years of age.

17. Who was Najeeb Ullah?  
 A. President of Bangladesh  
 B. President of Afghanistan  
 C. President of Yemen  
 D. Prime Minister of Afghanistan

**Concept Note:** Najibullah Ahmadzai was the President of Afghanistan from 1987 until 1992, when the mujahideen took over Kabul. He was Assassinated in Kabul in 1996.

18. To which party UK's former Prime Minister, Theresa May belongs?  
 A. Conservative Party  
 B. Labour Party  
 C. Brexit party  
 D. Liberal Party

19. Ozone is a:  
 A. Element B. Gas  
 C. Solid  
 D. None of the above

**Concept Note:** Ozone is a gas made up of three oxygen atoms ( $O_3$ ). It occurs naturally in small (trace) amounts in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere). Ozone protects life on Earth from the



Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

20. According to Galileo's gravity theory, the \_\_\_\_\_ of falling objects remains the same:
- A. Speed                      B. Velocity  
C. Acceleration              D. Mass

**Concept Note:** In the 16th century, the Italian scientist, Galileo Galilei, dropped two spheres of different masses from the Leaning Tower of Pisa to demonstrate that their acceleration remains the same.

21. The maximum tenure of the US President is:
- A. 8 years                      B. 9 years  
C. 5 years                      D. 6 years

**Concept Note:** In the United States, the president of the United States is elected indirectly through the United States Electoral College to a four-year term, with a term limit of two terms (totaling eight years).

22. CPEC is a part of:
- A. One belt, one road project  
B. Beijing subway system  
C. High Speed railway system  
D. None

**Concept Note:** The One Belt One Road (OBOR), the brainchild of Chinese President Xi Jinping, is an ambitious project that focuses on improving connectivity and cooperation among multiple countries spread across the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe. This venture has two major components: one, overland known as the Silk Road Economic Belt, while the other, the maritime component, is termed as the Maritime Silk Road.

23. When did the Governor General Ghulam Muhammad abolished constituent assembly?
- A. 1952                      B. 1971  
C. 1954                      D. 1962

**Concept Note:** In October 1954, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan amended the Constitution, denuding the Governor General from his discretionary powers under which he dismissed Khawaja Nazimuddin's Government. Ghulam Muhammad acted immediately and dissolved the Constituent Assembly.

24. National bird of Pakistan is:
- A. Parrot                      B. Sparrow

C. Grouse

D. Chukor

**Concept Note:** The Chukor is a 34-38 cm round shape long bird. It has light brown back and gray breast and buff belly. Its face is white with a black gorget. It has rufous-streaked flanks and red legs. If it faces any threat, it prefers to run rather than fly, but if necessary it flies a short distance on rounded wings. For hunters, Chakor is a very challenging bird because of its surgical upward flights and sudden disappearances in the bushes.

25. Which law states as, Current in a conductor is directly proportional to voltage across the conductor:
- A. Ohm's law                      B. Newton's law  
C. Kirchhoff's law              D. Joule's law

**Concept Note:** Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor between two points is directly proportional to the voltage across the two points. Introducing the constant of proportionality, the resistance, one arrives at the usual mathematical equation that describes this relationship:

$$I = V/R$$

where I is the current through the conductor in units of amperes, V is the voltage measured across the conductor in units of volts, and R is the resistance of the conductor in units of ohms.

26. Which law states that if two thermodynamic systems are each in thermal equilibrium with a third one, then they are in thermal equilibrium with each other?
- A. 1st law of thermodynamics  
B. 2nd law of thermodynamics  
C. Zeroth law of thermodynamics  
D. Law of conservation of energy

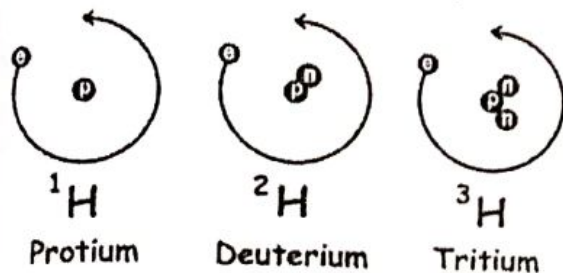
**Concept Note:** The Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics states that if two systems are in thermodynamic equilibrium with a third system, the two original systems are in thermal equilibrium with each other. Basically, if system A is in thermal equilibrium with system C and system B is also in thermal equilibrium with system C, system A and system B are in thermal equilibrium with each other.

27. What is the study of cells called?
- A. Biology                      B. Cytology  
C. Dermatology                D. Morphology

**Concept Note:** Cytology is the branch of biology and medicine concerned with the structure and function of plant and animal cells.



28. The third isotope of hydrogen is:  
 A. Deuterium      B. Protium  
 C. Tritium        D. Neutrino

**Concept Note:****Three Isotopes of Hydrogen**

29. The function of Ozone layer is:  
 A. absorb ultraviolet radiations from the Sun  
 B. kill germs in the air  
 C. increase bacteria present in the air  
 D. create radiations

**Concept Note:** Ozone is a gas made up of three oxygen atoms ( $O_3$ ). It occurs naturally in small (trace) amounts in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere). Ozone protects life on Earth from the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

**Set 8**

1. What is a synonym for "Scanty"?  
 A. Abundant      B. Minimal  
 C. Ample         D. Plentiful

**Concept Note:** Sentence: They paid whatever they could out of their scanty wages to their families.

2. The synonym for "Sabotage" is:  
 A. Construct      B. Repair  
 C. Incapacitate   D. Amend

**Concept Note:** Sentence: Power lines from South Africa were sabotaged by rebel forces

3. Synonym of "Rupture" is:  
 A. Union          B. Junction  
 C. Fusion         D. Fracture

**Concept Note:** Sentence: Once trust and confidence has been ruptured it can be difficult to regain

4. The antonym for "Reticent" is:  
 A. Reserved      B. Garrulous  
 C. Modest        D. Introvert

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "She was extremely reticent about her personal affairs".

5. Which of the following is the antonym "Repugnance"?  
 A. Detestation      B. Nausea  
 C. Repulsion        D. Delight

**Concept Note:** Sentence: They felt nothing but repugnance for the group's violent history.

6. What does the term "when pigs fly" refers to?  
 A. something that is unlikely to happen  
 B. something happens at any instant  
 C. something happening out of magic  
 D. none

**Concept Note:** Sentence: She will do that for you only when pigs fly.

7. "Break the ice" means:  
 A. to break the glass  
 B. convert ice into water  
 C. to make unknown people feel comfortable  
 D. try to make new enemies



**Concept Note:** Sentence: Jim organized a few party games to break the ice when people first arrived.

8. Who was the First President of Pakistan?  
 A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
 B. Iskander Mirza  
 C. Liaqat Ali Khan  
 D. Ayub Khan

**Concept Note:** Iskander Ali Mirza was a Bengali bureaucrat who served as the first President of Pakistan, elected in this capacity in 1956 until being dismissed by his appointed army commander General Ayub Khan in 1958

9. Martial law by General Zia ul Haq was imposed in:  
 A. 1965  
 B. 1975  
 C. 1972  
 D. 1977

**Concept Note:** Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (12 August 1924 – 17 August 1988) was a Pakistani four-star general who served as the 6th President of Pakistan from 1978 until his death in 1988, after declaring martial law in 1977. Following civil disorder, Zia deposed Bhutto in a military coup and declared martial law on 5 July 1977.

10. Federal Education minister of Pakistan is:  
 A. Rana Mashood  
 B. Muhammad Mian Soomro  
 C. Shafqat Mahmood  
 D. Azam Khan Swati

**Concept Note:** Shafqat Mahmood is the current Federal Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training, and Federal Minister for National History and Literary Heritage. He is in office since August 2018. He has been a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan, since August 2018.

11. US senators are selected for a period of:  
 A. 4 years  
 B. 5 years  
 C. 6 years  
 D. 8 years
12. What is meant by Usher?  
 A. 10% tax on irrigated land  
 B. 5% tax on property  
 C. 10% tax on gold  
 D. 5% tax on land

**Concept Note:** Ushr is the obligatory charge (Zakat) on farm produce. If the farm or garden is watered

naturally by rain or spring water, or river or stream water, one-tenth part of the produce is obligatory, and if the farm or garden is irrigated by artificial means like the well, tube well, canals, etc. one-twentieth part is obligatory.

13. What is the synonym of "Smudge"?  
 A. Clear  
 B. Blur  
 C. Clean  
 D. Pure

**Concept Note:** Sentence: "She dabbed her eyes, careful not to smudge her make-up"

14. A suitable synonym for "Crumble" is:  
 A. Disintegrate  
 B. Purify  
 C. In shape  
 D. Integrate

**Concept Note:** Sentence: She was extremely depressed after her marriage crumbled.

15. Synonym of "Glide" is:  
 A. Hurtle  
 B. Move Smoothly  
 C. Roughly  
 D. Move Freely

**Concept Note:** Sentence: The pilot glided the plane to a safe landing.

16. What is the Antonym of "Erratic"?  
 A. Variable  
 B. Consistent  
 C. Irregular  
 D. Fluctuating

**Concept Note:** Sentence: His erratic moods had grown more volatile the past couple of days, and she knew better than to draw his attention.

17. Antonym of "Compatible" is:  
 A. Of same interests  
 B. Different in temperament  
 C. Without any conflicts  
 D. Exist together

**Concept Note:** Sentence: I thought I was marrying a man who had chosen a lifestyle compatible with mine

18. What can be a suitable antonym for "Emancipate"?  
 A. Independent  
 B. Enslave  
 C. Repressed  
 D. Free



**Concept Note:** Sentence: The citizen must be emancipated from the obsessive secrecy of government

19. What is the meaning of "Face the Music"?
- Face Reality
  - Face the Abhorrence
  - Face the Judgement
  - Face the Wrath

**Concept Note:** Sentence: After drinking alcohol all night, the next morning I had to face the music. I had a bad hangover

20. What is meant by "Piece of Cake"?
- Very sweet
  - Nice work
  - Easy Task
  - Amazingly done

**Concept Note:** Sentence: The boy found the project to be a piece of cake because it was incredibly easy

21. Tenure of first British governor of Punjab was:
- 1945-47
  - 1947-49
  - 1950-52
  - 1969-71

**Concept Note:** Sir Robert Francis Mudie was a member of the Indian Civil Service during the British Raj. He was the last British Governor of Sindh, and after the partition of India and Pakistan in August 1947, he continued to serve as Governor of the Punjab.

22. Which political party won the 1970 elections?
- PPP
  - Jamaat e Islami
  - Awami League
  - Jamiat e ulema e Pakistan

23. Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred on:
- 16 March
  - 15 September
  - 16 October
  - 15 August

**Concept Note:** Liaquat Ali Khan, widely known as Quaid-e-Millat and Shaheed-e-Millat, was one of the leading founding fathers of Pakistan, and served as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan; he also held cabinet portfolio as the first foreign, defence, and the frontier regions minister from 1947 until his assassination in 1951 at Rawalpindi. Prior to the partition, Khan briefly tenured as the first finance minister in the interim government led by its Governor General Mountbatten.

24. CPEC projects between China and Pakistan were signed in:

- 2012
- 2013
- 2016
- 2015

**Concept Note:** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction throughout Pakistan. Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2017. CPEC is intended to rapidly modernize Pakistani infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones

25. Women's Hockey World Cup 2018 was won by?
- Germany
  - Netherlands
  - Spain
  - Ireland

**Concept Note:** The 2018 Women's Hockey World Cup was the 14th edition of this tournament. It was held from 21 July to 5 August 2018 in London, England. Defending champions the Netherlands won the tournament for a record eighth time after defeating Ireland 6-0 in the final.

26. Members of the US House of Representatives are elected for:
- 4 years
  - 2 years
  - 5 years
  - 7 years

**Concept Note:** The United States House of Representatives is the lower house of the United States Congress, the Senate being the upper house. Together they compose the national legislature of the United States. The composition of the House is established by Article One of the United States Constitution. Representatives serve for two-year terms. A term starts on January 3 following the election in November.

27. The waves produced as result of echo of the Big Bang are called:
- Radio waves
  - Sound waves
  - Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)
  - Transverse waves

**Concept Note:** The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is the leftover radiation from the Big Bang, or the time when the universe began. When the universe was born it underwent a rapid inflation and expansion. The CMB represents the heat left over from the Big Bang. You can't see the CMB with your naked eye, but it is everywhere in the universe. It is invisible to humans because it is so cold, just 2.725



## Dogar's Testmaster

degrees above absolute zero (minus 459.67 degrees Fahrenheit, or minus 273.15 degrees Celsius.) This means its radiation is most visible in the microwave part of the electromagnetic spectrum.

28. UN headquarters are located in:
- Geneva, Switzerland
  - Paris, France
  - New York, America
  - Washington, DC, USA

**Concept Note:** The United Nations is headquartered in New York City, in a complex designed by a board of architects led by Wallace Harrison, and built by the architectural firm Harrison & Abramovitz. The complex has served as the official headquarters of the United Nations since its completion in 1952.

29. Through which means the UK decided to leave the EU:
- Referendum
  - Constitution
  - Selection
  - None

**Concept Note:** Following a referendum held on 23 June 2016 in which 51.9 percent of those voting supported leaving the EU, the Government invoked Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, starting a two-year process which was due to conclude with the UK's exit on 29 March 2019. That deadline has since been extended to 31 October 2019.

30. Who is the longest Serving PM of Malaysia?
- Pakatan Harapan
  - Anwar Ibrahim
  - Tunku Abdul Rahman
  - Mahathir Mohamad

**Concept Note:** Mahathir bin Mohamad is currently the 7th Prime Minister of Malaysia. He was appointed as the 4th Prime Minister in 1981, retired in 2003, and returned to the office in 2018. He is the oldest elected leader (age 92) in the world.

31. Which party has ruled Sindh for the longest period?
- PMLN
  - PPP
  - MQM
  - PTI

44. By whom Syria is being supported in war:
- America
  - Russia
  - China
  - Germany

**Concept Note:** The Syrian Civil War is an ongoing multi-sided armed conflict in Syria fought between the Ba'athist Syrian Arab Republic led by President Bashar al-Assad, along with domestic and foreign allies, and various domestic and foreign forces opposing both the Syrian government and each other in varying combinations.

32. Surah Zukhruf means:
- Ant
  - Spider
  - Gold
  - Smoke

**Concept Note:** Surah Al-Zukhruf is the 43rd surah of the Quran. It contains 89 verses.

33. Which battle is fought in Ramadan?
- Uhad
  - Badar
  - Tabook
  - Khandak

**Concept Note:** The Battle of Badr was the first battle of Islam, fought in 2 AH or 624 AD. At the end of the battle, the 313 Muslims who participated were victorious against more than 1000 non-believers.

34. Which is a blessed night in Ramadan?
- Shab e Miraj
  - Shab e Qadar
  - Shab e Barat
  - None of the above

**Concept Note:** It is the blessed night in the last ten days of Ramadan and every good deed and act of worship committed during this night gets rewarded with an exponential increase. Quran was descended to the heavens on this night.

35. Before Islam, which day was called Al Aruba?
- Friday
  - Tuesday
  - Saturday
  - Monday

**Subject:** Islamic Studies  
**Topic:** Famous Days



# ASF ACT 1975

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1975, and are hereby published for general information:-

ACT No LXXVII OF 1975

An Act to provide for the constitution and regulation of the Airports Security Force.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution and regulation of the Airports Security Force for ensuring security of all aerodromes, airports, aircraft and civil aviation installations, and for the maintenance of law and order therein, and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto:

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

## CHAPTER I

1. **Short title, extent, application and commencement.**— (1) This Act may be called the Airports Security Force Act, 1975.

(2) It extends to all aerodromes and airports, all civil aviation stations, centres or offices in Pakistan, all Pakistan air services and activities relating to civil aviation.

(3) It shall apply to all members and officers of the Force wherever they may be.

(4) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**— In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:-



- (a) "aerodrome" means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for affording facilities for the landing, departure and movement of aircraft and includes all buildings, sheds, vessels, piers, installations and equipments, and other structures thereon or appertaining thereto, but does not include any aerodrome which is exclusively used by the Pakistan Air Force or any portion of an aerodrome which is used by the Pakistan Air Force ;
- (b) "aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface, and includes balloons, whether captive or free, airships, kites, gliders, and flying machines ;
- (c) "airport" means an aerodrome at which facilities have, in the opinion of the Federal Government, been sufficiently developed to be of importance to civil aviation ;
- (d) "air service" means a service of aircraft for any purpose of civil aviation, whether aerial work, public transport or otherwise ;
- (e) "air side" means the movement area of an aerodrome, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled by 1[Force ;]
- (f) "competent authority" means any officer or authority designated as such by the Federal Government ;
- (g) 2[Omitted]
- (h) "Force" means the Airports Security Force constituted under section 3 ;
- (i) 3["Director General"] means the Commander incharge of the Force ;
- (j) 4[Omitted]
- (k) "member" means a person, other than an officer, who is appointed to the Force and has signed an affirmation in the form set out in the First Schedule ;

- 
1. Substituted for "Civil Aviation Department" by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984
  2. The words "Director-General" means the Director-General of Civil Aviation or any person performing the duties of the Director-General ; omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
  3. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
  4. The words "Manager" means the Airport Manager appointed by the Federal Government or any person performing the duties of Manager at an aerodrome or at an airport or designated as being incharge of an aerodrome or of an airport ; omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



- (l) "officer" means a person who is so appointed to the Force and has signed an affirmation in the form set out in the First Schedule ;
- (m) "operator" means a person, organisation or enterprise engaged in or offering to engage in aircraft operation ;
- (n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or regulations ;
- (o) "purposes of civil aviation" include all purposes connected with civil aviation and with air navigation, except purposes of defence by air ;
- (p) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act; and
- (q) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

**3. Power to constitute and maintain the Airports Security Force and its functions.**— (1) The Federal Government may constitute and maintain a force to be called the Airports Security Force for performing the following functions, namely;

- (a) ensuring security of all airports, aerodromes, aircraft and civil aviation installations <sup>1</sup>[within the limits of airports and aerodromes] and for safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference or threats of such interference;
- (b) ensuring security of all structures, equipments, material and installations belonging to operators and other Government or non-Government organisations within the limits of airports and aerodromes ;
- (c) <sup>2</sup>[Omitted]
- (d) <sup>3</sup>[Omitted]
- (e) ensuring the proper conduct of persons at airports and aerodromes <sup>4</sup>[x x x x ] including control of surface vehicles and drivers within the limits of airports and aerodromes;
- (f) ensuring security of aircraft passengers, baggage, cargo and mail within the limits of airports and aerodromes;

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1. Inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.  
2. The words "operating and maintaining the airports fire services": omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.  
3. The words "protecting the airport and its vicinity from bird hazard and pollution": omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.  
4. The words, commas and figure "as laid down in the Aircraft Rule, 1937", omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



- (g) general maintenance of law and order within the limits of airports and aerodromes in conjunction with the police and taking cognizance of all offences committed at the airports and aerodromes under any law for the time being in Force; and
- (h) such other functions as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, require the Force to perform.

(2) In the discharge of their functions, the officers and members shall be guided by, and act in accordance with, this Act, 1[x x x x] and the rules and regulations.

**4. Constitution of the Airports Security Force.**— (1) The head of the Force shall be a 2[Director General] appointed by the Federal Government.

(2) The Force shall consist of such ranks and number of officers and members and shall be constituted in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(3) The officers and members shall receive such pay, pension, allowances and other remuneration and shall enjoy such leave and other privileges as may be prescribed by rules from time to time.

(4) Every officer and member shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form set out in the Second Schedule under the seal of the 2[Director General] or such other officer as the 2[Director General] may authorise in this behalf and by virtue of holding such certificate he shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of an officer or member.

(5) Any person who ceases, for any reason, to be an officer or member shall forthwith surrender the certificate referred to in sub-section (4) to any officer authorised by the 2[Director General] in this behalf.

(6) Officers and members of the Force shall wear such uniforms as may be prescribed by regulations.

**5. Administration of the Force.**— (1) The administration of the Force shall vest in the 2[Director General] who shall administer it in accordance with the provisions of this Act, rules and such orders and instructions as may be made or issued by the Federal Government from time to time.

(2) The 2[Director General] shall exercise his powers and perform his functions under the general supervisions 3[and direction of the Federal Government.]

- 
- 1. The commas, words and figures "the Civil Aviation Ordinance, 1960, Civil Aviation Rules, 1978", omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
  - 2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
  - 3. Substituted for the words "of the Director-General" by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



## CHAPTER III

6. **Powers and duties of officers and members.**— (1) An officer or member shall.
- (a) take effective measures for ensuring security of all airports aerodromes, aircraft and civil aviation installations <sup>1</sup>[within the limits of airports and aerodromes] and for safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference;
  - (b) safeguard aircraft passengers, baggage, cargo and mail within the limits of aerodromes and airports;
  - (c) prevent unauthorised persons and vehicles from access to the air-side or other areas important to the security of the aerodromes or airports;
  - (d) require the operations of aircraft registered in Pakistan to conform to the prescribed civil aviation security requirements;
  - (e) take effective measures for preventing hijacking, sabotage, placement of car bombs, letter bombs, dangerous articles, <sup>2</sup>[and carriage of arms and ammunitions into the restricted areas of the airports, aerodromes and aircraft except as authorised by him, and shall as soon as he detects any contraband on the person or in the baggage of any person checked by him, notify it to the Customs staff available at the airport or aerodrome for appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969); and]
  - (f) use such arms and ammunition and equipment as may be authorised by the <sup>3</sup>[Director General] <sup>4</sup>[or an officer authorised by him] for the purposes of this Act;
  - (g) search and arrest without warrant any person who he suspects of endangering, or attempting to endanger, or having endangered, the safety of an aerodrome or airport or an aircraft or a civil aviation installation and may use such force as may be necessary in the discharge of his duties aforesaid; and
  - (h) perform such other functions as the competent authority may require him to perform.

---

1. Added by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.  
2. Substituted for the words "smuggling of precious metals, stones, arms, ammunition, narcotics and any other goods the bringing into, or taking out of Pakistan of which is prohibited by or under any law for the time being in force" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.  
3. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.  
4. Inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



1["(IA) The 2[Director General] may, with the previous approval of the Federal Government, call for military assistance in connection with post-landing and anti-hijacking operations at an airport or aerodrome; and, when he does so, all officers and members and all civil agencies operating at the airport or aerodrome shall function in accordance with the directions of the military authority rendering such assistance".]

(2) An officer, for the purpose of this Act, shall exercise, within the areas in which this Act applies, all the powers conferred on an officer incharge of a police station under the 3[Police Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.22 of 2002)] and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

7. **Liabilities of officers and members.**— (1) It shall be the duty of every officer and member promptly to obey and execute all orders and instructions issued to him by any competent authority.

(2) Every officer and member shall be liable to serve wherever he is required to serve by the competent authority.

(3) 4[Omitted.]

#### 5[ CHAPTER IV ]

7A. Officers and members to be subject to the Pakistan Army Act, 1952.— (1) Every officer and member of the Force shall, unless he is already so subject, be subject to the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952), hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Act.

(2) The 2[Director General] shall, in respect of all officers and members of the Force, have all the powers conferred by or under the Act on an officer empowered to convene a general court martial.

(3) Subject to sub-section (2), the Federal Government may, by general or special order, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incidental to the operation of the provisions of the Act shall be exercised or performed in respect of the Force.

1. The new sub-section inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. Substituted for the word "Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861)" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
4. The words " Every officer or member who is guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by a competent authority, or who withdraws from his duties without permission, or without having given previous notice of two months, or who, being absent on leave, fails, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave, or who engages without authority in any employment other than his duty under this Act, or who is guilty of cowardice, or who offers any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable to be proceeded against departmentally and to be awarded such punishment, including imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and fine which may extend to the amount of his pay for three months, as may be prescribed by rules. " omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984
5. The new chapter inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



1["(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, except the authorities specified in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7F, no other authority, tribunal or court shall have jurisdiction to vary, modify, alter, annul, set aside, revise or review any order passed by any officer of the Force, authorised under the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952)."]

7B. Consequence of sentence of imprisonment.— An officer or member of the Force who is sentenced to imprisonment for a term which is not less than ninety days shall be deemed to have been dismissed from the Force.

7C. Suspension.— Any officer shall be competent to suspend in the prescribed manner a member of the Force working under him for any mis-conduct remissness or negligence in the discharge of his duties.

7D. Place of imprisonment.— If a member of the Force sentenced under the Act to imprisonment for a term shorter than ninety days is also dismissed from service, he shall be imprisoned in the nearest prison or such other prison as the Federal Government may, by general or special order, direct; but if he is not so dismissed, he may be confined in a quarterguard or such other place as the 2[Director General] may consider suitable.

7E. Capture of deserters.— (1) Whenever any person subject to the Act deserts, the Chief Security Officer shall give written information of the desertion to such civil authorities as in his opinion may be able to afford assistance towards the capture of the deserter and such authorities shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the said deserter in like manner as if he were a person for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued by Magistrate, and shall deliver the deserter, when apprehended, in to the custody of the Force.

(2) Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes to be subject to the Act and a deserter or absentee without leave and bring him without delay before the nearest Magistrate to be dealt with according to law.

7F. Appeal and revision.— (1) In all cases decided by the 3[Director], a Chief Security Officer or any other officer, a person aggrieved may, within thirty days of the order, appeal to the officer higher than the one awarding the punishment.

(2) A person aggrieved by an order of the 2[Director General] awarding any punishment may, within thirty days of the order, apply to the Federal Government for revision.

7G. Appointment of officers and other members of the Force.— 4[(1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a Deputy Director General (Coordination) and such number of Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Deputy Assistant Directors as it may think fit; and].

- 
1. New sub-section added by ASF (Amendment) Act 1994 dated 07-08-1994.
  2. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
  3. Substituted for the word "Deputy Director" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
  4. Substituted for the sub-section (1) "The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a Deputy Director and such number of Assistant Directors, Chief Security Officers, Security Officers, and Assistant Security Officers as it may think fit and" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.



(2) The <sup>1</sup>[Director General] may appoint within the cadre strength sanctioned by the Federal Government such number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, <sup>2</sup>[Sergeants and Corporals] as he may consider necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Force.

(3) The rank structure of the officers and other members of the Force vis-à-vis the Pakistan Army shall be such as may be prescribed by rules".

### 3[ CHAPTER V ]

8. **Indemnity.**— No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Act or the rules or regulations.

9. **Delegation of powers by the Federal Government.**— The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, delegate all or any of his powers under this Act, except those under section 11, to the <sup>1</sup>[Director General] or such officer as it may deem fit.

10. **Delegation of powers by the <sup>1</sup>[Director General].**— The <sup>1</sup>[Director General] may by notification in the official Gazette and with the prior approval in writing of the Federal Government, delegate all or any of his powers under the rules for the efficient functioning of the Force to any officer or authority subordinate to him.

11. **Power to make rules.**— The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules:-

- (a) regulating the functions and powers of the officers;
- (b) regulating the classes and grades of, and the remuneration and rewards to be paid to, the officers and members of the force and their conditions of service;
- (c) <sup>4</sup>[omitted]
- (d) <sup>5</sup>[omitted]
- (e) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

12. **Power to make regulations.**— The <sup>1</sup>[Director General] may, by notification in the official Gazette and with the prior approval in writing of the Federal Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

13. **Repeal.**— The Airports Security Force Ordinance, 1975 (XII of 1975), is hereby repealed.

1. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
2. Substituted for the words "Selection Grade Security Guards and Security Guards" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.
3. The new chapter inserted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
4. The words "prescribing and regulating the award of departmental punishments" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.
5. The words "appointing the place where a person punished with imprisonment under section 7 may be kept in custody, and" omitted by ASF (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 dated 07-08-1984.



**FIRST SCHEDULE**

[See section 2 (k) and (1) ]

**FORM OF AFFIRMATION**

I ..... solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty Allah that I will bear true faith and allegiance to Pakistan and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Airports Security Force and go wherever, I may be ordered by air, land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Signed in acknowledgment of the above having been read out to me.

Person Enrolled

Date .....

Singed in my presence after I had ascertained that the person understood the purpose of what he signed.

1[Director General]

or

Other Enrolling Officer

**ROMAN URDU TRANSLATION OF ARRIRMATION**

Main .....Khuda-e-Taala ko Hazir-o-Nazir Jankar iman se iqrar Karta hun main Pakistan ka Sache dil se wafadar rahunga aur Airports Security Force men imandari aur wafadari se khidmat ka farz baja launga, aur hawa, khushki ya tari ka raste jahan bhi jane ka hukam melega jaonga aur jise mera afsar muqarar kia jeaga uskey har hukam ki tamil aur pairvi karungn, khah us men jan ka khatra ho.

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

[See section 4 (4) ]

**CERTIFICATE**

Mr..... has been appointed as officer/member of the Airports Security Force under the Airports Security Force Act, 1975 (..... of 1975). And is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of an officer/member of the Force.

1. Substituted for the word "Force Commander" by ASF (Amendment) Act 2012 dated 31-12-2012.



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